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Biographical and
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Wayne, Fayette, Union and
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BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin Counties,

INDIANA

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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INTRODUCTORY.

Out of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Farther than this what propriety can there be in advancing reasons for the compilation of such a work as the one at hand? The group of counties embraced in this work has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the state and nation from the early pioneer epoch of the middle west. Its annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood and womanhood, and, as Sumner said, "The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral elements; lead men to risk all upon conviction, faith,—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, and the intrinsic safety depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals instrumental in the production of a great nation. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out this as a logical result. They have wrought on the lines of the greatest good.

Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station that most lowly, or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it the one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. In his efforts he who essays biography finds much of profit and

much of alluring fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an objective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned, "line upon line; precept upon precept."

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. So much in excess of those of successes are the records of failures or semi-failures that one is constrained to attempt an analysis in either case and to determine the method of causation in an approximate way. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others, or, as a master, wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success. Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action, but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are not less the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement.

Longfellow wrote, "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England bard were uniformly applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the omission of the aspirate, the cut of his neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle a spade or, with pen in hand, burn the midnight oil in his study, in the endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material and spiritual progress of his race. The humble and lowly often stand representative of the truest nobility of character, the deepest patriotism and the most exalted purpose, and through all the gradations of life recognition should be had of the true values and then should full appreciation be manifested.

In the Biographical and Genealogical History of Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin counties the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task set them. The work is purely biographical in its province, and in the collation of material for the same there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of subjects, and yet to exclude none worthy of representation within its pages. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial makeup of the counties in the past have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathetic interest of those concerned or the inability to secure the information demanded. Yet, in both the contemporary narrative and the memoirs of those who have passed on to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," it is believed that there has been such utilization of material as to more than fulfill all stipulations and promises made at the inception of the undertaking.

In the compilation recourse has been had to divers authorities, including various histories and historical collections, and implying an almost endless array of papers and documents, public, private, social and ecclesiastical. That so much matter could be gathered from so many original sources and then sifted and assimilated for the production of a single work without incurring a modicum of errors and inaccuracies, would be too much to expect of any corps of writers, no matter how able they might be as statisticians or skilled as compilers of such works. It is, nevertheless, believed that no inaccuracies of a serious nature can be found to impair the historical value of the volumes, and it is further believed that the results will supply the demand which called forth the efforts of the publishers and the editorial corps.

To other and specific histories has been left the task of touching the general history of the counties, for the function of this work is aside from this and is definite in its scope, so that a recapitulation would be out of harmony with the compilation. However, the incidental references made to those who have been the important actors in the public and civic history of the county will serve to indicate the generic phases and will shadow forth much to those who can "read between the lines." In conclusion we can not do better than to quote another of Carlyle's terse aphorisms: "There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography,—the life of a man."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

... OF ...

WAYNE, FAYETTE, UNION AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES

INDIANA.

THE GAAR FAMILY.

If a complete account of the events which form the history of Wayne county were written no name would appear more frequently or figure more prominently in connection with leading events than that of Gaar. Through many decades representatives of the family have been important factors in the public life, especially that department bearing on the industrial and commercial development whereby the growth and prosperity of the county has been assured. From the Fatherland came the first American ancestors, who left their Bavarian home and crossed the Atlantic to the shores of the New World. Their first location was made in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed at a later date to Virginia. In 1807 the first settlement of the family was made in Wayne county, then a wild western region on the very borders of civilization. The Indians had not departed for western hunting grounds, fleeing before the oncoming tide of civilization; the forests stood in their primeval strength, and the broad prairies had been unturned by the plow.

Such was the condition of the country into which Abraham Gaar made his way more than four score years ago. He was born in Madison county, Virginia, February 28, 1769, and was there reared to manhood. He married Miss Dinah Weaver, who was likewise born in the Old Dominion and was also of German lineage. In 1805 they became pioneers of Kentucky, and in 1807 they made their way to Wayne county, Indiana, locating in what is now Boston township, where Abraham Gaar secured one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government. A little clearing was soon made and a log cabin erected. Then other trees were cut down and such vegetables and grains planted as would supply the family with the necessaries of life. As the years passed, however, and the work of development was continued, the entire tract was placed under a high state of cultivation, and waving fields of grain were seen where once stood the uncut timber. The father

of the family thus took an active part in reclaiming the wild tract for the uses of civilization, and was active in promoting the agricultural interests of the county. His untiring industry, energy and well directed efforts at length were crowned with success, and ere the end of his earthly pilgrimage he found himself in possession of a good home and a comfortable competence. His religious obligations were never neglected, and even in the days when churches had not been established, and when ministers had not found their way into the new region, he gathered his family around him for worship on the first day of the week, and was ever observant of his Christian duties as a member of the Baptist church. His wife was alike faithful and earnest, and they gave a generous support to the erection of a house of worship in their locality and to the establishment of a Baptist congregation. Having for more than half a century borne an important part in the development and upbuilding of Wayne county, Abraham Gaar passed to his final rest August 20, 1861, and his wife died September 26, 1834, at the age of sixty-six years, ten months and one day.

This worthy couple were the parents of eight children: Jonas; Fielding, who died in Utah; Larkin, who resided on the old family homestead in Boston township, Wayne county; Abel, who made his home in Michigan; Fannie, deceased wife of William Lamb, of Iowa; Rosa, deceased wife of John Ingels; Martha, who was the wife of Jeptha Turner; and Eliza J., wife of Thomas Henderson, of Iowa. All of this family are now deceased except Eliza J.

Jonas Gaar, who was the eldest, was born in Madison county, Virginia, February 1, 1792, and came with the family to Wayne county in 1807. He was therefore reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, enduring many of the hardships and privations which fall to the lot of the pioneer. He pursued his studies in a log school-house, but acquired his education largely through self-culture. He was a great reader and a close observer of men and events, and in the busy affairs of life added greatly to his knowledge. He and his younger brother, Fielding, were soldiers in the war of 1812, doing duty on the frontier in defence of the homes and lives of the border settlers. He assisted in the work of the home farm until attaining his majority, when he resolved to learn a trade, and took up that of cabinet-making. In 1820 he established a little cabinet shop of his own in Richmond, where he carried on business for a number of years.

In 1836 he extended his operations into other fields of labor by establishing a foundry and machine shop, in connection with Abel Thornbury and Job W. Swain. The plant was operated by a rotary steam engine, the first steam engine in the county, but the enterprise was conducted for only a few years, and for a decade thereafter Jonas Gaar was connected with other busi-

ness lines. In 1849, in connection with his sons, Abram and John M., and his son-in-law, William G. Scott, he purchased of Jesse M. and John H. Hutton their machine works, which later became the extensive Spring foundry, then A. Gaar & Company and lastly the Gaar, Scott & Company's machine works. This was the foundation for the present mammoth establishment now conducted under the last mentioned title. Mr. Gaar, his two sons and his son-in-law, were all natural mechanics and soon the old foundry business was placed upon a paying business basis and its patronage steadily increased. Prior to this time it had never been a profitable enterprise. On the 1st of April, 1870, the name was changed to Gaar, Scott & Company, and Jonas Gaar continued to be identified therewith until his death, which occurred June 21, 1875. In 1870 the business was incorporated with a paid-up capital of four hundred thousand dollars. Abram Gaar then became president of the company, and so continued until his death.

In 1818 Jonas Gaar was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Watson, a native of Kentucky, and they became the parents of eight children: Abram, born November 14, 1819; Malinda, born November 11, 1821; John Milton, born May 26, 1823; Samuel W., born October 22, 1824; Fielding, born January 1, 1827; Emeline, born June 16, 1829; Elizabeth, born June 27, 1831; and Fannie A., born October 5, 1853. All have now passed away with the exception of John M., Fielding, Emeline Land and Elizabeth Campbell. The father died June 21, 1875, and the mother's death occurred November 8, 1863. Though his business demanded much of his attention, he yet found time to labor for the advancement of many movements and measures calculated to benefit the community and promote the welfare of his fellow men. He was a public-spirited, progressive citizen, honored for his integrity in industrial life, for his fidelity to every trust, and his faithfulness to family and friends. A portrait of Jonas Gaar appears as frontispiece of this volume.

JUDGE HENRY C. FOX.

Henry Clay Fox, judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, and a distinguished jurist of eastern Indiana, was born near West Elkton, Preble county, Ohio, on the 20th day of January, 1836, a son of Levi and Rebecca (Inman) Fox, the former of English and the latter of Irish lineage. On the paternal side he is descended from the celebrated Fox family of England that furnished to that nation some of its most eminent and prominent representatives. His grandfather, Thomas Fox, was a native of New Jersey and there spent his entire life, devoting his energies to farming. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, but merited and gained the high regard of his neighbors and friends. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Pitman, and was a native of New York. Levi Fox also was a native of New Jersey,

where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. In 1810 he removed to Preble county, Ohio, where he was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1867. He was a practical, progressive and enterprising farmer and met with very gratifying success in his undertaking. His wife passed away in 1846. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and a great admirer and a supporter of Henry Clay, whose name he bestowed upon his young son,—the future judge of the Wayne county circuit court. Both he and his wife were active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their labors largely promoted its usefulness. Mr. Fox took a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare, and was one of the prime movers of the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad, doing much good to secure its location and completion. He was public-spirited, loyal to American institutions, and by his activity in public affairs, as well as by his upright character, won the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Judge Fox spent the days of his childhood and youth in the place of his nativity, and having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools continued his studies in Whitewater College, in Centerville, Indiana. In 1860 he removed from Preble county to Centerville, which was then the county seat of Wayne county, and began the study of law under the direction of George W. Julian, a very able attorney, who recently died in Irvington, Indiana. After pursuing a thorough course and largely familiarizing himself with the underlying principles of jurisprudence, Mr. Fox was admitted to the bar in 1861, but, instead of devoting his energies to building up a practice, he put aside all personal considerations and offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company C, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He was made first lieutenant and served for thirteen months, at the end of which time he was forced to resign on account of failing health. During that time, however, he participated in the hard-fought battle of Pittsburg Landing.

After his return home Lieutenant Fox began the practice of law, and for that purpose formed a partnership with Judge Nimrod H. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Fox. Judge Johnson was the father of the Hon. Henry U. Johnson, late representative in congress from this district. In 1875 Judge Fox removed from Centerville to Richmond, and has since made his home in this city. He opened an office and successfully engaged in practicing law. In 1862 Judge Fox was elected district attorney for the common-pleas district, composed of the counties of Wayne, Union, Fayette and Franklin. In 1864 he was re-elected, serving in all four years in this office. In the year 1878 Mr. Fox was elected judge of the Wayne superior court, which office he held until the office was abolished. On the 25th day of August, 1892, he was, by Governor Chase, appointed a judge on the appel-

late bench of Indiana. He was nominated for this position in that year by the Republican party. At the regular fall election he was defeated with the balance of the Republican ticket. In the year 1896 Judge Fox was elected judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit of Indiana, which position he now holds. Judge Fox commands the respect and attention of the bar who practice before him, as well as of the voters who elected him.

In politics the Judge has been an ardent Republican all his life, uncompromising in his political views. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is now a member of Richmond Lodge, Richmond, Indiana.

In May, 1861, Judge Fox was married to Helen S. Linsley, of Trumbull county, Ohio. She was of Scotch and Welsh descent. She was at the time he married her a teacher of music, and they first met in the town of Sevenmile, Butler county, Ohio, where Miss Linsley was teaching music for the celebrated Professor Hanby, who was the author of the well known song, "Nellie Gray," and other popular ballads.

Judge Fox and his wife now have three living children: Francis L. Fox is an attorney in the city of Richmond. Frederick H. Fox was, in December, 1898, by the federal government, appointed in the postal service for Cuba, and was assigned to the city of Bayamo, military station No. 22, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, as postmaster. This position he held until May, 1899, when he was transferred to Baracoa, in the same province, at which place he now is acting as postmaster. Florence J. Fox is the third child. She is an artist of rare ability, her specialty being in oil painting of animals. She also excels as a painter of portraits. She was for some time a pupil under Professor Bell, of New York.

The Judge has also had some experience in literary matters, having a very fine library of miscellaneous books. He, as a matter of recreation, has indulged in some literary work, principally of a humorous character. He won considerable reputation by the publication of a book entitled "The Adventures of a Philosopher, a Dun Mule and a Brindle Dog," of which two editions were quickly sold. The book is now out of print and probably will never be reprinted. The Judge has never been a society man, but has all his life been a hard worker, confining himself to his profession and to his family.

MISS MARGARET SHIELDS.

Miss Shields is well known to the residents of Connersville township, and her home, adjoining the city of Connersville, is a most beautiful spot, has been in the family for years, and many tender memories cluster around the grand old place. The name is an honored one in Fayette county, Indiana, Miss Shields having secured a warm place in the affections of a wide circle of

friends who esteem her for the many estimable qualities she possesses, as well as for the fact that she is a daughter of the late Ralston and Anna (Huston) Shields. Her grandparents were Robert and Nancy Shields, the former a native of Ireland, whence he came to America with his parents in his childhood. They settled in the state of Pennsylvania in early colonial times and prior to the war of the Revolution and there his life was passed.

Ralston Shields was one of a family of seven children and was the first to venture into the western country. He was born in 1790, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and remained a resident of the Keystone state until 1817, the year after Indiana was admitted into the Union, when he came here and purchased a tract of land, in Fayette county, some two and one-half miles west of the present site of Connersville. The following year he returned to his native state and was married to Miss Anna Huston, daughter of William and Margaret Huston, whose relatives fought in the Revolutionary war. He brought his young bride to his Indiana home and there they lived a short time, until he had an opportunity to sell the land to advantage, which he did, buying other property farther west in the same township. Here their children were born and reared. His death occurred in 1859, when he was almost seventy years of age. His wife survived him more than a quarter of a century, dying in 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Ralston Shields was always industrious and upright and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens to a remarkable extent. Both he and his wife were reared in the Presbyterian faith and their lives were patterned after the Divine model. More to be esteemed than all the property left to the children, is the heritage of a good name and worthy parentage with which they endowed them. Six children were born to them, namely: William, Robert, John, James, Benjamin and Margaret. Three of these are living,—Robert, a resident of the state of Kansas; James, a resident of California; and Margaret, our subject, who resides on the homestead which was shared by her twin brother, Benjamin, until his death, in 1896.

REV. ALLEN JAY.

One of the most prominent ministers of the Society of Friends is Rev. Allen Jay, who is known throughout the entire country among the people of his denomination. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1831, and is a son of Isaac and Rhoda (Cooper) Jay. The family is of English origin, and its members have long been orthodox Quakers. The father was a native of Miami county, born February 19, 1811, on the old homestead which had been settled by his father at a very early period in the history of the Buckeye state. There he was reared, and when he was married he took his bride to the old home place. He carried on agricult-

ural pursuits for many years. For thirty-five years he was connected with the ministry of the Friends' church and traveled extensively over the country, preaching the doctrines in which he so firmly believed. He also engaged in teaching for a few years after his marriage, and possessed a good education for that day. In his evangelistic work he visited all sections of the United States and won the love and confidence of the Friends throughout the country. He was a member of the representative meeting, clerk of the quarterly meeting and filled many other offices. In 1850 he sold his property in Ohio, and removed with his entire family to Indiana, locating at Marion, Grant county, where he died in 1880. He had four sons and one daughter, Allen, of this review being the eldest. Milton, a prominent physician of Chicago, was for some time dean of the Bennett Eclectic Medical College of that city,—in fact was one of its organizers. He resigned his position, however, in 1890, and afterward served as director of the Cook county hospital. He is one of the most able physicians of Chicago, especially skilled in surgery, and is now leading surgeon of the Rock Island Railroad Company. Walter D. died on a farm near Marion, Grant county, Indiana, when thirty-seven years of age. Abijah formerly followed farming, but sold out and is now a general business man of Marion, Indiana. Mary E. is the wife of Asa Baldwin, and a minister of the Friends meeting, of Marion, Indiana.

Rev. Allen Jay spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and attended school through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he assisted in the cultivation of the fields. After the removal of the family to Marion, this state, in 1850, he entered Friends' boarding school (now Earlham College) at Richmond, where he spent some time, then was a student in the Farmers' Institute, at Lafayette, Indiana, for one year. He next became a student in Antioch College, where he remained until the spring of 1854, when he turned his attention to farming. He located on a tract of land on the Wea plains, near Lafayette, and there carried on agricultural pursuits until 1867. In 1864 he became a minister in the Friends' meeting, and through the three successive years both farmed and preached. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed superintendent of a work projected by the "Baltimore Association of Friends," under the presidency of Francis Y. King. The war had left Friends, in common with other people, destitute in North Carolina and Tennessee, and Mr. Jay was appointed to ascertain their needs and improve their condition. Making his home at High Point, North Carolina, he traveled extensively over those two states, alleviating the temporal sufferings of the Friends, building up churches, establishing schools, preaching and teaching among the people of those districts. He established thirty-one schools, with an enrollment of three thousand students, and told the gospel message to the people in many districts. He had the oversight of

the work embraced within nine churches in Tennessee, and twenty-two in North Carolina, and during most of the time his work necessitated his driving from place to place, so that this period was not without its hardships; yet he regards it as the greatest work of his life.

After eight years of such service Mr. Jay turned his work over to the yearly meeting of North Carolina. In 1875 he went to Europe, visiting the churches in England, Scotland, Ireland and Norway. In 1877 he went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he served as treasurer and minister of the Friends' boarding school, which had an enrollment of two hundred and fifty boys and girls. There he remained for four years, after which he came to Earlham College, in 1881, acting as superintendent and treasurer, while his wife filled the position of matron. For six years he labored in that institution, during which time he raised a large amount of money for the school and for the erection of two substantial and commodious college buildings,—Lindley and Parry Halls. In 1887 he removed to his new home near the college, and has since served as one of its trustees and as solicitor for the college, raising money in all parts of this country and in England and Ireland for the institution. He has for six years been superintendent of the evangelistic and pastoral work of the Indiana yearly meeting, retiring from that position in 1895. He has visited all the yearly meetings of the Friends Society in the world and is well known throughout this country in connection with his church work.

Mr. Jay was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Sleeper, who was a native of Ohio, but when two years old was taken by her parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where she was married in 1854. Five children have been born to them: Rhoda died at the age of six years. Charles died at the age of fifteen months. William died in West Richmond, in 1897. He was graduated at the Providence boarding school, studied medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Milton Jay, of Chicago, and was graduated in the Bennett Medical College of that city in 1882. He practiced for six years in Richmond and then removed to New Sharon, Iowa, where he successfully practiced until 1896, when, on account of failing health, he retired. He died in 1897, at the age of thirty-seven years. Edwin is a farmer, living near Richmond, Indiana. Isaac is with his father in Richmond.

Rev. Allen Jay is now serving as preacher of the East Main Street Friends meeting, a position he has occupied for the past eleven years, the society having no regular preacher. Thus almost his entire life has been devoted to the work of instructing men in the higher things of life, and his labors have been followed by excellent results; but who can measure the influence for good? Not until the heavenly record is read will it be known how great is the work that he has accomplished. His own career, in perfect

harmony with his teachings, has won him the love and respect of all, and he well deserves mention in the history of his adopted county.

Since writing the foregoing sketch, Mr. Jay's wife has passed away. The following obituary notice we quote from the American Friend:

Martha Ann Jay, a daughter of Buddell and Elizabeth H. Sleeper, was born tenth month, 22d, 1833, in Clark county, Ohio, and died at her home, opposite Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, fourth month, 27th, 1899, aged sixty-five years, six months and five days. Her parents moved to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when she was two years old. She was married to Allen Jay on ninth month, 20th, 1854, and they settled on a farm near the old home, where their five children were born, and the two eldest died, the third one dying fifteen months ago in the same room she died in. In 1868 she, with her husband, moved to Bush Hill (now Archdale), North Carolina. After nine years they moved to Friends' Boarding School, Providence, Rhode Island. After spending four years there, in 1881 they went to Earlham College, where she served as matron for six years, and then retired to the home where she died. Martha A. Jay was of a retiring disposition, never seeking popularity. Converted at the age of seventeen, she endeavored to carry Christianity in all her life work. She was much interested in humane work among the children, the birds and all dumb animals; for several years had a band of mercy in her own home and one in the Orphan Home near by. She was appointed an elder at an early age, and held that position in the four different yearly meetings to which she belonged. She was a great strength to her husband, who was, as a minister, often called to labor away from home; she never murmured at the separation, but encouraged him to faithfulness when the Master called. She bore a long illness with Christian resignation; the closing hours were peaceful; the last audible words were: "Blessed! Blessed!" "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!"

MILTON TRUSLER.

Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their opportunities and talents render accessible. We now turn to one who has done much and done it well, wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographer may revert with a feeling of respect and satisfaction.

Hon. Milton Trusler's identification with the history of that section of Indiana with which this compilation has to do has been one of ancestral as well as individual nature, and would on that score alone demand consideration in this connection; but such has been his personal prominence in positions of public trust and responsibility; such his influence in furthering the progress and material prosperity of the state at large, that his individual distinction clearly entitles him to representation in this work. Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion, must we turn in tracing the lineage of the subject of this review. He was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1825, the son of Samuel W. and Martha (Curry) Trusler. The original representative of the family in Indiana was James Trusler, grandfather of the subject of this review, who was a native of Virginia, where he was reared to manhood and there married.

About the year 1812 he emigrated with his family to the wilds of the Hoosier state, coming to Franklin county and settling on a tract of excellent land in the vicinity of the present little village of Fairfield. Here he developed a good farm, upon which he passed the residue of his days, passing away about the year 1840, at the age of eighty-two. He was a man of strong individuality and upright life, being known as one of the successful and influential farmers of this section, where he was uniformly honored and respected, by reason of his sterling character. In his religious adherency he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a most devout and earnest worker.

In the family of James Trusler were five sons and two daughters. Of these Samuel Wilson Trusler, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia on the 9th of July, 1795, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana in the early pioneer days. In 1830 he removed to Jackson township, Fayette county, this state, where he thereafter continuously devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until called from the scene of life's labors. He owned a farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he brought under most effective cultivation, bringing to bear those methods and that judgment which insure success. The old homestead farm is now owned by his son, the subject of this review. Samuel W. Trusler was in politics a stanch supporter of the Whig party, and though he had no predilection for official preferment, he was called upon to serve in certain township offices and was for many years a school director, maintaining a lively concern in all that conserved the public welfare. While other members of the family had clung tenaciously to the tenets of the Methodist church, his intellectual powers led him to adopt somewhat more liberal views, and he became a zealous and devoted member of the Universalist church; ordering his life consistently with the faith which he espoused. The death of Mr. Trusler occurred on his farm August 4, 1846, and the community realized that a true and noble character had been withdrawn from their midst. His devoted wife had been summoned into eternal rest in 1838, at the age of thirty-four years, her birth having occurred on the 4th of July, 1804.

Of the children of Samuel W. and Martha (Curry) Trusler five grew to maturity, and of these we offer the following epitomized record: Nelson, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 13, 1822, died at Indianapolis, in 1878, aged fifty-six years. He was one of the representative members of the bar of the state and wielded a wide influence in political affairs. He served for three years in the war of the Rebellion, having held commission as colonel of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He had held distinguished public preferment, having served as secretary of state and being the incumbent as attorney general of Indiana at the time of his death.

He was engaged in the practice of his profession at Connersville for a number of years, after which he removed to the capital city of the state, where his death occurred. The next of the family is Mrs. Mary J. Barnard, widow of William D. Barnard, of Indianapolis. She was born November 9, 1827. Gilbert, who was born in Franklin county, on the 21st of July, 1830, died in Indianapolis. He was a lawyer by profession, and was engaged in practice at Connersville. At the time of the war of Rebellion he effected the organization of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, with which he went to the front as captain, being promoted major before the expiration of his term of service. He served as mayor of Connersville, was county clerk for two terms and was Fayette county's representative in the state legislature. Thomas J. Trusler was born February 11, 1838. Like his brothers, he was a member of the bar of the state, having been engaged in the practice of his profession in Connersville and Liberty for a number of years, after which he located in Indianapolis. He served as deputy secretary of state under his brother Nelson and also under Hon. W. W. Curry.

Of the children who grew to maturity the subject of this review, Milton Trusler, was the second eldest, and his career, like that of his brothers, has conferred dignity and honor upon the state. He was five years of age at the time his parents took up their abode on the farm in Jackson township, and at the old homestead he was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of farm life. It is interesting to revert to the fact that he never wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture during the long years of his active business life. It is still more worthy of note that for sixty-five years he lived on the old family homestead, which is still owned by him and from which he removed only when prompted to seek retirement from the active labors protracted over many years and crowned with merited success. Mr. Trusler received his educational training in the common schools, completing a course of study in the high school at Liberty. He assumed the personal responsibilities of practical business life by engaging in the line of enterprise to which he has been reared from his boyhood days. His original farm comprised sixty-five acres, but he has added to it from time to time, as prosperity attended his industrious and well directed efforts, until he now owns a finely cultivated place of three hundred and twenty acres, well improved with substantial buildings and figuring as one of the most valuable farms in this section of a great agricultural state.

On the 17th of April, 1894, Mr. Trusler removed from his farm to East Connersville, where, in a pleasant home, he is enjoying the rewards of a life of honest and successful endeavor, well deserving that *otium cum dignitate* which is his portion as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen into the grateful twilight. On the 9th of March, 1848, was solemnized the marriage

of Mr. Trusler to Miss Isabelle Thompson, a native of Fayette county, and to them were born four sons and four daughters, concerning whom we incorporate the following data: M. Anna became the wife of Daniel Brumfield, a farmer of this county; Laura J., the widow of James M. Backhouse, resides in Connersville; Samuel F. is a farmer of this county; M. Henry, also a farmer of this county; Sidney E. is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Anderson, Indiana; Nina C. is the wife of J. B. Rose, of Miami county, this state; Ira T. is a resident of Connersville; and Juanita is the widow of William A. Stewart, of Connersville.

In conclusion we will glance at the more salient points in the public or official life of Mr. Trusler. In his political proclivities he was originally a supporter of the Whig party, from which he withdrew to place his allegiance with the new and stronger candidate for public favor, the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has ever since been a zealous advocate. He has wielded a marked influence in the political affairs of this section, and has served in various township offices. In 1872 he was the incumbent as trustee of Jackson township, a position which he resigned upon being elected to represent his county in the legislature, in which he served as a member of the lower house during the sessions of 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. His personal popularity and the appreciation of his value as a representative in the legislative councils of the state were manifested soon after his retirement from the lower house, since he became the successful candidate of his party for the state senate, in which he served during the sessions of 1876 and 1877. In the councils of his party and as a legislator he showed himself to be a man of strong intellectuality, broad and exact knowledge and mature and practical judgment. His influence was at all times cast on the side which looked to the conservation of public interests; his views were marked by distinctive wisdom, and the confidence in his personal integrity and ability was unwavering. In 1892 Mr. Trusler was the Republican candidate for the office of secretary of state, in which connection he made a very thorough canvass during the incidental campaign, but he naturally met defeat at the polls, since that year marked one of the most memorable general land-slides in the history of the Republican party. His strength in the state was shown, however, in the fact that he ran two thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He has a large acquaintanceship throughout the state and has a strong hold upon the respect and confidence of the farming class, with whose interests he has naturally had a most pronounced sympathy. He was for seven years master of the state Grange, in which connection he did active and effective work in every section of the state, striving at all times to spur farmers onward to the point of making agriculture and its allied industries occupy the dignified position which is intrinsically due. He has done much to elevate the standard

of husbandry in Indiana, and no man is more honored among the agricultural classes.

Mr. Trusler was enrolling officer for Fayette county during the war of the Rebellion and was unflagging in his zeal for the Union cause. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members of Everton Lodge, with which he has been connected for more than half a century, and in which he has filled all the chairs, besides representing the lodge a number of times in the grand lodge of the state.

As one of the venerable citizens of Fayette county, and as one whose life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, the publishers of this work realize that even more distinct representation in this connection would not do justice to this well known scion of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, a state which has been honored and enriched by his example.

LAZARUS MUNGER.

The ancestors of Lazarus Munger, a representative citizen of Posey township, Fayette county, as far back as their history can be traced in the annals of America, are noted for the sterling traits of character that mark the valuable citizen of this great republic. At all times they have been ready to uphold righteous and just laws, to promote the welfare of the land of their nativity, and, if needful, to lay down their lives on the altar of her liberty and maintenance. The majority of the Mungers have led the quiet, independent lives of agriculturists, though a few marked exceptions to this rule have occurred.

One of the very early pioneers of Ohio was General Edward Munger, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Connecticut, September 30, 1763, and after his marriage, on the 5th of December, 1785, to Eunice Kellogg, a native of the same state, born August 13, 1767, he resided in the town of Washington, Connecticut, for a few years. Then, removing to Rutland county, Vermont, they dwelt there until the spring of 1798, when they located in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio. A short time subsequently they permanently settled on land purchased by the General in Montgomery county, Ohio, and there he cleared and made a good farm prior to his death, which took place April 14, 1850. He was a man of great enterprise and strong individuality, looked up to and consulted as one having authority. During the war of 1812 he raised and trained a regiment in the defense of the young republic, and for this invaluable service was commissioned brigadier general, being superceded in this position by the celebrated General Hull. Nor did his public services end here, as he was elected and won new honors in the Ohio state legislature, and in local offices. General Munger and his wife, Eunice, were of Puritan ancestry, their forefathers being num-

bered among the early colonists of New England. The eldest child of this worthy couple, Warren, born in Washington, Connecticut, February 28, 1787, returned to his native state about 1811 for the purpose of studying law, and subsequently was state's attorney of Miami county, Ohio, besides holding other important local offices. He continued to practice law until 1840, when he retired to his farm, where he resided until his death, in 1877. Truman, born January 19, 1789, came to Indiana in 1821, bought and improved land, which he afterward sold, then removing to the vicinity of Petersburg, Illinois. He bought a farm there, and in 1876 retired from the active duties of life to pass his remaining days in Prairie City, where he died. Edmund K. was the next in order of birth. Minerva, born in Vermont, November 5, 1792, married Judge Amos Ervin, of Ohio, and died April 26, 1874. Reuben born in Vermont, October 30, 1794, died in Ohio. Elisur and Festus, died in infancy. Eunice, born in Montgomery county, Ohio, February 10, 1801, married William McCann, of Ohio, who purchased land in Posey township, this county, and sold the property after making some improvements. He then turned his attention to brick-making, and later carried on a farm which he bought in Rush county, this state. There his wife died, in 1841, and after marrying again he went to Iowa, where his last days were passed. Sarah, born in Ohio, March 15, 1803, died September 12, 1883. She became the wife of Elam Ervin, an Ohio farmer, born November 17, 1801. At an early period they went to Rush county, this state, where he died when but forty years of age. Festus E., born April 11, 1805, was a farmer, and died in Dayton, Ohio. He reared six children, and three of his sons, Timothy, Lyman and Alvin, were soldiers in the Union army, the first two being members of the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment band. They enlisted in 1861, and were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners and Timothy was confined in the famous Libby warehouse, while Lyman languished and suffered for seventeen months in the dreadful pens of Andersonville. In spite of all their hardships the three brothers lived to return home and to resume their accustomed occupations at the close of the war. Milton, born October 5, 1807, was a farmer, and died near Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, in 1874. One of his sons, William, entered the service of the Union during the civil war, and what his fate was his parents never learned. Isaac N., born August 12, 1812, and now living retired in Piqua, Ohio, not only conducted a farm but was a successful teacher of music for a long time.

Edmund K. Munger, who was born in Rutland county, Vermont, September 13, 1790, remained with his parents in Ohio until his marriage, in 1812, to Mary Cole, a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, born October 15, 1794. The same year the young man volunteered his services to his country, but the quota was complete and he was not needed. Settling in Montgomery

county, Ohio, he was industriously occupied in the cultivation of a farm until the spring of 1821, when he bought the two-hundred-acre farm on which the subject of this sketch now resides. In the fall of the same year the family removed to their new home here, and for many years the humble log cabin which the father erected served them as a home. In time the land was reduced to cultivation and in 1835 the brick house in which our subject lives was built. The double-room cabin in which they first dwelt was looked upon as almost palatial by their neighbors, and many happy hours were spent in the hospitable abode. The brick house, likewise, was one of the first erected of that material in the county, and travelers and those in search of a home and location were directed to this place, where, as it was known far and near, liberal and hearty hospitality was ever to be found. Politically, Edmund K. Munger was a Whig and Republican. Reared in the tenets of the Presbyterian church by parents who were extremely strict, he never became identified with any church, though his life was above reproach and his actions were consistent with the teachings of Christianity. He lived to a good old age, dying June 10, 1872. His faithful wife, who was a member of the Baptist church, died September 9, 1853. She went with her parents, Samuel and Catherine (Bryan) Cole, from Virginia to Montgomery county early in this century. The father, who was a wagon-maker by trade, came to this locality in 1826 and settled upon a small tract of land north of Bentonville, where he plied his calling and cultivated his farm. Late in life he and his wife lived with their children, he dying January 1, 1849, and she September 7, 1844. Both were active members of the Christian church. Their children were: John, Philip, Jacob, Andrew, M. B., William, Elizabeth (now Mrs. T. Munger) and Mary.

Eunice, the eldest child of Edmund and Mary Munger, was born in Ohio, February 24, 1814, and she never married. She was a member of the Baptist church and died, happy in her faith, February 5, 1884. Norman, the eldest son, born August 28, 1815, was a representative farmer of Wayne county, where his death took place April 30, 1885. Margaret, born June 12, 1817, married William Manlove, who was the first white child born in Posey township, his birth having taken place in 1815. Truman, born December 14, 1818, lived on farms in Henry and Rush counties, dying at his home in the last mentioned county, January 17, 1857. Elizabeth, born May 4, 1821, married Samuel S. Ewing, of Ohio. He was a carpenter by trade and engaged in surveying and farming in Wabash county, Indiana. Samuel, born March 6, 1824, learned the carpenter's trade, and after his marriage settled on an Illinois farm, where he remained until his death, August 18, 1896. He was a leader in the Christian church and Sunday-school, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Martha, born April 6, 1827, became the

wife of M. B. Vandegrift, a blacksmith, and died March 6, 1880, leaving three children. Mary, born April 30, 1829, and now a resident of Anderson, Indiana, married William T. Hensley, of Fayette county. Lazarus and Edmund are the next of the family. Louisa, the youngest, born May 31, 1836, died June 1, 1843.

Lazarus Munger was born September 11, 1831, in Posey township, on the old homestead which he now owns. In the district schools he obtained a fair education, and under his father's instruction he acquired practical knowledge of farming when a mere boy. After the death of the parents, Lazarus and Edmund and three sisters lived together and carried on the work of the farm. Then, when two of the sisters married and the third died, our subject chose a wife. His brother remains unmarried, and has always been associated with him in business. Having accumulated a little capital they invested it, in 1863, in one hundred and twenty-one acres of the homestead, and in August, 1882, our subject bought the other's share. Edmund Munger, who is an energetic business man, has been interested in various things besides farming, and has acted as agent for different concerns, among them being the Union National Building & Loan Association, of Indianapolis, and the Wayne International Building & Loan Association, of Cambridge City. For both of these companies he has transacted a large amount of business, and still represents them. His capital he invests in good securities of various kinds, and his integrity and square dealing are undoubted. He has always made his home and headquarters at his birth-place, being a valued member of our subject's household. For several years he has devoted much attention to the buying of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, frequently going into neighboring states in search of especially fine specimens. Lazarus Munger, likewise, is interested in high-grade live stock, and always keeps large herds of shorthorns and Poland-China hogs. He has added to his original purchase of land until he now owns five hundred and eighteen acres, all of which is under fine cultivation. His prosperity is well deserved, and is the direct result of application, sound judgment and perseverance in a line of action when once determined upon. He has upheld the Republican principles, and, though he has attended conventions in the county and state and has endeavored to advance the interests of the party, he never has been prevailed upon to accept a public office of importance, and though often urged to become a candidate for the legislature has persistently refused. He has served his own township as assessor, with credit to himself and friends, but has no desire for public office.

On the 10th of September, 1866, the marriage of Lazarus Munger and Miss Savanna Ferguson was solemnized. She is a daughter of Linville and Elizabeth (Loder) Ferguson, whose history appears elsewhere in this work.

She was born February 8, 1843, and is one of five brothers and sisters, the others being, Oliver, now a resident of Milton; Elmer, who died at the age of twelve years; Mrs. Emma Thornburg; and Charley, who owns and carries on the old homestead which belonged to his father. The latter, who was one of the most successful stock dealers of this section of Indiana, himself cleared about five hundred acres of land, and divided fifteen hundred acres among his children. He was very prominent in every way, acting in public offices, and for twenty-three years was connected with the Cambridge City National Bank, being its president for fifteen years.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Munger was blessed with two daughters and one son, namely: Lorena M., born March 5, 1869, and now the wife of Philip F. Weaver, a farmer; Warren H., born February 20, 1878; and Helen E., born October 1, 1879. The younger daughter and the son are students in Earlham College, and are receiving excellent training for the serious duties of life.

DAVID W. DENNIS, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.

For twenty-five years the name of Professor David Worth Dennis has been inseparably interwoven with the history of the educational interests of Richmond. His broad intelligence, scholarly attainments and his full appreciation of the value of knowledge as a preparation for life's responsibilities make him one of the ablest educators who have promoted the interests of Earlham College and advanced the intellectual status of his adopted city. The ever broadening influence of his work is, of course, incalculable, for when was ever a measurement for the psychic forces of nature invented? His labors are permeated by broad humanitarian principles which render them not merely a means for gaining pecuniary returns, but a source of assistance to his fellow men, whereby he advances the scheme of our human existence,—the constant uplifting and betterment of the race.

Professor Dennis is a native of Dalton township, Wayne county, and is a son of Nathan and Evelina (Worth) Dennis. Both on the paternal and maternal sides his ancestors were from Nantucket, but his grandparents removed to North Carolina, locating in Guilford county, where the father of our subject was born in 1815, the mother in 1813. The latter was a sister of Governor Jonathan Worth, of North Carolina, whose grandson, Ensign Worth Bagley, was the first man who lost his life in the Spanish-American war. Nathan and Evelina (Worth) Dennis were married in Wayne county, Indiana, and spent the remainder of their days in Dalton township, where the father successfully carried on agricultural pursuits. He was one of the leading men of the locality, was the promoter of many local enterprises, and was an active and consistent member of the Society of Friends; he was for

more than twenty-five years clerk of West River preparative meeting of ministers and elders. He was twice married, his first union being with Mary Lamar, by whom he had four children, namely: William, who died in early manhood, in 1871; Osborn, a minister of the Friends' church in Randolph county, Indiana; Edwin, of Wabash, Indiana; and Mrs. Mary Ebrite, a resident of Muncie, Indiana. After the death of his first wife Mr. Dennis married Evelina Worth, and their only child is Professor D. W. Dennis. The father died in 1872 and the mother in 1887.

Until sixteen years of age Professor Dennis remained on his father's farm in Dalton township, Wayne county, attending the common schools and those conducted under the auspices of the church to which his people belonged, his father being one of five men who contributed to extend the term of the public schools longer than the public funds would permit, and thus gave his and other children the advantage of better educational facilities. When only seventeen years of age David W. Dennis began teaching school, which profession he followed for three years, when he further continued his own education by study in Earlham College. He was graduated in that institution when twenty-four years of age, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and since that time he has taught almost continuously in the Richmond high school and Earlham College, with the exception of one year, 1889–90, which he spent with his family in Europe. He remained for fourteen months, during which time he visited Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, England and Scotland. During six months of that time he was a student in the universities of Bonn and Edinburgh, pursuing a course of embryology in the latter, of biology in the former. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Earlham College in 1878 and that of Doctor of Philosophy by Syracuse University in 1886. For fifteen years he has occupied the chair of biology in Earlham College, and is regarded as one of the most successful and capable professors ever connected with the faculty of that institution. After his graduation he spent two years in Earlham College, then four years as a teacher in the high school at Richmond, and two years as president of Wilmington College. He then spent a year in rest and study, after which he resumed his pedagogic labors as a teacher in the Bloomingdale Academy, where he remained two years. He then returned to Earlham College, where his labors have been continuous, with the exception of the period passed in Europe. Some one has said "Travel is the source of all true wisdom," and certainly in the year spent abroad Professor Dennis gained a broad fund of knowledge which will enrich his life and its labors for all time. To a mind of great discernment and a nature of broad and acute sympathies, the world is continually offering valuble lessons, and he availed himself of the opportunity to improve, bringing with him from the Old World strong impressions and

vivid and pleasant memories which are constantly coloring and enriching his views of life.

In addition to the work of the class-room, Professor Dennis lectures frequently on various general educational topics. His services in this regard are in frequent demand for teachers' institutes, and he often illustrates his lectures with stereopticon views. He is also well known in educational circles by reason of his able articles on pedagogic and scientific subjects, — articles that frequently appear in the leading journals of the country. Not the least important branch of his work is in connection with the different clubs of Richmond organized for intellectual improvement. He has long been vice-president of the Tuesday Club, is a member of the Tourists' Club and of the University Extension Center. He delivers many addresses in connection with the work of these organizations, and has been chairman of the program committee of the Tourists' Club. He takes a broad-minded interest in the political situation of the country, and gives his support to the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought nor desired political preferment. He took a deep interest in the money question during the last campaign, is a stanch advocate of the "gold standard," and believes most thoroughly in the territorial expansion of our government. Of the Friends' meeting he is an active lay member and delivers many addresses before the society, on moral questions, but is not connected with the ministry.

In 1876 Professor Dennis was united in marriage, in Parke county, Indiana, to Miss Martha Curl, a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Gifford) Curl, both of Parke county. One son was born to them, William Cullen, who was graduated at Earlham College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts when seventeen years of age. The following year he was graduated at Harvard College with the same degree. Although the youngest man in the class, his standing was very high. He then spent another year within the classic walls of that time-honored institution, won the degree of Master of Arts, and the honor of delivering the oration for the graduate school. He is, now, at the age of nineteen, a student in the law department of Harvard. The home life of Professor Dennis and his family was ideal. The most perfect companionship existed, and so strong was the influence of the beautiful Christian character of Mrs. Dennis upon the life of this community that this work would be incomplete without the record of her life, which we herewith append. Professor Dennis is still actively carrying on his life work, continuing his labors among the young, whose thought he directs to nobler, higher things, with a realization of the truth that even intellectual attainments count for naught save as they aid in the development of an upright character.

MATTIE C. DENNIS.

When Mrs. Mattie Curl Dennis passed away one more name was added to the list of honored dead whose earthly records closed with the words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant;" but as long as memory remains to those who knew her the influence of her noble life will remain as a source of encouragement and inspiration. "Our echoes roll from soul to soul," and the good we do lives after us through all ages, handed down from generation to generation. Who then can measure the results of a life work, and especially such a life work as that of Mrs. Dennis? To the uplifting of humanity her best energies were ever devoted. With unerring judgment she recognized the "spark of divinity" in each individual and endeavored to fan it into the flame of righteousness. Not to condemn but to aid, she made the practice of her life, and the world is better and brighter for her having lived. But though the voice is stilled in death, the spirit of her worth and work remains as the deep undercurrent of a mighty stream, noiseless but irresistible. Her influence was as the delicate fragrance of a flower to those who had the pleasure of her friendship. Her sympathies were broad, and quietly yet strongly she called forth the best in one, ennobling all by her own Christian character. Her life was beautiful in its purity, goodness and Christian virtues, and her memory will long remain as a blessed benediction to all who knew her.

Mattie Curl Dennis was a native of Parke county, Indiana. In the public schools she acquired her early education, and then began teaching in the district schools of her native county. Desirous of acquiring more advanced education, she subsequently attended Bloomingdale Academy, then entered the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and in 1874 was graduated at the Indiana State Normal. Her labors as an educator were most acceptable and satisfactory. She taught for twelve years in the district schools, in the city schools of Indianapolis and in the academies at Bloomingdale and Ladoga.

She was married June 22, 1876, to David Worth Dennis, after which they made a trip to the east, visited the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, and then returned to establish their home in Richmond, where she remained from September, 1876, until June, 1879. During this time her only child, William Cullen Dennis, was born, December 22, 1878. On becoming identified with the new community almost her first thought was, how could she assist and be assisted by those with whom she would be thrown in contact, and during her early residence at Richmond she organized and conducted a normal Bible class, taught in the Sunday-school, and studied with a ceramic art club. From 1879 to 1881 she was employed as a teacher in Wilmington College, and within that time organized the Browning Literary

Circle, of Wilmington, Ohio, which has ever since maintained its existence. In 1882 she accepted a position as teacher in the Bloomingdale Academy, where she remained until February, 1884, when failing health forced her to seek rest in the south. She passed the months of February, March and April in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, and on the 1st of May, 1884, returned to Indiana. From that time until her death she was a resident of Richmond, with the exception of fourteen months spent abroad, and no other woman has exerted so wide an influence upon the social, intellectual and moral life of the city.

Mrs. Dennis was identified with many of the leading clubs of Richmond, and was a member of the Indiana State Reading Circle Board from 1884 until 1889. In the former year she organized a reading circle, which later became known as the Aftermath. She continued her membership therewith until her death, and was its leader until failing health forced her to resign. In 1892 she became a member of the Contemporary Club, of Indianapolis, joined the Tourists' Club in 1896, became a member of the Variorum at its organization, and was one of the organizers of the North End Literary Society. In all of these she retained her membership until her death and of the last named was leader. She organized the History Class in 1890, was its leader until her death, and was ever untiring in her efforts to promote its advancement. In 1866 she became a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and her Christianity was ever of the practical kind which prompts ready assistance for the needy, the promotion of literary culture and the advancement of science and art.

Always quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mrs. Dennis nevertheless left a strong impress of her individuality and beautiful Christian character upon all whom she met. She endeared herself to thousands of pupils, one of whom wrote: "Mrs. Dennis gave me my first real insight into the English language, and what a wonderful study it was! She was so spirit-like, so unlike the world and its ways, that it was an inexpressible pleasure to me to hear her talk of people and things; and after my college days I never passed through Richmond but that I made it a point to call at her delightful home." Mrs. Dennis loved her pupils and always won their love. She had a singular power in getting work from them; what she said they could not think was trivial,—her lessons must be learned. She could help students find their own powers in a way few others could do. She did this by working with them, by encouraging them to believe in themselves. She never uttered a dogmatic sentence; she treated her pupils as tenderly and considerately as she did her neighbors; and when she came to work in clubs with other ladies and gentlemen her school-room manners were all that she required. She trusted her pupils implicitly, and always believed that this would save them if anything

would. In all matters of discipline she sought to control through the understanding, and from within; never by rule or from without.

Mrs. Dennis had an unfeigned love of the beautiful in all forms, in art and in nature. In Dresden, Rome, Florence and Paris the art galleries were her homes, and the masterpieces her personal friends. In literature and history she had a quick eye for the heroic, the beautiful, the true, the purposeful. In life she saw through the soul of things at a glance, and parted company with insincerity as perhaps the one incurable mischief. She loved the trees; they were beautiful, genuine, restful, always the same. She loved the flowers and gathered them in many lands and climes. She loved the birds as St. Francis loved them. They were not afraid of her; she fed them by hundreds in her yard, and talked to them as though they could understand, and all summer long they answered her call with a cheer which they seemed to know.

The strength of her life for thirteen years was given to the betterment of women, and she was not long a resident of Richmond before she became an active factor in the organization and promotion of several clubs for the advancement of literary and artistic culture. The Tuesday Aftermath was organized in 1884, and was the inspiration of Mrs. Dennis, whose untiring zeal and unselfish devotion carried it safely through the perils of infancy, as her genius was the guiding star of its later years. During the different winters they studied American authors; spent two years in studying Shakespeare, —one year in England and one in Scotland; one year on Russian literature; one year on French literature, and one on German literature. Mrs. Dennis was also the organizer of the History Class of Richmond. Its first meetings were held in the lecture rooms of the Baptist church, but the increase in numbers in attendance was so great that within a few months it was necessary to hold the meetings in the auditorium of the church. There were no tickets nor fee for admission, no limit as to numbers, age or capacity. The subject first chosen for study was Chaldean history, but Mrs. Dennis did not restrict herself to that alone; she varied the lessons with little moral talks, reading of selections from the poets and by giving quotations to be copied by the class as reference in future work. The subject of art was very early introduced, and has always proved one of the most attractive features. In the second year the subject of Jewish history was taken up, in connection with Christian art, and an excellent stereopticon outfit was purchased for the purpose of illustrating these lectures. Greek history and art have also claimed the attention of the class, followed by a winter's study of Italian history and the painters and architects of that country. Through all the years Mrs. Dennis was the inspiration of the society; she planned its work and made it one of the most effective organizations in Richmond for intellectual

advancement. When abroad in Europe she was not forgetful of her club associations, and frequently wrote letters of the most entertaining character to the Tuesday Aftermath, the History Class and other societies with which she was connected. Her essays and addresses before these clubs were always of the most entertaining character. She possessed high literary ability, and her reading covered the wide realm of science, art, history and classical literature.

It has been said that the soul finds its best and truest expression in poetry, and thus it seemed to Mrs. Dennis. Those things which touched her most deeply often inspired her to set down her thoughts in poetry, and some of her poetic productions deserve to be classed with those of our best American writers. The following was written on the 16th of October, 1894:

The world, all wrapt in summer robes,
Lay hushed in the arms of sleep,
While a presence fair from the depth of air,
Stole by on hurrying feet.

Then the winds sighed low 'neath the star's soft glow
And the flowers bowed down their heads,
While the purple mist, by the moonlight kissed,
Clung close o'er their perfumed beds.

And the forest blushed with a tender grace
When it woke in the morning sun,
But a tear-drop fell on the earth's fair face
For the loss of a something gone.

And thus it is with our human hopes,
When our life has richer grown;
The fair sweet day into autumn slopes,
And the dreams of our youth are flown.

The golden wedding bells chime low
In the light of the settling sun;
And so, in the gleam of this after glow,
Fair autumn, thy race is run.

On presenting a volume of Alice and Phœbe Carey's poems to her husband she wrote on the fly-leaf:

Sometimes the way seems hard and long,
And life seems big with care,
But faith in God and you still strong,
Gives power to do and dare.

And if sometimes a shadow plays,
Across our life's sweet June,
It but awakens holier lays,
And strikes a grander tune.

And so I give this little book,
With woman's wealth of love;
The poets' words their color took
From faith in God above.

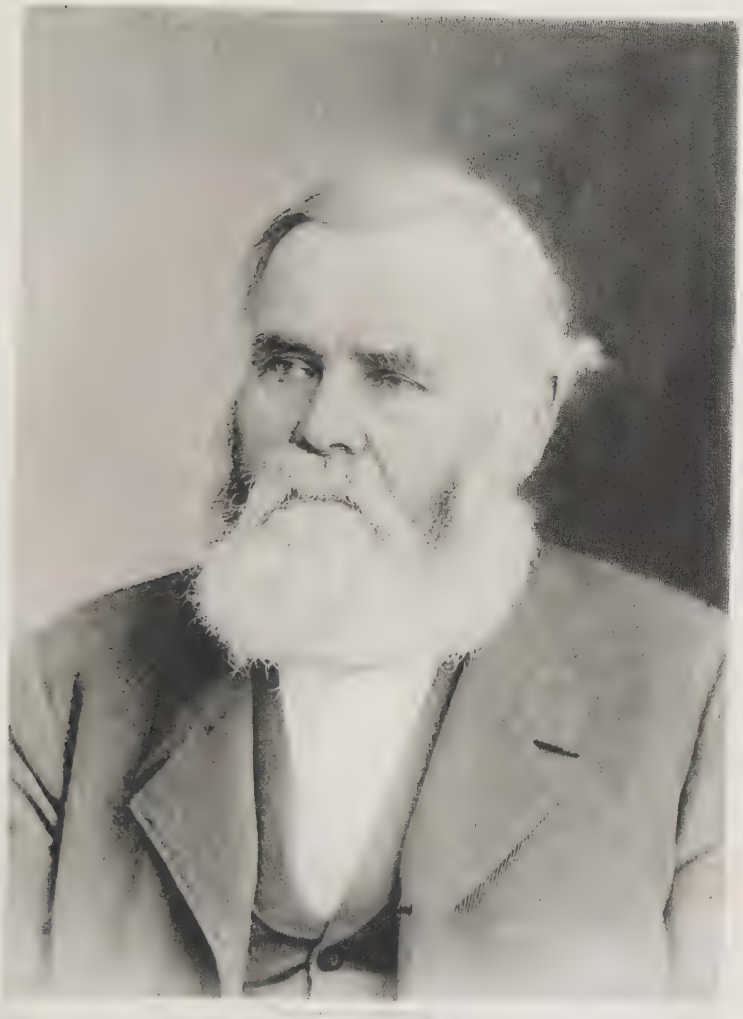
Death came suddenly to Mrs. Dennis, and she was thus permitted to continue in the active work of life to the last. No woman in Richmond has ever exerted a broader or more beneficial influence upon the life of the city. The highest tributes of love and respect were paid her. Resolutions were passed by all the organizations and societies with which she was connected, and Richmond mourned the loss of one who was at once friend, teacher, counselor and companion. She has gone to

> "Join the choir invisible
> Of those immortal dead who live again,
> In minds made better by their presence."

ABRAM GAAR.

In the death of Abram Garr, Wayne county lost one of its most valued citizens. His entire life was spent within its borders, and for a number of years he was in control of what is probably the chief industrial interest of the county. In America "labor is king," and the sovereignty that the liberty-loving people of this nation acknowledge is that of business. The men of influence in this enlightened age are the enterprising, progressive representatives of commerce, and to such ones advancement and progress are due. Abram Gaar was one who had the mental poise and calm judgment to successfully guide and control gigantic business affairs, and at the same time he had a keen appreciation of the ethics of commercial life, so that he not only commanded the respect of his fellow men for his uprightness, but also excited their admiration by his splendid abilities.

Mr. Gaar was born in Wayne county, November 14, 1819, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Richmond, where he spent his remaining days. His educational privileges were those afforded by the subscription schools of the period and he received his manual training in his father's cabinet shop. He served a regular apprenticeship, and in 1845, when his father embarked in the foundry business, Abram, being a natural mechanic, worked at pattern-making, building wooden machinery and other labors in connection with the foundry business. After a short time, however, misfortune overtook the enterprise and he was thus thrown out of employment. He was then about eighteen years of age, and during the two succeeding years he was in the employ of Ellis Nordyke, a millwright. All this time he was gaining a good practical knowledge of mechanical work that well fitted him for his greater responsibilities in connection with the Gaar Machine Works. About 1840, however, a period of financial depression and consequent business inactivity came upon the country, and as there was not much demand for mechanical work, he turned his attention to literary pursuits.



Abram Gaw

He attended school for some time, his last teacher being James M. Poe, under whose direction he pursued his studies in 1842. The following year he entered the employ of J. M. and J. H. Hutton in the old Spring foundry machine shops, and there devoted himself untiringly to his duties, thus mastering the business in principle and detail. He also saved the major part of his wages until, in 1849, having acquired considerable capital, he purchased the plant, with his father, his brother, John M., and his brother-in-law, William G. Scott, as partners. The business was reorganized and conducted under the name of A. Gaar & Company, and from that time until his death, forty-five years later, Abram Gaar was actively connected therewith and contributed in no small measure to its success. On the 1st of April, 1870, the business was incorporated under the name of Gaar, Scott & Company with a paid-up capital of four hundred thousand dollars, and he was elected president, a position which he continued to fill, with marked ability, until his demise. The business steadily grew in volume and importance until it had assumed extensive proportions and was accounted the leading industrial concern of the county. In its management Abram Gaar displayed splendid executive power and keen discrimination, and he was widely recognized as a most capable business man.

On the 26th of March, 1851, Mr. Gaar was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Adams, born May 2, 1831, a daughter of Henry and Agnes (Chapman) Adams. She was born on a farm south of Richmond, but spent the greater part of her girlhood, until her ninth year, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Illinois. Her mother died in the latter state, after which the family returned to Wayne county. Mr. Adams was connected with the firm of Gaar, Scott & Company for a long period, and died in his seventy-fourth year. Mrs. Gaar was reared in Richmond from the age of nine, and from her thirteenth year until her marriage, at the age of nineteen, she acted as her father's housekeeper. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaar were born four children: Oliver P., Clem. A., Samuel W. and Nettie R. The daughter is the wife of S. S. Stratton, Jr., and all are residents of Richmond.

In 1867 Mr. Gaar became a member of the Methodist church, to which his widow belongs, and at all times was a liberal contributor to church and charitable interests. His support and co-operation were withheld from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit. He voted with the Democracy in early life, but when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, his opposition to slavery led him to join the Republican party, with which he affiliated until his death. Education, temperance, political reform and morality always found in him a friend, and in 1883 he donated five thousand dollars toward the erection of the First Methodist church in Richmond. In

1868 he was elected one of the trustees of the Home for Friendless Women, and for nine years gave his services to that institution without pecuniary reward. He was a man of large heart and broad humanitarian principles, and his public career and private life were alike above reproach. In 1876 he erected a beautiful residence on his farm two miles from the city, and made it one of the most attractive homes in Wayne county. There, in the midst of family and friends, he spent many delightful hours, for he was a man of domestic tastes and was never happier than when ministering to the happiness of his wife and children. He died February 10, 1894, and the community mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens.

CLEM A. GAAR.

Clem A. Gaar, the second son of Abram and Agnes Gaar, was born in Richmond, Indiana, on the 13th of April, 1859. His youth was spent in the usual manner of lads of the period, study in the school-room and the pleasures of the play-ground engrossing his attention. Entering upon his business career at the age of nineteen years, he began serving an apprenticeship in the pattern-making department of the works of Gaar, Scott & Company, his term covering a period of four years and eight months, during which time he became an expert workman. On the expiration of that period he began farming on the old homestead and carried on agricultural pursuits for eight months, but not finding that occupation to his taste, he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in connection with John Shroyer, under the firm name of Shroyer & Gaar. They conducted that enterprise until 1890, and in 1894 Mr. Gaar aided in organizing the National Church Furniture Company, of which he has since served as vice-president. They have built up an extensive business and are now enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. In addition, Mr. Gaar is engaged in general farming, making a specialty of the raising of wheat, and a glance at his broad and well tilled fields indicates his careful supervision. He is also a stockholder in the corporation conducting business under the name of Gaar, Scott & Company. He possesses the true western spirit of enterprise, and is quick to note a favorable business opportunity. Therein lies the secret of many a man's success, and the prosperity which our subject enjoys is largely attributable to that quality.

On the 15th of November, 1882, Mr. Gaar was married to Miss Fannie McMeans, a daughter of the late Alfred L. and Anna L. McMeans, of Richmond. They now have two children, Lucille and Russell A. Mr. Gaar is a leading member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, is serving as trustee, and is a valued representative of the Royal Arcanum. He and his wife have spent their entire lives in Richmond, and in their large circle of friends are many who have known them from childhood to the present.

John M. Gaar

SAMUEL W. GAAR.

The well known cashier of the Second National Bank is Samuel W. Gaar, a son of Abram and Agnes (Adams) Gaar. He was born in Richmond, March 3, 1863, and having acquired a good literary education in the public schools pursued a course in the Richmond Business College, in which he was graduated in the class of 1884.

Thus prepared for the practical and responsible duties of life, Samuel W. Gaar entered upon his business career as bookkeeper in the Second National Bank, in which capacity he acceptably served for ten years. He was then promoted to the place of assistant cashier, in 1895, and in 1897 was made cashier, in which capacity he is now serving. He is also a stockholder and a member of the directorate, and has contributed to the success of the institution, which has the reputation of being one of the most reliable banking houses in this section of the state. He is also a stockholder in the extensive manufacturing business conducted by Gaar, Scott & Company.

On the 24th of December, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Samuel W. Gaar and Miss Mary E. Matthews, a daughter of Edward R. and Rachel Matthews, of Richmond. They have one child, Mildred E. They enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the city, and their friends in the community are many. Mr. Gaar is quite prominent and widely known in Masonic circles, holding membership with Webb Lodge, No. 24, A. F. & A. M.; King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., and Richmond Commandery, K. T. He also belongs to J. N. S. Council, Royal Arcanum. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but for himself has never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests. He is a worthy representative of one of the prominent families that has figured conspicuously in the history of the county from the time of its earliest pioneer development down to the present, with its wonderful commercial and industrial advancement.

JOHN M. GAAR.

It has often been stated and commented upon that the United States has always presented great opportunities to men of industry, ability, honesty and integrity, and as long as men have the aspirations and the determination to improve their conditions of life and earn the success which it is possible to obtain, the theme will never be exhausted. One of the most prominent of Indiana's business men whose enterprise and sound judgment have not only promoted their individual prosperity but have advanced the public welfare, is John Milton Gaar. As the president of the extensive corporation doing business under the name of Gaar, Scott & Company, he is too well known to

need introduction to the readers of this volume, and his fame in this connection is not even confined by the bounds of his native land, but as a business man in other lines of endeavor, as a citizen and as a friend, we would preserve the record of his career among a people who have learned to admire, respect, honor and esteem him.

John M. Gaar, the son of Jonas Gaar, was born in Richmond on the 26th of May, 1823, and is indebted to the subscription schools of the city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. His early life passed uneventfully, and as his parents were not then wealthy his youth was by no means free from labor. In 1835, by the firm, whose members were Job W. Swain, Abel Thornbury and Jonas Gaar, he was employed to operate a stationary engine, and continued to serve in their employ until 1838, when his employers failed. He afterward worked at anything he could get to do that would yield him an honest living. In 1839 he secured a situation in a brickyard and followed that pursuit until he became an expert brickmaker. He was employed in that line until the 6th of November, 1841, when he began working in the blacksmith shop of the Spring foundry, owned by J. M. and J. H. Hutton. In January, 1845, when he was receiving one dollar per day, he and his brother, Abram, each asked for an advance to a dollar and a quarter per day, but the firm compromised by giving each of them a one-fifth interest in the business, their father also having a fifth interest. On the 20th of September, 1849, in connection with their father, Jonas Gaar, and William G. Scott, they purchased the interest of J. M. and J. H. Hutton, and organized the firm of A. Gaar & Company, the partners being Jonas Gaar and his two sons, Abram and John M., and William G. Scott. From the beginning their patronage steadily increased. It was a healthy growth, for their products commanded the commendation of the public, and good goods upon the market, sold at reasonable rates, always secure purchasers. From the beginning John M. Gaar of this review was one of the partners, and he so continued until 1870, when the business was incorporated under the name of Gaar, Scott & Company, at which time he was elected a director and treasurer. Upon the death of his brother Abram, in 1894, he succeeded to the presidency, and for five years has remained at the head of the most extensive business in this line in the entire country. Their plant has been constantly enlarged to meet the growing demands of the trade until it now covers ten acres of land, and is fitted out with the most modern buildings and improved machinery known to the trade. They are among the most extensive boiler and engine builders in the world, and the products of this great foundry include threshing machines, clover-hullers, boilers, portable and traction engines and sawmills. The trade which the house enjoys is very extensive, their manufactures being shipped to every state in the Union, in addition to which

they have a large export trade. The name of Gaar, Scott & Company upon any piece of machinery is a guaranty of its excellence and a recommendation that is everywhere received, for the reliability of the company is a matter widely recognized throughout the business world. The present officers of the company are: John M. Gaar, president; Joseph B. Craighead, vice-president; S. S. Stratton, Jr., secretary; and Howard Campbell, treasurer and general manager. They employ an army of skilled workmen, each department being under the direction of expert machinists, and every machine sent out from the foundry is made with a degree of perfection unsurpassed up to the present time. The men are paid good wages, and the relation between employers and employes is most harmonious, owing to the justice and consideration on the part of the former, which awakens the good will and respect of the latter.

While John M. Gaar is at the head of one of the leading foundry enterprises of the world, his efforts have been by no means confined to one line of endeavor. It would be difficult to imagine what the business life of Richmond would be without his guiding hand, his wise counsel and his financial assistance. He is now president of the Second National Bank, of the city, president of the F. & N. Lawn Mower Company, and president of the Richmond Natural Gas Company, and has been a most potent factor in the success which has attended these various enterprises. In addition, he has engaged in stock-raising on a large scale and has managed an extensive farm. Thus has he been prominently connected with the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the city, and is none the less prominent in social circles. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, and his genial, unassuming manner has gained him the sincere friendship of many of the representatives of these lodges. His early political support was given the Democratic party, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has since been one of the stalwart advocates of its principles.

On the 20th of January, 1848, Mr. Gaar was united in marriage to Miss Hannah A. Rattray, who died June 6, 1849, leaving a daughter, H. A., who is now the wife of Joseph B. Craighead, vice-president of the Gaar, Scott & Company's Works. On the 16th of September, 1865, Mr. Gaar was again married, his second union being with Helen M. Rattray, who was born March 2, 1840. Three children were born of this union: William W., a resident of Richmond; Jennie, wife of W. B. Leeds, of Chicago, the president of the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Indiana; and John M., Jr., deceased.

For seventy-six years Mr. Gaar has been a resident of Wayne county, and has long been accounted one of the most prominent and progressive

citizens of Richmond. He may well be termed one of the founders of the city, for he has been the promoter of many of the leading business interests, and the history of Richmond, as of that of all other modern cities, is largely the history of commercial activity. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, always known for his prompt and honorable methods of dealing, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

FIELDING GAAR.

After a successful business career, in which he has acquired a handsome competence, Fielding Gaar is now living a retired life in Richmond. He was born in the city which is still his home, on the 1st of January, 1827, his parents being Jonas and Sarah (Watson) Gaar. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, and in the subscription school he obtained his education. Early trained to habits of industry, he served a regular apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, under the direction of his father, completing his term on attaining his majority. Throughout the remainder of his active business career, he was employed along that line. He is still a stockholder in the factory of Gaar, Scott & Company, and held a similar connection with the predecessor of this company,—A. Gaar & Company. A mammoth business is conducted by this factory, and its extensive sales have brought to the stockholders a most desirable income. Their trade, in the sale of the boilers, sawmills, threshing machines and portable and traction engines which they construct, extends not only throughout this country but to foreign lands as well, and brings to the owners marked prosperity. Fielding Gaar is also the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, south of Richmond.

In his political views he is a Democrat and formerly took quite an active part in advancing the interests of the Democracy, but is not aggressively partisan. At one time he represented the second ward in the city council and gave his support to all progressive measures for the public good. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, holding membership in the commandery of Richmond. For thirty-five year he has been connected with Whittier Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., and is held in high esteem by the brethren of the fraternity.

Mr. Gaar was married in Richmond, in 1865, to Miss Mary J. Gallagher, and four children have been born of this union, namely: Jonas, of Richmond, who is a member of the firm of Pogue, Miller & Company; Charles, a machinist with Gaar, Scott & Company; Indiana, wife of Harry Gilbert, of Richmond; and Earl, who is eighteen years of age, and is with his parents. Mr. Gaar is now resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He has reached the age of three-score years and ten, and now, on the

S. Gaar

western slope of life, he is resting from arduous cares, in the midst of family and friends, who esteem him for his honorable record and his many commendable characteristics.

JONAS GAAR.

Numbered among the younger business men of Richmond is Jonas Gaar, whose whole life, save the time spent in the east, at college, has been passed in this flourishing little city. The eldest son of Fielding and Mary J. (Gallagher) Gaar, he was born in Richmond, on the 22d of January, 1867. After completing his education in the public schools of this place, he matriculated in Cornell University, where he passed two years in earnest study, qualifying himself for the more serious duties of life.

In 1886 our subject returned home, where he was offered the position of assistant postmaster, and, accepting the place, served under J. F. Eldor, until 1890, making an efficient and popular official. He then became interested in the firm of Pogue, Miller & Company, buying a share in the business. This well known hardware house was established in 1880 by Charles H. Pogue and George W. Miller, both of Richmond, the firm name being Pogue & Miller until Mr. Gaar was admitted to the partnership. In 1893 Mr. Pogue retired from the business, and Mr. Gaar acquired a half interest, though the old style of the firm remains as formerly. The location of their store is on Fort Wayne avenue, and by judicious management their trade, which is exclusively wholesale, is growing steadily, year by year. Mr. Gaar possesses marked business ability, and it is safe to predict for him a successful and useful future.

On the 23d of October, 1889, Mr. Gaar married Fanny C. Pogue, daughter of A. L. Pogue, a prominent and influential citizen of Richmond. Two interesting children bless the home of our subject and his estimable wife: Mary Frances, born July 2, 1890, and Americus Fielding, born July 17, 1894. The family reside in a beautiful home in the most desirable portion of east Main street, and are surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries that denote refined and cultured tastes.

EPHRAIM DERBYSHIRE, M. D.

Doctor Derbyshire is not only a leading physician of Indiana, but stands as a representative of one of the old and honored families of the state, the name having been identified with the annals of American history from pre-Revolutionary times and having ever stood for the stanchest integrity and honor in all the relations of life. The Doctor is a native of Franklin county, having been born near Laurel, on the 17th of February, 1846, a son of James A. and Hannah (Palmer) Derbyshire.

The Derbyshire family is of stanch old English stock, and records extant show that representatives of the name settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, prior to the war of the Revolution, the old family homestead having been located near the town of Yardley, that county. In this old Pennsylvania homestead both the grandfather and the father of the Doctor were born. The former, Alexander D. Derbyshire, passed his entire life in his native county, and he died in the old ancestral home mentioned. He was a weaver by trade, but he devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits.

James Alexander Derbyshire, the father of the Doctor, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of April, 1817, the son of Alexander Derbyshire, who was likewise a native of the same county, as has already been noted, his death occurring at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife passed away when James A. was a child of but three years. On the old homestead James A. Derbyshire grew to maturity, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, and preparing himself for the active duties of life by learning the trade of carpenter. In 1836 his brother-in-law, Joel Palmer, came from Pennsylvania to Indiana to engage in the construction of the Whitewater canal, and in connection with this work Mr. Derbyshire was induced to come to the state in the succeeding year, 1837. His brother-in-law was a contractor, and Mr. Derbyshire found employment with him, being engaged in the construction of locks and bridges on the canal, continuing to be thus employed until work on the canal was suspended. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, having for several years carried on farming operations on rented land in Posey township, Franklin county, where he has ever since continued to reside. In 1846 he purchased his present farm, which is located on section 20, and his enterprise and sound judgment conserved the success of his efforts, and he has been long recognized as one of the representative men of the county, being held in the highest confidence and esteem in the community where he has so long resided.

In the year 1842 was solemnized the marriage of James A. Derbyshire and Hannah Palmer, daughter of Ephraim Palmer, and they became the parents of seven children, two of whom are now deceased. We here give a brief record concerning the children: Oscar is a resident of Laurel, this county; Ephraim is the immediate subject of this review; Albert and Alexander are residents of the state of Oregon; Caroline is the wife of Prof. Felix Shelling, of the University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth became the wife of John Withers, and her death occurred several years ago; and William P. died in infancy. Mrs. Derbyshire had been in declining health for some time, and in the hope of relief she went to California in 1886, being shortly afterward

joined by her husband. They continued to reside in California for a year, but with no appreciable or permanent benefit to the health of Mrs. Derbyshire. They accordingly returned to their home in Indiana, and the devoted wife and mother survived but a short time after her arrival, her death occurring in Connersville.

In his political adherency Mr. Derbyshire has long rendered a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and the principles and policies for which it stands sponsor. He was originally a Democrat, but left the ranks of that party at the time of the organization of the Republican party and gave his support to its presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. In earlier years he took quite an active part in local political affairs, and served for some time as a justice of the peace. In his religious views he holds to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. Fraternally he has been long and conspicuously identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the oldest members of that organization in the state. He was initiated into its mysteries in 1839, and has thus been a member for the long term of sixty years. He has on many occasions represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state, having been a delegate as lately as 1898. On this occasion he received much attention and fraternal deference as a veteran member of the order and as the oldest representative present. Mr. Derbyshire has ever been held in the highest esteem in the community, has ordered his life on a high plane, and is honored as one of the venerable pioneers of the county.

Dr. Ephraim Derbyshire, son of the venerable gentleman whose life history has just been briefly outlined, was reared on the old homestead in Posey township, securing his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he completed a course of academic studies in the old Brookville College. After leaving school he learned the tinner's trade, to which he devoted his attention for a time. His ambition and natural predilections, however, prompted him to seek a wider and higher field of endeavor. His ambition was distinctly one of action, and he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He began his technical studies in the line, and in 1873–4 he took the course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College. Thus thoroughly fortified by careful and discriminating study, he began the practice of his chosen profession in New Salem, Rush county, Indiana, where he remained until 1880, having built up an excellent practice and established a reputation as an able and skillful practitioner. Desiring to still farther perfect himself for the work of his profession, he then matriculated in the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, where he completed the full course of study, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881.

Immediately after his graduation the Doctor located in Bentonville,

Fayette county, this state, where he continued in the active and successful practice of his profession until 1897, when he located in Connersville, where his prestige and success have been equally marked. He has a deep appreciation of the responsibilities of his laborious and exacting profession, and not only does he keep fully abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, but he is animated by that lively sympathy and geniality of nature which are so essential in the true physician. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society and also the district association, and at the present time he is the incumbent as secretary of the county board of health. For the past thirty-five years Dr. Derbyshire has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work he has a deep and abiding interest.

The marriage of the Doctor was celebrated in the year 1868, when he was united to Miss Amy C. French, of Decatur county, Indiana. They became the parents of two children, one of whom is deceased. The surviving child, Catherine, gives additional brightness in the home, which is the center of a cultured and refined hospitality. The Doctor and his family enjoy a distinctive popularity in the little city of their home.

Reverting, in conclusion, to the Doctor's father, James A. Derbyshire, we may say that he is conceded to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the state, and on the occasion of the meeting of the grand lodge, at Indianapolis, in 1898, that distinguished body voted him a medal in honor of his long and prominent service in the fraternity. Mr. Derbyshire's fine farm comprises two hundred acres, under most effective cultivation and equipped with substantial improvements. On his farm are the locally famed Derbyshire falls, which are known for their picturesque beauty, attracting many visitors to the place.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DOWNS.

For many years an active factor in the industrial interests of Connersville, Captain Thomas Downs, through his diligence, perseverance and business ability acquired a handsome competence, and also contributed to the general prosperity through the conduct of enterprises which furnished employment to many. Reliability in all trade transactions, loyalty to all duties of citizenship, fidelity in the discharge of every trust reposed in him,—these are his chief characteristics, and through the passing years they have gained to him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen.

Captain Downs was born in Anderson, Indiana, and is of Irish descent; but at an early day the family was founded in America, and the grandfather, Thomas Downs, removed from his native state of Maryland to Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1800. Thirty years later he became a resident of Franklin county, Indiana, where he continued farming, which he had made

his life work until called to his final rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth House, was a native of Kentucky, and in their family were three sons and two daughters. Hezekiah Downs, the father of the Captain, was born in Kentucky in 1818, and went with his parents to Rush county at the age of twelve. Through much of his life he followed farming in Madison county, this state, but in 1862 brought his family to Connersville and here his last days were passed. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years.

Captain Downs received his scholastic training in Madison county, and in May, 1862, when only sixteen years of age enlisted, at Anderson, for service in the civil war, becoming a member of Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry. On the expiration of his three-months term he re-enlisted, October 2, 1862, becoming a member of Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, continuing at the front until November 10, 1865, when, the war having ended, he was honorably discharged at Vicksburg. He was with the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the Vicksburg campaign and the Red river expedition. After the former he was ill for three months with typhoid fever, but with this exception he was always found at his post of duty, faithfully performing every service allotted to him, whether upon the field of battle or on the picket line during the silent watches of the night.

When the country no longer needed his services Captain Downs came to Connersville, where he has since made his home. For many years he engaged in contracting and building. He was alone in business until January 1, 1874, when he became a member of the firm of Andre, Stewart & Company, contractors and builders and owners and operators of a planing-mill. A year later he purchased the interests of his partners, with the exception of Mr. Stewart, and the firm of Stewart & Downs was organized. This relation was maintained for a year, when Mr. Stewart sold his interest to Mr. Martin, and in 1877, by the admission of Mr. Wait to an interest in the business, the firm of Martin, Downs & Company was established. In 1878 they sold the planing-mill to L. T. Bower, but Mr. Downs and Mr. Wait continued together in the contracting and building business. Subsequently they purchased the planing-mill of Martin & Ready, and Mr. Ready bought a third interest in the business, operations being carried on under the style of Downs, Ready & Company until January 1, 1899, when the Captain withdrew. This firm ran a very extensive planing-mill and did the largest contracting and building business in the city for many years. Many of the finest residences and other buildings of Connersville stand as monuments to the enterprise, thrift and ability of Captain Downs, whose commendable efforts made his success well merited.

Into other fields of endeavor also has he directed his energies and his wise counsel and sound judgment have contributed to the success of a num-

ber of the leading business concerns of the city. He is a director of the Fayette Banking Company and is a director of the Central Manufacturing Company, which he aided in organizing in 1898, serving as its president the first year. He is a member and director of the Fayette Building & Loan Association, of which he served as president for a number of years. On the 16th of July, 1898, he was appointed assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, with the rank of captain. He was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, one of the largest and oldest military posts and distributing stations in the country, having been established in 1827, and entered upon the duties of the office August 8, 1898. He is now stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon.

On the 10th of November, 1866, Mr. Downs was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Eisemann, of Connersville, and their children are: Florence; Susan J., wife of Charles A. Rieman, a florist of Connersville and superintendent of the city cemetery; Augusta, wife of J. P. Rhoads, who is employed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; William, who died in 1888, at the age of seventeen years; and George, a graduate of Purdue University. The Captain maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R., and is now serving as its commander. He also belongs to Otonka Tribe, No. 94, I. O. R. M.; Warren Lodge, No. 17, F. & A. M.; and Maxwell Chapter, R. A. M. An ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has served as a member of the city council and was on the school board for nine years, acting at different times as its secretary, treasurer and president. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who has effectively advanced its interests, and other measures for the public good receive his hearty support and co-operation. He possesses a social nature and jovial disposition, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

HON. CHARLES C. BINKLEY.

The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral elements,—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men, as these must constitute the essentially greatest nation. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals instrumental in their production. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they worked out this as a logical con-

clusion. They wrought on the lines of the greatest good. Thus it is that the safety of our republic depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed.

We are led to the foregoing reflections in reviewing, even in a cursory way, the salient points which mark the career of him whose name appears above. He has not alone attained prestige and success in the practice of a laborious and exacting profession, but has been conspicuously identified with many interests which have subserved the material prosperity of Indiana; has proved a valuable factor in the legislative and political councils of his state and nation; has attained marked distinction in one of the great and noble fraternal organizations; has been in that constant sympathy and touch with the work of Christianity that stand as an earnest of effective and zealous personal labor; and, while not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he has ever regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. As one of the representative men of Wayne county and of the state, consideration is due Senator Binkley in this compilation.

Sixty years ago in the attractive little village of Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, there was born to George S. and Margaret (Lybrand) Binkley a son to whom was given the name of Charles C. He whose nativity is thus recorded figures as the immediate subject of this sketch. His father, George Simon Binkley, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother, Margaret (Lybrand) Binkley, was a native of Ross county, Ohio,—both being of stanch German lineage, their respective grandparents having emigrated from the Fatherland and established homes in America. Senator Binkley was one of five children, there having been two sons and three daughters in the family. It should be noted that all grew to maturity, that all are married and that all are active, successful and honorable in the earnest discharge of life's duties.

Charles C. Binkley was reared in his native village, attending the public schools in his boyhood and preparing himself for entrance into the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies for some time, later matriculating in the Ohio University, at Athens, where he completed his essentially literary course. Having decided upon and formulated his plans for his life work, he began reading law at Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, where he became a student in the office of Hon. John D. Howland, who was subsequently clerk of the United States courts for Indiana. For a short period he was a deputy for Hon. John U. Johnston, clerk of the Franklin circuit court. Prior to entering upon the practice of his pro-

fession Mr. Binkley was elected clerk of Brookville township, and this preferment gave distinctive evidence of his eligibility and personal popularity, for he was a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, while the political complexion of the township was very strongly Democratic. He was admitted to the bar in Brookville, and is still in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Binkley was united in marriage to Miss Georgianna Holland, daughter of Hon. George and Elizabeth (John) Holland, of Brookville, and he somewhat later entered into a professional partnership with Judge Holland, with whom he was associated in Brookville until 1861, and thereafter at both Brookville and Richmond, Indiana, until the death of his honored colleague, November 30, 1875, offices being maintained in both places noted. Senator and Mrs. Binkley have two sons and two daughters, all of whom are married. A man of broad mental grasp and marked business ability, Senator Binkley naturally became prominently concerned in many undertakings and movements which have distinct bearing on the material prosperity of this section of Indiana. In 1865 he was an active participant in securing legislation that enabled the Whitewater Valley Canal Company to sell to the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company the right to build a railroad on the bank of the canal. About the same time he was elected president of the canal company mentioned, and as such executive made the transfer to the railroad company of the right to construct its line as noted. He continued in the office of president of the canal company until its waterway was no longer in use as a means of traffic, having been superseded by more modern and effective methods of transit, he having been the last incumbent of the position of president.

From its organization until the time of his abandoning business associations in Franklin county, in the fall of 1875, he was the attorney for the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company, and was very prominently concerned in its construction and subsequent management. As attorney he prepared the organization for the several hydraulic companies occupying the canal, from Cambridge City, Indiana, to Harrison, Ohio,—the list including the Connersville, Ashland, Laurel, Brookville & Metamora and Harrison Hydraulic Companies. In 1867, about the time he removed with his family from Brookville to Richmond, Mr. Binkley found the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company making a desperate effort to build its road. It had been struggling to accomplish its object from as early a date as 1854, but its efforts had not been attended with any appreciable measure of success. In 1867 Mr. Binkley was elected secretary of the company, and shortly afterward William Parry was chosen president. In these offices the gentlemen continued—Mr. Binkley subsequently becoming treas-

urer also—until long after the road was constructed and, in fact, for years after the time when its line was leased, in 1871, to the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, and the subject of this sketch is still a member of the board of directors of the company. It is needless to say that he brought to bear his rare executive ability, his mature judgment and indomitable energy and enterprise in shaping the affairs of the company and gaining to it the object which it had so long struggled to attain. His efforts in the connection unmistakably had potent influence in placing the company and its properties upon a substantial basis.

In his political adherency Senator Binkley has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles, and it was but in natural sequence that he should become an active worker in the cause and one of the leaders in political work. He has been in no degree a seeker for political preferment, but the conspicuous place he has held in the councils of his party is evident when we take into consideration the fact that from the year 1860 up to the present time he has been a delegate to every Republican state convention in Indiana, with the one exception of that of 1898, when he was absent from the state. In 1872 he was a delegate from his district to the national Republican convention, held in Philadelphia, when General Grant was nominated for his second term as chief executive of the nation, and Henry Wilson for vice-president.

In 1898 Mr. Binkley was elected to the state senate from Wayne county, and in the session of 1899 was a member of ten, and chairman of two, of the important committees of the upper house of the state legislative assembly. He prepared, and took a leading part in securing the passage of, the bill providing for the return of the battle flag captured during the war of the Rebellion from Terry's Texas Rangers. The success of Mr. Binkley in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which has attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in professional ranks, it naturally follows that he seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted. He is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and man of affairs of the greatest importance,—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology,—and has kept abreast with the thinking men of the age. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality and a sterling character have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader and a director of opinion.

He is distinctively a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathy and clearly defined principles. These attributes imply predilections which have naturally led him into associations aside from his professional, business and public life, and in conclusion we consistently may revert to the more important of these.

In early life the Senator was initiated into the mysteries of that noble fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the same he has risen to high distinction and has ever maintained a live interest in its affairs. In 1889 he was elected and installed as grand master of the grand lodge of the state of Indiana, and therefrom was, in 1891 and 1892, grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge of the order. As such representative he attended the session of the sovereign grand lodge at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1891, and that at Portland, Oregon, in the succeeding year. At the present time he is a trustee of the grand lodge of the state and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. home committee, comprising five members, that recently located and is now engaged in building a home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, and Odd Fellows' wives, widows and orphans, the home being located at Greensburg, Indiana, and standing as one of the noble benevolent institutions of the state and as an honor to the great fraternity which brought it into being.

From his youth up Senator Binkley has been a zealous and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been particularly active in Sunday-school work. He was superintendent of the Sunday-school at Brookville, and as soon as his family came to Richmond he was elected superintendent of the school of the Union Chapel, which subsequently became and is still known as Grace Methodist Episcopal church. With the exception of an interim of a few months he was thus continued as superintendent for twenty successive years. He served as delegate to the general conference of the church at its session in 1880, having been elected to represent the North Indiana conference. In 1884 he was elected as one of the delegates to the conference composed of representatives from all the Methodist bodies in America to celebrate the close of the first century of organized Methodism, attending the conference, which was held in Baltimore, Maryland, December 9–17, in the year mentioned.

In 1883 Senator Binkley was elected a member of the board of trustees of De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and was thereafter re-elected and served for twelve consecutive years, during the greater portion of which time he was chairman of the committee on finance. He has always had an abiding interest in educational and all other matters that subserve the progress and well-being of his fellow men, and he has been recognized as a power for good in any community where his influence has been directed.

GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE.

It is seldom accorded one man to attain eminence in such varying walks of life as has General Wallace. At the bar he has won distinction, and upon the battle-fields of the south he gained distinguished honors, while no name is more prominent as the representative of our American literature than that of the author of Ben Hur. Indiana, indeed, may well be proud to claim him as one of her gifted sons. He was born in Brookville, Franklin county, April 10, 1827, a son of David Wallace, who was a popular political speaker, a well-known congressman, and a laborious and impartial jurist. The son received a common-school education, and at the beginning of the Mexican war was a law student in Indiana. At the call for volunteers he entered the army as a first lieutenant in Company H, First Indiana Infantry. In 1848 he resumed his profession, which he practiced in Covington and subsequently in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and served four years in the state senate.

At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, soon afterward becoming colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, with which he served in West Virginia, participating in the capture of Romney and the ejection of the enemy from Harper's Ferry. He became brigadier general of volunteers, September 3, 1861, led a division and the center of the Union lines at the capture of Fort Donelson, and displayed such ability that his commission of major general of volunteers followed on March 21, 1862. The day before the battle of Shiloh his division was placed on the north side of Snake creek, on a road leading from Savannah, or Crump's landing, to Purdy. He was ordered by General Grant, on the morning of April 6 (the first day of the battle), to cross the creek and come up to Gen. William T. Sherman's right, which covered the bridge over that stream, that general depending on him for support; but he lost his way and did not arrive until the night. He rendered efficient service in the second day's fight, and in the subsequent advance on Corinth. In November, 1862, he was president of the court of inquiry on the military conduct of General

Don Carlos Buell in the operations in Tennessee and Kentucky. In 1863 he prepared the defences of Cincinnati, which he saved from capture by General Edmund Kirby Smith, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the middle department and the Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland. With five thousand and eight hundred men he intercepted the march of General Jubal A. Early with twenty-eight thousand men, on Washington, D. C., and on July 9, 1864, fought the battle of Monocacy. Although he was defeated, he gained sufficient time to enable General Grant to send re-enforcements to the capital from City Point. By order of General Henry W. Halleck he was removed from his command and superseded by General Edward O. C. Ord; but when General Grant learned the particulars of the action he immediately reinstated Wallace, and in his official report in 1865 says: "On July 6 the enemy (Early) occupied Hagerstown, moving a strong column toward Frederick City. General Wallace, with Rickett's division and his own command, the latter new and mostly undisciplined troops, pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness and met the enemy in force on the Monocacy, near the crossing of the railroad bridge. His force was not sufficient to insure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and, although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet he detained the enemy and thereby served to enable Wright to reach Washington before him." Returning to his command, General Wallace was the second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and president of that which tried and convicted Captain Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865.

Returning to Crawfordsville, he resumed the practice of law there and continued an active member of the bar until 1878, when he was appointed governor of New Mexico, serving until 1881. In that year he became United States minister to Turkey, serving until 1885, when he again resumed practice in Crawfordsville. His labors as a representative of the legal profession having been interwoven with that of the author and the lecturer, he has delivered many public addresses throughout the country and his writings have won for him world-wide fame. Among his most popular productions are the Fair God, a story of the conquest of Mexico; Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ; Life of Benjamin Harrison; The Prince of India; and The Boyhood of Christ. Few novels that have ever been produced have attained the wonderful sale which was accorded Ben Hur.

General Wallace's wife also possessed considerable literary ability. She bore the maiden name of Susan Arnold Elston, and was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, December 25, 1830. Her education was there acquired and in 1852 she became the wife of General Wallace. She has written many

articles for newspapers and magazines; her short poem, The Patter of Little Feet, attained wide popularity. Among her other productions are The Storied Sea, Ginevra or The Old Oak Chest, The Land of the Pueblos, and The Repose in Egypt.

BENJAMIN F. BEESON.

This gentleman, one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Wayne county, whose home is in Washington township, was born on the farm where he yet resides, August 11, 1824, and is a worthy representative of one of the most distinguished pioneer families of this region, being a son of Benjamin and Dorcas (Starbuck) Beeson, natives of North Carolina, where their marriage was celebrated. The paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Phœbe Beeson, and the former was the son of Isaac Beeson, who was of the sixth generation in direct descent from Edward Beeson, the founder of the family in the New World. He was reared in Lancastershire, England, where George Fox originated the Society of Friends, and with that denomination the family became connected. Edward Beeson came to America in 1682 with one of William Penn's colonies and located first in Pennsylvania, later removed to a Quaker settlement in Virginia, and subsequently to one near Wilmington, Delaware. He had four sons,—Edward, Richard, Isaac and William. Of these Isaac went to North Carolina, and from him the Indiana branch of the family is descended. They continued their connection with the Society of Friends until coming to this state, but finally left it, and they wished to be more enterprising and progressive than accorded with the customs of that sect. However, they still adhered to the good religious qualities of the Friends' church, doing all the good possible and as little harm. Three brothers came to Indiana: Isaac settled near Richmond, Wayne county, in 1812; Benjamin located where our subject now resides, in 1814, and Thomas, on first coming to the county in 1818, lived with Benjamin for a few years and then bought the farm where his son, Elwood, now resides. Although they came here in limited circumstances, they were soon in possession of comfortable competencies, secured by their enterprise, energy, industry and perseverance, and, in advancing their own interests, did much toward the building up and beautifying of their adopted county. They also won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Benjamin Beeson, father of our subject, was a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, and before leaving North Carolina made himself a good wagon, in which he brought his family to this state with a four-horse team. While on the road he sold the wagon and after his arrival in Wayne county returned it to the purchaser in Tennessee and rode his horses back to Indiana. In 1813 he had come to this section of the state and selected his tract

of land, which he entered at Cincinnati. On bringing his family here the following year he left them with his brother Isaac while he delivered the wagon. On his return he erected a cabin upon his place, and began the arduous task of clearing and improving the wild land, which he at length transformed into a fine farm. He soon found out that eighty acres adjoining his one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract was for sale, and as he desired it and had no money, he again went to Tennessee, where he was able to borrow the needed money, at twenty-five per cent. For three years he made a trip to that state to pay the interest and was then able to cancel the debt. His family assisted him in every possible way, spinning, weaving and making all the clothes needed, and as prosperity crowned their combined efforts the boundaries of the farm were extended from time to time, and the father was at length able to give to all of his children a good home. He was ever a friend to the poor and needy, was charitable and benevolent, and the latch-string of his cabin was always out. Many an early settler has been aided by him, and in assisting in opening up the country to civilization Wayne county owes to him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. In connection with general farming, he engaged in stock-raising, and in early days drove his hogs to Cincinnati, while he went to Lawrenceburg on the Ohio river to mill. He was a strong Democrat in politics, and most acceptably served as justice of the peace for many years, his decisions being always final. When he had a log-rolling his neighbors would come from far and near without his notifying them as he was held in high regard by the entire community and had a host of warm friends. Although he was a member of no religious denomination he led an upright, honorable life and will certainly reap the reward of the just. For many years he suffered with one of his legs, and as amputation was at length necessary he made his will, giving everything to his wife, and prepared to die if the operation was not successful. He lived only a month after it was performed, dying March 1, 1852, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife survived him many years and passed away in October, 1872. She was a devoted wife and affectionate mother. To this worthy couple were born eleven children, the birth of the first two occurring in North Carolina, the others in Indiana. They were as follows: Bezaleel; Othniel; Templeton; Delilah, wife of John Patterson; Rachel, wife of James Harvey; Gulelma, wife of William Dick; Cinderella, wife of William Harvey; Benjamin F., our subject; Amanda M., wife of Thomas Emerson; Mark D., a prominent farmer of Wayne county; and Charles, who died in 1852. Only three are now living: our subject, Mark D. and Mrs. Dick, of Kansas.

Benjamin F. Beeson, of this review, was reared on the farm where he still resides, and obtained his education in the subscription schools which he attended for three months during the winter season. The school-house was a

primitive structure, built of logs, with a puncheon floor, and seats also of puncheons, with pegs for legs. He remained at home until his marriage, in January, 1848, when he located upon a tract of new land given him by his father, and during the four years he resided there he placed eighty acres under cultivation, and built thereon a commodious residence, to replace the little log cabin where he commenced his domestic life. He and his wife then returned to the old homestead to care for his widowed mother in her declining years. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the place, and there continues to reside. He has cleared sixty-five acres of the two-hundred-and-forty-acre farm, erected thereon a pleasant residence, large barns and other outbuildings, and now has one of the finest improved farms of the locality. The place is conveniently located, three and a half miles south of Milton, and is adorned with a beautiful grove of ornamental trees. He has successfully engaged in both farming and stock-raising, and has bought large tracts of land, most of which he has given to his children, except one tract which he sold. He still retains the old homestead, however, and is still actively engaged in his chosen calling.

In January, 1848, Mr. Beeson married Miss Catherine Howard, who was born in Wayne county, January 22, 1827. Her parents, John and Sarah (Calaway) Howard, natives of North Carolina, came to the county about 1814 and located at Nolan's Fork, where the father entered and improved the farm now occupied by Elijah Hurst. There his children were all born, but he finally sold the place and moved to Madison county, Indiana, where he improved another farm. On disposing of that place he returned to Wayne county and bought the farm where the Valley Grove church now stands. After his children were all grown, he gave that farm to a son and bought a small piece of land in the same neighborhood, built a residence thereon and spent the remainder of his life upon that place. In politics he was a Democrat. He was three times married and by the first union had two sons: Samuel and Joseph. The latter, an able financier, died at the age of forty-eight years, leaving a fine estate. There was one son, Charles, by the last marriage. Twelve children, two sons and ten daughters, were born of the second union. The following are most of their names: Mary E., wife of N. Waymore; Sarah, wife of B. Hurst; Mrs. S. Dwiggins; Geddia, wife of James Thorp; Rachel, wife of E. Waymore; Cynthia, wife of A. Lowery; Catherine, wife of our subject; John A., a resident of Franklin, Indiana; Neill, of Oklahoma; and Margaret, widow of M. Pursnett and a resident of Kansas. The children born to our subject and his wife were: William, who died in 1873, aged twenty-two years; Oliver H., a prominent farmer of Wayne county; Joseph F., who died in 1873, aged eighteen years; Elizabeth, wife of Albert Williams, a farmer of Wayne county; Sanford G.,

who died in 1873, aged thirteen years; Elmer E., who conducts a meat market in Cambridge City; Ira J., who died in infancy; May, wife of J. Coyne, a farmer; and Minnie, wife of F. Flora. The wife and mother died April 14, 1873, her death and that of her three children occurring within four months and being caused by spinal meningitis.

Mr. Beeson was again married in 1879, his second union being with Miss Kate Roadcap, who was born in Virginia, August 5, 1844, but was only eight years old when brought to Indiana by her parents, Henry and Lydia (Myres) Roadcap, also natives of the Old Dominion. Her father improved a farm in Henry county, where he still resides, at the age of eighty-four years. He is of German descent and a consistent member of the Dunkard church. After the death of Mrs. Beeson's mother he married again. His children are: Elizabeth, wife of Milton Rains; Frances, wife of Conrad Koontz; Mary, wife of Joab Rains; Barbara, wife of George Mathias; Kate, B. F. Beeson, Benjamin F., Joseph and Peter. Mr. Beeson has no children by his second marriage.

Politically, Mr. Beeson follows in the footsteps of his father and gives his support to the Democracy, and though he has often been solicited by his friends to accept office he has steadily refused, as he cares nothing for political honors. He is very charitable, being always ready to respond to the appeals of the needy and distressed, and ever ready to pay his last respects to the dead. He is one of the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of his community, and it is safe to say that no man in Wayne county has a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than Benjamin F. Beeson.

FRANCIS M. BILBY.

The subject of this sketch, Francis M. Bilby, of Connersville, Indiana, is one of the prominent and influential farmers and stock dealers of Fairview township. He is a native of Fayette county and has been identified with it all his life. He was born June 5, 1830, son of Stephen C. and Jane (Ludlow) Bilby, and is of English descent. His grandfather Bilby came from England to America on board a pirate ship, by surprise, during the Revolutionary period, and fought for independence in the American army. After the war he settled in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred some years later. His children were John, of Ohio; Joseph, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Stephen C., father of the subject of this sketch; Richard and Mrs. Lois Johnson.

Stephen C. Bilby grew to manhood in Ohio and was married there, and in 1828 came to Indiana, settling in Fayette county. He subsequently entered land in the new purchase at Indianapolis, where he improved a farm. This farm he sold in 1856 and at that time purchased a small farm in Harri-

son township, where he passed the closing years of his life, his death occurring in 1873. His wife died in 1883, at the home of her son, Francis M. They were old-school Presbyterians, strict in their religious views, and plain and unassuming in manner. By trade Stephen C. Bilby was a blacksmith, and through the greater part of his life followed it, in connection with his farming operations.

The Ludlows were New Jersey people, and it was in that state that Mrs. Bilby was born. She was reared and married in Ohio, to which place her parents emigrated and where they passed the rest of their lives and died. Their family comprised four children: Henry, John, Jane and Osa, the last named the wife of Mr. S. Phipps. Stephen C. and Jane (Ludlow) Bilby were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Julia A. Wallace; Mrs. Viola Moffit; Salona, who died at the age of seventeen years; Francis M., whose name introduces this sketch; Albert G., a resident of Wayne county, Indiana; Jasper, deceased, left a family; and Mrs. Elizabeth Lesord, deceased.

Francis M. Bilby was reared on his father's farm. After completing his studies in the common schools, he taught school and with the proceeds attended Fairview Academy, in this way obtaining a good education. He remained a member of his father's household until his marriage, in December, 1854, when he settled on a rented farm. He farmed rented land for eleven years. During this time careful economy and honest industry enabled him to lay by a snug little sum, and in 1865 he purchased the farm upon which he has since lived. He has made additional purchases from time to time until his landed estate now comprises over one thousand acres, in Fayette and Delaware counties. Mr. Bilby has always carried on general farming and stock-raising, and since 1850 has dealt more or less in stock, sometimes buying in large quantities and shipping to market, taking a pride in handling only the best the county afforded. While his operations have in the main been successful, he has had his full share of misfortune, meeting with losses in many ways. He has lost by cholera as many as a thousand hogs. Throughout his whole career Mr. Bilby's transactions have always been strictly on the square. He has never defrauded any one out of a single penny and he has reason to take just pride in his high standing among the capitalists of the country, who regard his word as good as his bond.

Mr. Bilby married Miss Dorcas A. Etherton, daughter of Stout Etherton, of Ohio, who came to Indiana about 1832 and bought and improved a farm in Fayette county. Mr. Etherton died in Milton, Indiana. He was known as a Whig in early life and was a supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization. Religiously he was a Baptist. His children were Charles, Joseph, Aaron and Dorcas A. by his first wife. Charles

and Aaron died in early life. Joseph was a volunteer in the Union army during the civil war and died in the army. By his second wife Mr. Etherton had the following named children: Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Adeline, Samuel and Sophia. After the death of his second wife, whose maiden name was Rachael Martin, Mr. Etherton married her sister, Sarah Martin. There were no children by this union. Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bilby are the parents of ten children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Charles and Emerson, farmers; Florence, who was the wife of Alva Hardy, died, leaving three children; Mrs. Clara Kendry; Elmar, a farmer; Mary Anna, wife of E. Williams; and Alva E., Morton, Palmer W. and Sherman, all farmers.

Mr. Bilby affiliates with the Republican party and takes an interest in public affairs, but has never been an aspirant for political favors, nor has he ever filled office of any kind, his own extensive business affairs occupying the whole of his time and attention.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

General Ambrose Everett Burnside was born in Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824, and died in Bristol, Rhode Island, September 3, 1881. The Burnside family are of Scottish origin. Having followed the fortunes of Charles Edward, the pretender, until his final defeat at Culloden, in 1746, the founders of the American branch emigrated to South Carolina. The revolt of the American colonies against Britain divided them, some joining the patriots, others remaining loyal to the crown. Among the latter was James, grandfather of Ambrose, who was a captain in one of the regiments of South Carolina royalists. When it became certain that the revolution would be successful he, in company with others whose estates were confiscated, escaped to Jamaica, but eventually obtained amnesty from the young republic and returned to South Carolina. After his death his widow and her four sons migrated to Indiana, manumitting their slaves, from conscientious motives. Edghill, the third of these sons, settled in the new town of Liberty, and in 1814 married Pamelia Brown, another emigrant from South Carolina. He taught school for a time, and, having some legal knowledge, was, in 1815, elected associate judge of the county court, and subsequently clerk of court, which office he held until 1850. Ambrose, the fourth of nine children, was born in a rude log cabin at the edge of the wilderness. The village schools were exceptionally good for a frontier town, and at seventeen he had acquired a better education than most boys of his age, but his father could not afford to give him a professional training, and he was indentured to a merchant tailor. After learning the trade he returned to Liberty and began business as a partner under the style of Myers & Burnside, merchant tailors. Con-

Ambrose E. Burnside.

versation with veterans of the second war with Great Britain interested him in military affairs, and he read all the histories and other books bearing on the subject that he could procure. In 1847 he was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where there were more than a score of future generals, including McClellan, Hancock and "Stonewall" Jackson. The war with Mexico was nearly over when Burnside was graduated, but he accompanied one of the last detachment of recruits to the conquered capital, and remained there as second lieutenant of the Third Artillery during the military occupation of the place. Then followed years of life in garrison and on the frontier, including some Indian fighting.

In 1852 he married Mary Richmond, daughter of Nathanial Bishop, of Providence, Rhode Island, and in November of the same year resigned his commission, having invented a breech-loading rifle, the manufacture of which he wished to superintend. In August, 1857, a board of army officers reported favorably upon the Burnside breech-loader; but the inventor would not pay his way among the underlings of the war department, and was forced to go into bankruptcy. He devoted all his personal property to the liquidation of his debts, sought employment, found it at Chicago, under George B. McClellan, then vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and, by practicing strict economy, he eventually paid every obligation. In June, 1860, he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, his office being in New York city. In the autumn of that year he visited New Orleans on business, and gained an insight into the movement for secession that shook his lifelong faith in the Democratic party. So confidently did he anticipate war that he set his business affairs in order, and was ready to start at once when, on April 15, 1861, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, telegraphed for him to take command of the First Regiment of detached militia. On April 20 the regiment left Providence by sea, and marched, with the other battalions that had been hurried forward, from Annapolis to Washington, reaching the capital on the 26th of April. The preliminary operations about Washington soon culminated, owing mainly to popular outcry and political pressure at the north, in the premature advance of the federal army and to the battle of Manassas or Bull Run on the 21st of July. Colonel Burnside commanded a brigade on the extreme right of Hunter's division, which was detached from the main army early in the morning and sent across an upper ford to turn the Confederate left. The movement was anticipated by the enemy, and a sharp engagement took place, at the beginning of which General Hunter was wounded, leaving Burnside in command. The Confederates were forced back, losing heavily, until nearly noon, when they were reinforced by General Johnston's advance brigade under Jackson, who stemmed the tide of fugitives and there won his name of "Stonewall." By this time Burnside's

ammunition was exhausted, and his command had to fall back. It made no further aggressive movement, but retained its organization after the rout of the army and on the retreat toward Washington. A period of comparative inactivity followed, during which Colonel Burnside's regiment was mustered out, on the expiration of its term of service. On August 6, 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and given a command of the three-year regiments then assembling at Washington. On the 23d of October General Burnside was directed to organize a "coast division," with headquarters at Annapolis. This force was largely composed of regiments recruited on the New England coasts, and was intended for operations along the lower Potomac and Chesapeake bay. The plan was changed, however, the expeditionary force was largely increased, and on January 12, 1862, a corps of twelve thousand men, on a fleet of forty-six transports, sailed from Hampton Roads with sealed orders directing them to rendezvous in Pamlico sound by way of Hatteras inlet. Within twenty-four hours a heavy gale arose, which lasted nearly two weeks, scattered the fleet and imperiled its safety. On the 25th of January, however, all the vessels had passed through Hatteras inlet and were safe in the sound. On the 5th of February the fleet, with an escort of gunboats, moved toward Roanoke island, a fortified post of the Confederates, and engaged the gunboats and batteries. Within a few hours a landing was effected, and on the 8th of February the Confederate position near the middle of the island was carried and the garrison captured, numbering two thousand five hundred men. The possession of Roanoke island gave command of the extensive land-locked waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and was one of the earliest substantial successes of the national arms. Newbern, North Carolina, was occupied, after a sharp struggle, on the 14th of March. The surrender of Forts Macon and Beaufort soon followed, and when General Burnside visited the north on a short leave of absence he found himself welcomed as the most uniformly successful of the federal leaders.

During the campaign in the Carolinas and the early summer following, the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, had been defeated before Richmond, and had in turn repelled the Confederates at Malvern Hill. Burnside relinquished the command of the department of North Carolina, and, with his old division reorganized as the Ninth Corps, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, which held the north shore of Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. The chief command was offered to Burnside, but he absolutely declined it, frankly declaring that he did not consider himself competent. On the 27th of June the order was issued relieving McClellan and placing Pope in command. The fortunes of the Confederacy now seemed so distinctly in the ascendant that it was determined at Richmond to assume

the offensive. The preparations for the movement were at once known in Washington, and the administration urged General Pope to create a diversion along the line of the Rappahannock. This he attempted, but was foiled almost at all points, and the Army of Virginia, as it was temporarily designated, fell back sullen and demoralized after a second defeat at Manassas, upon the defences of Washington, where Burnside was again asked to take command, but again declined. In its extremity, the administration again called upon McClellan, who, in a remarkably short time, brought order out of chaos and reinspired the army with a degree of confidence. By this time Lee's advance had crossed the Potomac near Sharpsburg, and Burnside was sent to meet him with the First and Ninth Corps. On the 3d of September he left Washington. On the 12th of September he met the enemy's pickets at Frederick City, and on the 14th encountered the Confederates in force at South Mountain, and very handsomely dislodged them from a strong position. The energy of this movement was probably not anticipated by General Lee. He retreated to Antietam creek, threw up intrenchments and awaited attack. To Burnside's Ninth Corps, on the morning of the battle of Antietam (September 17th), was assigned the task of capturing and holding a stone bridge. This was done at a terrible sacrifice of life; but it was the key to the position, and, according to a high Confederate authority (Edward A. Pollard, the historian), if the bridge could have been recaptured the result of the battle of Antietam would have been decisive. The army remained in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg until early in November, when McClellan was relieved, and on the 10th of November Burnside reluctantly assumed command. At this time the Confederate army was divided, Longstreet and Jackson commanding, respectively, its right and left wings, being separated by at least two days' march. McClellan and Burnside were always warm personal friends, and the former gave his successor in command the benefit of his projected plans.

A month passed in reorganizing the army in three grand divisions, under Generals Sumner, Franklin and Hooker, with the Eleventh Corps under Sigel as a reserve. The plan was to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and, if possible, crush the separated wings of the Confederate army in detail. The movement began on the 15th of November, and four days later the army occupied the heights opposite Fredericksburg, but with the river intervening and no pontoon train ready. The responsibility for this failure has never been charged to General Burnside, nor has it ever been definitely fixed upon any one, save a vague and impersonal "department;" but it necessitated a fatal delay, for Lee had moved nearly as rapidly as Burnside, and promptly occupied and fortified the heights south of the river. During the period of enforced inaction that followed, General Burnside went to Washington and

expressed his doubts as to the policy of crossing the river, in view of the failure of the attempt to divide Lee's forces. But he was urged to push a winter campaign against Richmond, and, returning to the front, gave orders to place the bridges. This was gallantly effected in the face of a sharp resistance, Fredericksburg was cleared of the enemy, and on the 13th of December, the whole national army had crossed, and was in position south of the Rappahannock. The situation in brief was this: South and in the rear of Fredericksburg is a range of hills irregularly parallel to the course of the river; the space between is a plateau well adapted for the movement of troops. This was occupied by the national army in the three grand divisions specified,—Sumner holding the right, Hooker the center, and Franklin the left. The Confederates occupied the naturally strong position along the crest of the hills, and were well intrenched, with batteries in position. Longstreet commanded the right wing, and Jackson the left. The weak point of the Confederate line was at its right, owing to a depression of the hills, and here it was at first intended to make a determined assault; but, for some reason, orders were sent to Franklin, at the last moment, merely to make a demonstration, while Sumner attempted to carry Marye's hill, which, naturally a strong position, was rendered nearly impregnable by a sunken road, bordered by a stone wall along its base. The best battalions in the army were sent against this position, but the fire of artillery and infantry was so severe that nothing was gained, although the struggle was kept up till nightfall, General Hooker's division being the last to attack, only to be repelled as its predecessors had been. Burnside would have renewed the attack on the next day, but Sumner dissuaded him at the last moment, and that night the whole army recrossed the river, having lost, in killed and wounded and missing, more than twelve thousand men. Some of these, however, afterward returned to their regiments. The Confederate loss was five thousand three hundred and nine. Insubordination was soon developed among the corps and division commanders, and Burnside issued an order, subject to the president's approval, summarily dismissing several of them from the service, and relieving others from duty. The order, which sweepingly included Hooker, Franklin, Newton, and Brooks, was not approved, and General Burnside was superseded by Major-General Hooker.

Transferred to the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Burnside found himself forced to take stringent measures in regard to the proceedings of southern sympathizers on both sides of the river. On April 13, 1863, he issued his famous general order defining certain treasonable offences, and announcing that they would not be tolerated. Numerous arrests followed, including that of Clement L. Vallandigham, who was tried by military commission for making a treasonable speech, was

found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment during the remainder of the war. This sentence the president commuted to banishment, and Vallandigham was sent within the lines of the Confederacy. The Democrats of Ohio thereupon nominated him for governor, but he was defeated by a majority of more than one hundred thousand. In August, 1863, Burnside crossed the Cumberland mountains at the head of eighteen thousand men, marching two hundred and fifty miles in fourteen days, causing the Confederates, who had their headquarters at Knoxville, to make a hasty retreat. He pushed forward, and Cumberland Gap was captured, with its garrison and stores. Attacked by Longstreet, with a superior force, General Burnside retreated in good order, fighting all the way to Knoxville, where he was fortified and provisioned for a siege by the time Longstreet was ready to invest the place. This movement, according to General Burnside's biographer, was made on his own responsibility to draw Longstreet away from Grant's front, and thus facilitate the defeat of General Bragg, which soon followed. The siege of Knoxville was prosecuted with great vigor for a month, when the approach of General Sherman compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. Immediately afterward General Burnside was relieved, and devoted himself to recruiting and reorganizing the Ninth Corps. In April, 1864, he resumed command at Annapolis, with the corps nearly twenty thousand strong. Attached once more to the Army of the Potomac, this time under General Grant, he led his corps through the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and the operations against Petersburg. In these latter engagements the corps suffered very heavily, and General Meade preferred charges of disobedience against Burnside, and ordered a court-martial for his trial. This course was not approved of by General Grant, and, at Burnside's request, a court of inquiry was ordered, which eventually found him "answerable for the want of success." He had always held that the failure was due to interference with his plan of assault, and before a congressional committee of investigation much testimony was adduced to show that this was really the case.

General Burnside resigned from the army on the 15th of April, 1865, with a military record that does him high honor as a patriotic, brave and able officer, to whom that bane of army life, professional jealousy, was unknown. He always frankly admitted his own unfitness for the command of a large army and accepted such commands only under stress of circumstances. Returning to civil life he became at once identified with railroad construction and management. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in April, 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868. Declining a fourth nomination he devoted himself successfully to the great railroad interests with which he was identified. He went to Europe on business during the height of the Franco-Prus-

sian war, and, as a soldier, naturally wished to witness some of the siege operations before Paris. Visiting the Prussian headquarters at Versailles simply in a private capacity, he found himself called upon to act as an envoy between the hostile forces, which he did, passing back and forth under a flag of truce, endeavoring to further negotiations for peace. In Paris, and among the German besiegers, he was looked upon with the greatest curiosity, and, although his efforts at peace-making were unsuccessful, he secured the lasting respect and confidence of both sides. In January, 1875, after his return to this country, he was elected United States senator from Rhode Island and in 1880 was re-elected. He took a leading position in the senate, was chairman on the committee of foreign affairs and sustained his lifelong character as a fair-minded and patriotic citizen. His death, which was very sudden, from neuralgia of the heart, occurred at his home in Bristol, Rhode Island. The funeral ceremonies assumed an almost national character, for his valuable services as a soldier and as a statesman had secured general recognition, and in his own state he was the most conspicuous man of his time. Burnside was a tall and handsome man, of soldierly bearing, with charming manners, which won for him troops of friends and admirers. He outlived his wife and died childless.

REV. PHINEAS LAMB.

One of the best known and most generally loved citizens of Richmond and vicinity was Rev. Phineas Lamb, whose whole life was passed in this immediate section of Wayne county. From his youth he seemed to be of a serious, deeply religious nature, and, as he grew older, the meaning and responsibilities of life wore a yet graver aspect for him. He was thoroughly earnest and sincere in all his thoughts, words and deeds, and his noble, manly life has proved an inspiration to many of his old friends and associates. Though he has passed to his reward, the influence of his conscientious, just career, his kindly, generous heart and sympathetic manner abide.

A son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Lamb, and brother of Isaac Lamb, a well known resident of Wayne county, the subject of this sketch was born on the old family homestead, two and a half miles northwest of Richmond, September 5, 1824. His boyhood was passed in the usual active labors common to frontier life in those days, and when quite young he was competent to manage a farm. He continued to dwell on the parental farm until 1875, when he took up his abode in the western part of Richmond and gave his attention to gardening. There he was still living at the time of his death, January 26, 1887, when he was in his sixty-third year. For many years he had been a licensed minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination and was very active in the work of the church. On numerous occasions he occu-

pied the pulpit, and for years he served as a class-leader, superintendent of the Sunday-school and in other official positions in the West Richmond church. He had been reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, but, after studying the gospel and the doctrines of various churches, he came to the conclusion that none surpassed in beauty, simplicity and the amount of good accomplished in the elevation of the world that of the Methodists, and he accordingly enlisted in its wonderful army of communicants. As would be expected of such a man, true in all his relations to his fellows, he was loyal to his duties as a citizen of this great commonwealth, and used his franchise in favor of all noble principles and upright candidates for public office. He was a Republican in national affairs, while in local matters he voted for the man rather than for the party.

On the 26th of November, 1846, a marriage ceremony united the destinies of Rev. Mr. Lamb and Miss Sarah Jones. Five children were born to this estimable couple, namely: Mary, who is the wife of James Bryant, of West Richmond; Rebecca, who married Henry Owens, also of West Richmond; Edmond, also a citizen of Richmond; Ruth, who became the wife of James Duke, and lives in this city; and Albert, who lives on a part of the old family homestead. Mrs. Lamb, who survives her husband, is still a resident of West Richmond, where she has a host of sincere friends and well-wishers. She was born January 4, 1824, near Centerville, Wayne county, being next to the youngest of nine children, whose parents were Edmond and Ruth (Jarrett) Jones. Five of the number were sons, and three were born in Virginia, while the other six were natives of this county. Mr. Jones was one of the pioneers of Centerville, his farm being situated four miles south of that place, formerly the county seat of this county. He was a successful agriculturist and a man of considerable influence in his community. Politically he was a Democrat and for a score of years he served as a justice of the peace. In his religious faith he was a Baptist, and died, as he had lived, a sincere, trusting Christian. Though nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since his death, in 1875, he is kindly remembered by many of his old acquaintances and friends of former years.

GEORGE HOLLAND.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this review,—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life had not one esoteric phase, being able to bear the closest scrutiny. True, his were "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represented the result of the fit utilization

of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination led the way. There was in George Holland a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all, but greater than these was his absolute honesty, and "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

George Holland spent almost his entire life in eastern Indiana. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1811. There, nine years before, his parents, John and Ann (Henderson) Holland, had taken up their abode. They were poor Protestant peasants from the north of Ireland, and after their marriage and the birth of two of their children they crossed the Atlantic, in 1802. Not long after the birth of their son George they removed to Ohio, and made their home near Zanesville until 1817, when they became residents of Franklin county, Indiana. The father purchased a farm upon the west bank of Whitewater river, about five miles from Brookville, the county-seat, making a partial payment upon the place, expecting soon, as the result of his labors, to have the money to discharge the remaining obligation. Death, however, set aside his plans, for in the autumn of 1818 both the father and mother were stricken with a malignant fever, and while their bodies were interred in a cemetery of their adopted land by the hands of strangers, their seven children, all yet in their minority, were ill at home, unable to attend the funeral. There were six sons and a daughter, and on this side of the Atlantic they had no relative. It was a sad fate, made still harder by cruel treatment which was meted out to them, and of which George Holland wrote in an autobiography found among his papers after his death:

"We now first began to learn something of the great world around us. Its rush and roar we had before heard only in the distance; but those being gone who had kindly preserved us from exposure and had borne for us all the cares of life, we found ourselves, helpless and unprotected, afloat upon the current. We tasted, too, for the first time, the bitter falsehood of human nature. The man of whom my father had bought his land came forward in the exigency and charitably administered the estate. His benevolence was peculiar. It resulted in appropriating to himself the real and personal property, and turning us, the children, as paupers, over to the bleak hospitalities of the world."

In Indiana, at that time, it was the custom, on the first Monday in April, to gather the poor of a county at the court-house and hire them out to such persons as would engage to maintain them at the lowest price. The winter being passed in the cabin of a neighbor, Mr. Holland and his four brothers were conveyed by the overseers of the poor to Brookville, on the

first Monday in April, 1819, to be thus placed in the care of the lowest bidder. Although but seven years of age, Mr. Holland deeply felt the humiliation of the position, but kind-hearted people of Brookville interposed in behalf of himself and his brothers, and found permanent homes for them as apprentices until twenty-one years of age. Thus it was that he became an inmate of the home and a member of the family of Robert John, a man who had no property but was possessed of a kind heart and proved a benefactor to the boy. In return, however, Mr. Holland was most faithful to Mr. John, and for many years was his active assistant in whatever work he engaged. When he was about thirteen Mr. John purchased an interest in a printing-office, and Mr. Holland began work at the case and press, soon gaining a practical knowledge of the business and becoming a good workman. When Mr. John became sheriff he served as deputy, and on retiring from office he worked in a woolen factory which his employer rented, having charge of a set of wool-carding machines for two seasons. In the summer of 1830 Mr. John was elected clerk of the circuit court, and took charge of the office in February, 1831, Mr. Holland again becoming his deputy. This was a year and a half before he attained his majority. His experience in the office had determined him to make the practice of law his life-work, and on coming of age he began reading without the aid of a teacher. The county clerk, John M. Johnson, witnessing his ambitious efforts, permitted him to use his law library, and at the same time he read all the miscellaneous volumes he could procure, thus daily broadening his general as well as professional knowledge. He was always a man of scholarly tastes, and throughout life found one of his chief sources of pleasure among his books. A short time before attaining his majority he successfully passed an examination, and was admitted to the bar. One who knew him well, in referring to his early life, said: "As a boy and youth he was gentle, kind and considerate, full of energy, and possessed of the most indomitable perseverance. His vigorous and unremitting efforts to educate and prepare himself for the profession of his choice in the midst of irksome and exacting duties, and his early struggles in the profession, in the face of poverty and ill-health, indicate the heroic spirit and fixedness of purpose which even then distinguished him, and which he afterward so conspicuously displayed under such trying circumstances."

Mr. Holland had not a dollar at the time of his admission to the bar. He, however, borrowed fifty dollars, purchased a small law library at auction and opened an office in Brookville. About this time he secured the office of county assessor and the outdoor exercise proved very beneficial to his undermined health, while the nature of his business made him acquainted with many people and thus paved the way for future law practice. He received seventy-five dollars for his official services, which enabled him to repay the

borrowed money. He was not only well equipped for his professional career by a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, but his experience in the clerk's office had given him a thorough and practical knowledge of forms and practice. One from whom we have before quoted, said of him: "His early success at the bar was marvelous, and may be attributed mainly to the thorough knowledge of his profession, which he acquired by the most indefatigable reading and study. He read everything he could get hold of in the way of general and professional literature. Few lawyers of the day, at the Indiana bar, were as thoroughly grounded in the principles of law and as familiar with the English and early American reports as he was. His range of professional reading was most extensive and included most of the rare works in black-letter lore that could then be procured. At the same time, and in fact almost during his entire life, even when in later years he was almost overwhelmed with financial cares and responsibilities, his delight was in general literature,—it was his rest and recreation,—and in historical, political, scientific and religious learning his mind was a cyclopaedia of facts. While he had none of the elements of a popular speaker, and, consequently, made no mark as an orator, he was a logical and persuasive reasoner before a jury, and had great force in presenting an argument to a court. The care with which he prepared his cases, the skill and shrewdness he displayed in their management, his unrivaled power in dealing with a complicated and tangled chain of issues and circumstances, together with his extensive professional knowledge, made him a most formidable opponent in the lower courts, and gave him an excellent reputation at the bar of the supreme court, where he was admitted to practice in May, 1835, when twenty-four years of age."

Prosperity attended his efforts for many years. The important litigated interests entrusted to his care brought him handsome financial returns, and much of his capital he judiciously invested in property and added not a little to his income through wise speculations. At length, however, disaster overtook him. Honorable himself, he was slow to distrust others, and when those in whose worthiness and friendship he relied implicitly wished him to go security for them he complied. It was in November, 1853, that some of his merchant friends failed, leaving him to pay their indebtedness of fifty thousand dollars. This seemed a great deal, but was as nothing compared to what awaited him. In November, 1854, he awoke to the realization that he was endorser for a broken and bankrupt merchant for one hundred thousand dollars in blank,—all due within sixty days and for which he was unmistakably liable. Utterly discouraged and disheartened, in the midst of this gloom and desolation, yet encouraged by his sympathizing wife, he resolved that with the help and blessing of God he would pay the debt, and

resolutely set to work to accomplish the task, with an abiding faith that he would live to accomplish it. And he did live to accomplish it after a struggle of twenty-one years, paying the last of these debts just fourteen years before his sudden death, and never was a word of suspicion breathed against his fair name. Anxiety pressed heavily upon him and he suffered a purely nervous fever, from the effects of which he never recovered, but he paid off dollar for dollar. The true character of the man now shone forth; his ideas of commercial honor and integrity were of the highest character and his determination to pay that awful debt, most of it fraudulently put upon him, was inflexibly fixed. The financial skill and business ability he displayed at this critical period in his affairs; the zeal and ingenuity he exhibited in getting extensions of the bank paper upon which he was liable, until he could have time to turn about and handle his property; his unvarying success in disposing of the latter to the best advantage; in making, when necessary, new and advantageous loans, and generally, in meeting his obligations promptly as they became due, are simply marvelous. When one considers that all this was done in connection with the exacting duties of a large law practice, which he never suffered to be neglected, it indicates more strongly than words can express the strength and fertility of his mind and his great business and professional capacities.

In May, 1869, Judge N. H. Johnson died suddenly, leaving a vacancy on the bench of the criminal court of Wayne county, and to the position Mr. Holland was appointed. Previous to this time, his only child had married C. C. Binkley, a young lawyer, whom Judge Holland admitted into partnership in his business, this connection continuing until his elevation to the bench. In July, 1861, he had determined to remove to Richmond, and in May, 1862, had established his family in the new home. When elevated to the bench he was in very poor health, but after a few months spent at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, he returned much improved, and with characteristic energy entered upon his judicial labors. He was re-elected to that office, and administered justice without fear or favor until the court was abolished by legislative act. His professional brethren spoke of him as one of the foremost lawyers of Indiana of his day and his record reflects honor upon the bench and bar of the state.

When twenty-three years of age Judge Holland was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth John, daughter of Robert John, in whose family he was reared, and he never lost an opportunity to acknowledge his indebtedness to his wife and her parents for all that they were to him. To her mother, Mrs. Asenath John, he attributed all the ambitious and honorable influences which permeated his youth, and to the assistance and encouragement of his wife he attributed the success which crowned his many years of effort in paying off

the debts of another. One daughter, Georgiana, was born of this marriage, and from the time of their removal to Richmond Mr. Holland and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Binkley with their children lived in one family. Mrs. Holland survives and still resides with her daughter. In 1849, having no son of their own, they adopted Edwin Holland Terrel, then only nine months old. He was left motherless at that age, and his father, Rev. Williamson Terrel, was an itinerant Methodist minister. The boy proved entirely worthy the love and tender care bestowed upon him. For some years he was a prominent practitioner at the bar at Indianapolis. Having married at San Antonio, Texas, he removed there and entered the practice at that place. Soon afterward he drifted into railroad and other enterprises, resulting very successfully. In 1888, his merit and qualification being well known to Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, he appointed him United States minister to Belgium, which place he filled with great renown and distinction to the close of that administration. He is still living in San Antonio, occupied with the care of his property and accumulations, enjoying the comforts of one of the most elegant homes of Texas and reveling in the delights of one of the finest private libraries in the state.

In politics Judge Holland was a stalwart Republican, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In the spring of 1842 he acknowledged his belief in the Christ and was ever afterward a follower in His footsteps, having an abiding faith in the Christian religion. He was always at his place in the church, and manifested his belief in that practical spirit of helpfulness of the One who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. Death came to him unexpectedly, November 30, 1875, but his upright life had fully prepared him to meet it, and he passed from earth as "one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

No death in Wayne county has ever been more deeply lamented than that of Judge Holland. He was a man who regarded home ties as most sacred and friendship as inviolable. Emerson says "The way to win a friend is to be one," and no man in the community had more friends than he. He was a man of very sympathetic and generous nature, a pleasant companion, and especially congenial to those who cultivated all that was highest and best in life. Resolutions of the highest respect were passed by the bar of the county and circuit and the bar of Brookville,—his old home,—and the sympathy of the entire community was with the family. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since Judge Holland was called to the home beyond, but he is well remembered by all who knew him, his memory is cherished in the hearts of his friends, and his influence still remains as a blessed benediction to those among whom he walked daily.

ENOS M. McCREADY.

Enos M. McCready, of Falmouth, Indiana, is an ex-sheriff of Fayette county, Indiana, and is one of its representative farmers. Mr. McCready is a native of the Keystone state. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1836, a son of Pennsylvania parents, Samuel and Rebecca A. (Taylor) McCready. Samuel McCready was a son of Samuel McCready, Sr., a native of the north of Ireland, who came to America with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania, where he worked at the trade of carpenter. In 1837 Samuel McCready, and his son Samuel, came to Indiana and located at Fairfield, in Franklin county. The elder Samuel McCready died at the home of his son in 1845. His children in order of birth were John, Nancy, Elizabeth, George, Samuel, Rachel and Isaac. John, the first of the family to come west, located in Hamilton, Ohio, and a few years later came over into Indiana and settled in Franklin county. Other members of the family scattered in different states and some of them subsequently came to Indiana. Samuel, at the time he came to Indiana from Pennsylvania, had only limited means. He settled at Fairfield, as already stated, and during the first years of his residence there followed the trade of shoemaker. Later he bought a farm in Posey township, Franklin county, but sold out not long afterward and moved to Orange township, Fayette county, where he bought a farm and lived three years. His next move was to Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, where he continued his residence a number of years. After his wife died and his family scattered he sold out and moved to Iowa. He subsequently returned to Indiana, and died at Fayetteville, Fayette county, February 15, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, from time to time filling its various offices, and for years his house was the home of the Methodist preacher, who always found a cordial welcome at "Brother McCready's." His wife, Rebecca A., was a daughter of Francis Taylor, who was of Scotch descent and a native of Pennsylvania. The Taylors were Presbyterians. Mrs. McCready was the only one of the family that came to Indiana. Samuel and Rebecca A. McCready were the parents of the following named children: Enos Miller, whose name introduces this sketch; Sarah, who has been twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Price and her second husband John Curry; Rachel, who died in infancy; Ray, deceased, left a wife and one child; John W., a Union soldier in the civil war, died in the service; James, deceased, was a railroad man; Joseph L., resides with his brother, the subject of this sketch; and George is located in the far west.

Enos Miller McCready was reared on a farm from his eleventh year and remained a member of the home circle until he was twenty-two. At that

age he started out in life to do for himself. In 1861, in answer to his country's call for volunteers to help put down the southern rebellion, he enlisted, at Connersville, as a member of the Forty-first Indiana Regiment, Second Cavalry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Nelson. Mr. McCready's first battle was at Green river, and with his command he was on active duty through the south. At Gallatin, Tennessee, he was wounded in the right leg, from the effects of which he has never recovered, the wound resulting in a running sore. He remained with his command, however, keeping to his post of duty notwithstanding the wound. At the time his regiment was captured at Hartsville, Tennessee, he, with five others, was absent on detailed duty and thus escaped capture. During the whole of his army service he was home on a furlough only seven days. Four months after the term of his enlistment had expired he was sent to Indianapolis and mustered out, receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1864.

At the close of his army service Mr. McCready returned to Franklin county, where he was married soon afterward and settled on a rented farm. He farmed for several years successfully on rented land, on his father's farm and on land which he bought. Selling out, he moved to Mount Carmel and engaged in the grocery business. Also at the same time he was for four years postmaster at that place. Honest to the letter himself, he trusted others too much, the result being that he lost the major portion of what he had saved. From Mount Carmel he came to Connersville and for a time was employed in the pork house. Turning again to agricultural pursuits, he rented land for several years and then accepted the position of superintendent of the county infirmary, which place he filled acceptably for three years. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of Fayette county, was re-elected in 1892, and served in that office four years, giving entire satisfaction to the officers and law-abiding people of the county. The proceeds of his office he invested in land, buying the one hundred and twenty-five acres where he lives and another tract consisting of forty acres. The year after his term of office had expired he spent in settling up a shoe business for which he was assignee. Then he moved to his present farm. He is a man of sterling integrity, and the old saying, oft quoted, "His word is as good as his bond," may be applied to him without fear of contradiction.

He married Miss Emaline Brothers, a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born September 14, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Swift) Brothers, natives respectively of North Carolina and Maryland. Benjamin Brothers was the elder of two children. Their mother dying when they were young and a stepmother later coming into the home, Benjamin and his sister, when the latter was twelve years old, came to Indiana, where she subsequently became the wife of Harrison Lynn. Benjamin learned the car-

penter's trade, which he followed in Franklin county, where he spent the rest of his life and died, the date of his death being July 17, 1852. He was a strong temperance advocate and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow became the wife of Thomas Genn. She died in 1893. There were no children by her second marriage. The two children by Mr. Brothers were Hannah and Emaline, the former dying in infancy, the latter being the wife of Mr. McCready. Mr. and Mrs. McCready have had the following named children: Frank, a traveling salesman for the Parry Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, with headquarters at Kansas City; Clara B., wife of V. M. Mendenhall, of New Castle, Indiana, died August 27, 1892, without issue; Benjamin F., a traveling salesman for the McFarlan Carriage Works, of Connersville, has his headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa; Birta B., wife of Harry Bragg, of Connersville; and Tina, at home.

Mr. McCready affiliates with the Republican party politically, and fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JAMES E. REEVES.

One of the most prominent and respected citizens of Richmond is James E. Reeves, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts. Starting out in life a poor boy, he has steadily worked his way upward, gaining success and winning the public confidence. For thirty-six years he has occupied the position of president of the First National Bank of Richmond, but at the age of fifteen he was occupying a humble clerkship in a small store.

He was born November 27, 1814, in the village of Berkley, Gloucester county, New Jersey, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Mark and Ann (Ewan) Reeves, who in 1823 came to Richmond with their family, consisting of two sons and two daughters. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was one of the pioneer contractors and builders of this section of the state. He died in 1855, and his wife passed away in 1842.

James E. Reeves was only nine years of age, when he came with the family to Richmond. The school system of the county had not been formulated, but he received such educational privileges as the neighborhood afforded, and experience and observation have given him that practical knowledge without which there is no success in the business world. At the age of fifteen, being ambitious to provide for his own maintenance, he secured a clerkship in the first drug store ever established in Richmond, then the property of Dr. James R. Mendenhall. (It was established by Dr. Morrison and Dr. Warner.) He remained with him for a year, then went to Liberty, Indiana, as a salesman in the employ of Dr. Mendenhall, who

had opened a dry-goods store at that place. A year later he accepted a position in a store opened by his brother, Mark E. Reeves, who began operations on a small scale in Washington, now Green's Fork, Wayne county, conducting a general store, in which James E. Reeves was employed as a salesman for eight years. On the expiration of that period the brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of M. E. & J. E. Reeves, conducting a general store in Washington for three years, when the junior partner returned to Richmond and opened a general store here, successfully conducting the enterprise from February, 1840, until 1848. During this time he also established a cotton factory north of Richmond, and for two years he engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns and batting. In 1848 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, hats and caps and straw goods. After a year he admitted his brother, Mark E., to a partnership in the business, and when another year had passed they were joined by Isaac Stephens, under the firm name of Reeves, Stephens & Company, a partnership which was continued until 1855, when our subject's health failed him and he returned to Richmond.

Here he purchased one hundred acres of land on the west side of the river from Robert Morrison and engaged in farming for eight years, finding in the outdoor pursuits just what he needed to restore his health and strength. In 1863 he took up his residence in the city and in connection with his brother Mark established the First National Bank of Richmond, this being the seventeenth national bank established in the United States and the second in Indiana, the other having been founded in Fort Wayne. It was originally capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars. He was elected president, the doors were opened for business June 15, 1863, and since that time James E. Reeves has continued at the head of the institution, which has had a prosperous existence of thirty-six years. During the financial panics when other banks have failed, it has never been forced to suspend for a single day, but has followed a wise and conservative business policy which has made it one of the strongest and most reliable financial institutions in this part of the state. Its success is largely due to the capable management, splendid executive ability, untiring efforts and firm purpose of Mr. Reeves, whose reputation in commercial circles is above question and whose word is as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal.

Other business interests have also claimed his attention and have been promoted through his ability. He is president of the Champion Roller Milling Company, aided in its organization, and its business is now the largest of the kind in eastern Indiana. He is connected with the Richmond City Mill Works, was one of the directors for a number of years and throughout his active business career has been most faithful to the ethics of commercial life,

meeting fully every obligation and dealing most fairly and honorably at all times.

Mr. Reeves has been twice married. On the 18th of August, 1842, he wedded Isabella Cornell, of Philadelphia, and to them were born three children: James F., a well-known business man of Richmond; Isabella May, deceased; and one who died in infancy. The mother died in 1862, and Mr. Reeves was again married in April, 1863, his second union being with Mrs. Hannah More Ireland, *née* Peters, of Illinois. They have two children. The elder, William Peters Reeves, Ph. D., a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, now occupies the chair of English literature in the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and is a most able young man of high scholarly attainments and superior mental endowments, whose future will undoubtedly be a brilliant and successful one. Jesse Siddall, the younger son, is also a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, has won the Ph. D. degree, and is now an enterprising young attorney of Richmond and United States commissioner.

In early life Mr. Reeves gave his political support to the men and measures of the Whig party, and on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, in 1836. He has served as a member of the city council of Richmond, but has never been an aspirant for office. He was one of the three trustees appointed by Robert Morrison, deceased, to effect the purchase of what is now known as the Morrison-Reeves library. This is one of the best libraries in the state, creditable to the city and an enduring monument to its founders. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Morton treasurer of the Indiana Agricultural College, now Purdue University, and served during the preliminary organization. Early in the '70s he was the receiver for the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railway Company. Mr. Reeves has long been actively interested in all that pertains to the general welfare and advancement of his city, and has also aided many movements for the amelioration of human suffering. He is rather reserved in manner, dignified and entirely unostentatious, yet at all times kindly and courteous, possessing those instinctive traits of culture and worth which in every land and clime command respect. His friends have the highest appreciation of his many excellent qualities, and all esteem him for a life over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

A. M. HOSIER.

One of the boys in blue of the civil war, and at all times a loyal citizen true to the interests of county, state and nation, A. M. Hosier is numbered among the representative farmers of Wayne county, which is one of

the richest agricultural districts in this commonwealth. The Hosier family was one of the first founded in this locality and its members took an active part in its development through the pioneer epoch in its history. The grandfather of our subject was a strong adherent of the Hicksite faith, which had a very large following in Wayne county. The parents of our subject were Jesse and Martha (Dunham) Hosier, the former a native of Indiana, born in 1816, and the latter of Liberty, Union county, Indiana. In 1807 Lewis Hosier, grandfather of Jesse, left the place of his nativity in North Carolina, and, emigrating westward, located in Wayne county amid the Indians, who were more numerous than the white settlers, for the tide of emigration had not then swept through the forests and over the prairies of this district. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons, and in this frontier settlement they made homes and aided in reducing the wild land to purposes of civilization. He died at the age of seventy-eight years. Jesse Hosier here continued his farming operations until his death, which was occasioned by cancer in 1866, when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Aurelius M., now deceased; Henderson O., Henry O., A. M., Mary Elizabeth, Caroline, Frances, Laura Ann, William and Minomia. The last named is also deceased. Four of the brothers loyally served their country through the dark days of the rebellion, but all lived to return to their homes and are yet faithful citizens of the republic save Aurelius M., who responded to the roll call above in 1895, when a resident of Iowa.

A. M. Hosier, whose name introduces this review, passed his boyhood in a manner similar to other farmer lads of the period, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty, however, he left home and went to the front as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting in December, 1862, as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment or Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He participated in Hood's campaign in 1863, and in all the engagements in which his command took part was always found at his post of duty, loyally upholding the starry banner and the cause it represented, On the 10th of June, 1865, he was mustered out, in St. Louis, Missouri, and with a creditable military record returned to his home.

Mr. Hosier at once resumed the labors of the farm and throughout his business career has carried on agricultural pursuits. He located on his present farm in Harrison township, Wayne county, in 1870 and has since devoted his time and energies to the cultivation of his fields and the care of his stock. He follows advanced and progressive methods of agriculture, and

his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, owing to his consecutive labors and careful supervision. In 1898 he further improved his property by the erection of a substantial and tasteful residence.

On the 25th of March, 1869, Mr. Hosier married Miss Rebecca E., daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Myers) Hamm, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania. His father died at the age of eighty-five, the mother when eighty-six years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hosier have been born four children: Credwell, born May 12, 1873; Roscoe P., born May 31, 1880; Frederick M., born January 5, 1884; and Scott H., born October 31, 1885.

In his political views Mr. Hosier has always been a stanch Republican, and on that ticket was elected in 1894 to the position of township trustee, in which position he has served most acceptably since August, 1895. He was at one time a member of Colonel M. D. Leason Post, at Jacksonburg, but the organization disbanded some years since. He is a man of very genial temperament, and this quality renders him an agreeable companion.

OLIVER L. VORIS.

Professor Oliver L. Voris, the efficient and popular principal of the Hagerstown high school, is a native of this state, his birth having taken place in Switzerland county, May 21, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Major Cornelius Voris, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Switzerland county at an early period, becoming one of its founders and influential citizens. Our subject's father, Joseph Voris, was born in 1825, in the county named, and after passing his entire life in that section, was called to his reward on the 8th of December, 1898. The wife and mother, whose maiden name was Mary Van Nuys, is still living at the old homestead. Of their ten children, eight sons and two daughters, seven are yet living, and at different times all have been engaged in teaching. Joseph H. is in charge of the scientific branches in the Huntington high school; Peter V. was superintendent of the Hagerstown schools for five years; John A. is now engaged in farming in Johnson county, Indiana; Harvey B. resides on a farm near his father's old homestead; Cornelius A. is carrying on a portion of the parental estate; and Rose E. is with her mother in the old home.

In his early years Professor Oliver L. Voris lived on a farm and received his preliminary education in the district schools. In 1881 he entered the Terre Haute State Normal School, where he was graduated seven years later. In the meantime, as he had been obliged to pay his own way through school, he had spent considerable time in teaching, which method was not without its peculiar advantages, though it was not a matter of preference with him. Two of his brothers, Peter V. and the youngest, likewise were graduated in the same institution. In the course of his career as an educator Professor

Voris has taught in the district schools of his native county three years; was two years in Boone county; then taught in the schools at Lebanon, Indiana, for one year; for two years was principal of the Centerville high school, and for six years was the superintendent of the schools there. His connection with the Hagerstown high school dates from the beginning of the school year of 1898, and marked changes for the better have been inaugurated here in the interim. He is a ripe scholar and assiduous student, and to his well directed energy and zeal is due, in large measure, the excellence of the high school, which now ranks with the best in the state.

The marriage of Professor Voris and Miss Carrie S. Peitsmyer, a native of Warren county, Ohio, was celebrated in 1891. Mrs. Voris, who for ten years was successfully engaged in teaching in Wayne county prior to her marriage, was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, but is now identified with the Presbyterian church, as is the Professor. They are the parents of one child, a daughter named Edna. Their home is a happy and attractive one, where warm-hearted hospitality is always to be found by their numerous friends.

WILLIAM D. REID.

William D. Reid, who is one of the best known citizens of Richmond, comes of good old Protestant Irish stock, his ancestors having been prominent and influential in county Donegal, Ireland. His great-grandfather, John Reid, was born in the early part of last century, and spent his whole life in Donegal, his native county.

His son, Patrick, the next in the line of descent, was born near Churchtown, in the same county, in 1744, and for a period of forty years was the presiding elder in the Episcopal church of that place. In 1822 he emigrated to the United States, and for the following seven years he resided near Wilmington, Delaware, whence he then removed to a farm one and a half miles north of Richmond. He had learned the trade of a stone-mason, but after coming to this locality he devoted himself exclusively to agriculture. In the Richmond Episcopal church he was the first communicant, and was ever afterward one of the most influential members. A thorough Bible scholar, —one of the best in the country, in fact,—few cared to meet him in an argument, and many a minister, even, was defeated by him when discussions arose as to the truths and doctrines presented in the Scriptures. Yet for his day he was liberal in his views, and was the possessor of an extensive fund of general knowledge and information. He lived to the extreme age of ninety-six years, dying in 1840.

His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McCauley, and all of their children, were born in county Donegal. The children were five in number, namely: Francis, Eleanor, Sarah, Alexander and Jane, and all are deceased.

Sarah, the wife of William Donan, started to come to the United States in 1812, but was taken prisoner by the British (as war had been declared between the two countries) and was kept at St. Johns, Newfoundland, until after the decisive battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, after which she went to Wilmington, Delaware. Her husband died in 1828, and she never married again, though she lived until 1890, when she died at Port Orange, Florida.

Alexander Reid, the father of our subject, was a man of high standing in Donegal, taking a leading part in local affairs. After the famous rebellion of 1798, in Ireland, he was appointed by the government to collect the arms and ammunition of the defeated insurgents, and discharged his duties with fidelity. He cast in his lot with the people of the United States in 1821, and was quietly engaged in farming in the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, until 1843, when he removed to Whitley county, Indiana, where he lived until his death, in 1869. As a raiser of wheat he was especially successful, and in his various transactions he generally was prospered. Both he and his sons allied themselves with the Republican party upon its formation, and were thenceforth zealous and enthusiastic workers in the organization, though never office-seekers. Like his father, he was an earnest member of the Episcopal church, and the regard of all who were associated with him in any manner was his in an enviable degree.

William D. Reid, a son of Alexander and Mary (Hannah) Reid, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, on a farm three miles north of Wilmington, July 6, 1823. The young man removed to this state with the family. The mother died when William D. was twenty-eight months old, and, as his father never married again, they continued to live together, as just stated. Our subject remained in Whitley county, busily engaged in farming, until March, 1879, when he removed to a homestead a mile and a half north of Richmond. He now owns a valuable farm in Spring Grove borough, and, aided by his sons, he carries on the place successfully. While a resident of Whitley county he was one of the projectors, stockholders and directors of the Eel River Railroad, which was constructed in 1873 and is now owned by the Wabash. Just fifty years to the day after his grandfather, the first communicant of the Richmond Episcopal church, had joined it, William D. Reid became a member of the congregation and an active worker in the cause of Christianity. He cast his first presidential ballot for Henry Clay, and has been a stanch defender of the principles of the Republican party for more than two-score years. His life has been one of modest, unassuming worth—a life well rounded, and a fitting example to be held up for the emulation of the young.

On the 15th of June, 1851, Mr. Reid married Fannie F. Reid, and five

children blessed their union. Mary C., the fourth child, married Benjamin F. Simmons, and died in 1897. The others, Jennie E., David L., Alexander S. and William A., still spend much of their time at the old homestead, in loving companionship with their father, their mother having died in 1874. Alexander Reid, who for several years was a successful teacher, and for the past eighteen years has been a trusted bookkeeper in the employ of John W. Grubb & Company, wholesale grocers of Richmond, was honored by election to the responsible office of county auditor in November, 1898. He ran ahead of his ticket, county and state, fifty votes, a fact which attests his great popularity and the confidence of the people in his capability and trustworthiness. He was married in 1889 to Anna Cadwallader, who died about two years later. Like his brothers and sisters, his parents and forefathers, the newly-elected auditor is deeply interested in the upbuilding of the Episcopal church and the propagation of the doctrines of Christianity. In short, he stands on the side of progress, advancement and civilization, favoring education, religion, law and order, and whatever makes for the good of the people as individuals and as communities.

ALFRED MANLOVE.

The subject of this review is a well known farmer of Posey township, Fayette county, Indiana, whose skill and ability in his chosen calling are plainly manifest in the well tilled fields and neat and thrifty appearance of his place. He was born November 21, 1840, on the farm where he still resides, and early in life he became familiar with every department of farm work. His early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in the Fairview Academy.

Our subject is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county, being a grandson of William and Prudence (Cook) Manlove, natives of South Carolina, who, with their two children, took up their residence in what is now Posey township, about 1812. After a short residence here the grandfather went to Cincinnati, with a team, for supplies, and while there contracted the cholera, from which he died on the way home. His widow and six children were thus left almost destitute in a new and wild country, but the former managed to keep her family together. She made a desperate effort to secure a home for them by taking up a tract of government land, on which she erected a cabin and cleared three or four acres. She hoped soon to get the money to enter the land, but one of her neighbors, John Hueston, a money-loaner, entered it and took it from her. She afterward married James McKonkey, of Irish descent, who entered land and improved a farm. He was a very stern man, and the Manlove children, not being able to stand his tyranny, soon left home. They were Cynthia, who became the wife of

John Miller; Phœbe, wife of John Stevens; Jesse, father of our subject, who was the second white child born in Fayette county; Absalom, who located near Jesse; Alfred, who died young; and William, a resident of Fayette county. By her second marriage the mother had three children: Eli, Sophrona, wife of Reuben Allen, and Thomas.

Jesse Manlove, father of our subject, was born April 13, 1815, and on leaving home was compelled to work for the small wages of fifty cents per day at hard labor, but his determination to make for himself a home gave him energy, and he steadily persevered until the end was accomplished. Saving his well earned money, he purchased eighty acres of land, of which a few acres had been poorly cleared, while some fruit trees had been set out and a cabin erected upon the place. He kept adding to his original purchase until he had three hundred and twenty acres of fine land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings, including a commodious two-story frame house. He gave his entire attention to farming and stock-raising, feeding most of the products of his farm to his stock. In early days he drove his hogs to the Cincinnati market and walked home, carrying his money with him. It often required thirty days to make the trip. Politically he was an ardent Democrat, and religiously was a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. His life in all respects was above reproach, he was ever a friend of the poor and needy, and the latch-string on his door always hung out. Mr. Manlove married Miss Lana A. Colvin, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, January 8, 1819, a daughter of Boswell and Lydia (Hatfield) Colvin. Her father, who was a shoemaker and stone-mason by trade, came to this state from Kentucky at an early day and spent the remainder of his life here. His children were Lana A.; John; Levi; Charles; Mrs. Hannah Vernon; William; Nancy, wife of William Sprong; Owen; Sarah, wife of N. Williams; Mary, wife of James Sprong; Lewis and Mrs. Lydia A. Fouts, twins; and Jane, who died young. Mrs. Manlove also was an earnest member of the Primitive Baptist church. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, namely: Francis M., a resident of Missouri; Alfred, our subject; Levi, who died leaving a wife and one child; Jane, who married N. Cummins and died April 5, 1879; William A., a resident of Missouri; Lydia A., who married J. Stephens and died February 18, 1876; John H., a farmer; Absalom, who died February 4, 1890, leaving a wife and three children; Prudence E. and Jesse, who both died young; and Sarah C., wife of C. Jackson.

During his boyhood and youth the subject of this sketch attended school during the winter and assisted his father with the labors of the farm through the summer months. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching school to some extent and followed farming on his own account. After his

marriage, in 1867, he bought a small farm and located thereon, but the following year purchased the old homestead of his father and has since resided there. To his first purchase of eighty acres he has added forty more, and has successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1867 Mr. Manlove was united in marriage with Miss Hettie R. Rea, who was born in Fayette county, May 18, 1844, and is a daughter of Daniel and Lucinda (Hines) Rea, natives of Virginia and Indiana, respectively. The father, who was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, improved a good farm from a heavily timbered tract in Fayette county. He was a man of stern habits, but was a faithful member of the Baptist church, and though a sufferer from rheumatism he bore this misfortune with Christian fortitude. He was first married in Virginia and lost his wife after coming to this state. By that union he had ten children: Elizabeth J., Mary F., Martha S., Christian, John, James W., David D., Minerva C., and Emeline and Evaline, twins. By the second marriage there were four children: Caroline and Jacob L., who both died young; Hettie R., wife of our subject; and Benjamin F. The father died January 19, 1874, and the mother August 23, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Manlove have two children. Osman R., born June 9, 1868, received a liberal education as a civil engineer and electrician and is now chief engineer at the school of the feeble-minded at Fort Wayne. Cora L. is now the wife of Elmer Caldwell, a farmer of Fayette county.

Although not a member of any religious denomination, Mr. Manlove endeavors to live up to the teaching of the Primitive Baptist church, in which he was reared, and his life has ever been such as to command the respect and esteem of all who know him. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democracy and is one of the leaders of the party in his section of the county. He keeps well posted on the questions and issues of the day, has served as a delegate to judicial and county conventions, and most creditably and satisfactorily served as trustee of his township for one term, but did not have any desire to serve longer.

WILLIAM G. SCOTT.

When a man passes away we look back over the life ended and note its usefulness—its points worthy of emulation and perpetuation. What William F. Scott did for his fellow men might, in a manner, be told in words, but in its far-reaching influences cannot be measured. Many business concerns and moral enterprises owe their excellence and progress largely to his influence. He was in touch with the people, and from a sincere and deep-felt interest in their welfare labored for all that would prove of public benefit until the busy and useful life was ended.

Mr. Scott was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, Sep-

W. G. Scott

tember 17, 1824, and was a son of John and Sarah (Logan) Scott, who were natives of county Monaghan, Ireland, and, crossing the Atlantic to the New World, located in Virginia, in 1826. There they resided until 1827, when they removed to Richmond, Indiana, where the father died in the year 1833, his wife passing away in 1849. After his father's death William G. Scott made his home with his uncle, Daniel Reid, who resided in Richmond, Indiana, until 1838, when he removed to Fort Wayne, this state. To the public schools of those cities William G. Scott was indebted for the educational privileges which he received, but he put aside his text-books when sixteen years of age in order to assist his uncle in the land office at Fort Wayne, in which Mr. Reid was receiver. In 1844 he returned to Richmond and soon afterward entered the employ of J. M. & J. H. Hutton, foundrymen, under whose direction he learned the moulder's trade.

On the 3d of June, 1847, Mr. Scott married Miss Malinda Gaar, a daughter of Jonas Gaar. She lived only a year after their marriage, and their only child died a few months later. In 1849 he joined his father-in-law, Mr. Gaar, together with the latter's two sons, Abram and John Milton, in the formation of the firm of A. Gaar & Company. They purchased the Hutton foundry and Mr. Scott became the first bookkeeper and one of the original promoters and leading spirits in the mammoth enterprise which is now conducted under the name of Gaar, Scott & Company. In 1870 the business was incorporated under the name now used, the officers being Abram Gaar, president; William G. Scott, secretary; and J. M. Gaar, treasurer. These young men began business with very little capital, but a gradual and substantial growth has transformed the plant from its original proportions to one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. They were all practical mechanics and thus capable of directing the labors of others. Their force of workmen was increased from time to time in order to meet the growing demand of the trade, until at length several hundred names were on their payroll, and the boilers, engines, sawmills and threshing machines which are manufactured are sent into every state in the Union, besides into a number of foreign ports. The phenomenal growth and success of the enterprise was attributable in no small degree to the sagacity, energy and wise business policy of Mr. Scott, whose judgment in all business matters was most reliable. He served as secretary of the company until his death, and took an active part in the management of the extensive foundry business which has proved such an important factor in the upbuilding of Richmond.

His labors, however, were not confined to one line of endeavor, but were an essential element in the prosperity of many other successful business concerns of the city. In 1872, when the Second National Bank of Richmond was organized, he became vice-president, and filled that position until 1895,

when he was elected president of the bank, acting in the latter capacity until his death. He was also president of the Wayne Agricultural Works, and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. He held a high position in business circles in the community for nearly fifty years, and his activity in that direction justly entitles him to be numbered among the founders of Richmond, for it is those who promote commercial and industrial activity who are the real builders of a place.

Mr. Scott was a second time married about 1850, the lady of his choice being Miss Betsy Rogers, by whom he had three children, viz.: Charles E. and Clara R., who are now deceased, and Helen L., wife of John B. Dougan, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Richmond, and one of the leading business men of Wayne county. The mother died in 1863, and in 1864 Mr. Scott married Clara McCoy, daughter of Colonel W. F. Robie, of Plymouth, New Hampshire. She survives her husband and resides at Richmond. Mr. Scott was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but afterward became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he was connected until about 1862. He then returned to the Presbyterians and it was largely through his liberal donation that the house of worship belonging to the First Presbyterian church was built. He withheld his support from no philanthropic or benevolent movements or enterprises for the public good, aided in building all the churches in Richmond and labored earnestly for the betterment of mankind, realizing most fully that financial success, fame or high position count for naught unless supplemented by an upright, honorable character. He had a mind above all personal considerations, concerned with those large, loving interests belonging to humanity. He passed away November 18, 1897, at the age of seventy-three years, but in the hearts of his friends are enshrined many pleasant memories of him, and his influence for good remains with those who knew him.

JOHN H. TYNER.

An energetic and progressive farmer and honored citizen of Posey township is John H. Tyner, who has spent his entire life in Fayette county, his birth occurring in Harrison township, October 3, 1821. His parents, John and Fanny (Martin) Tyner, were born, reared and married in South Corolina. The family was one of prominence in that state, its representatives being mostly planters. The paternal grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war. Three of his sons, William, and John and James (twins), came to Indiana in 1816 and located in Fayette county, where they entered land from the government and improved farms.

John Tyner, the father of our subject, entered three hundred and twenty acres in Harrison township, and from the wild land developed a fine farm, on

which he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the most prominent and influential farmers and stock-raisers of his day, and in his undertakings met with well deserved success. He was broad-minded and liberal, public-spirited and enterprising, and was a genial and entertaining companion. By his ballot he supported the Democratic party. He always refused to become a candidate for office, though often solicited by his friends to accept that of county commissioner. He was an earnest and faithful member of the Primitive Baptist church, and served as deacon in the same. His wife's brothers were Stephen Martin, William Martin and George Martin; Stephen lived in Franklin county, and William and George in Fayette county. Our subject is the youngest of a family of ten children, the others being Drury, who died in Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. Serena Kolb; Nancy, wife of J. A. Cook; James, who died in Hancock county; Emily, wife of D. Gordon; Stephen, who died in Tipton county; Anna, wife of F. Taylor; Mehitable, who died young; Milton, who died in Harrison township, Fayette county.

John H. Tyner, whose name introduces this sketch, passed his early life upon his father's farm, attending the subscription schools taught in an old log school-house for three months during the winter and assisting his father during the remainder of the year. The latter died when John H. was small, but he continued with his mother until she too was called to her final rest, and as soon as large enough he took charge of the homestead. In 1840 he was married, and about two years later the mother died, at which time the estate was amicably divided by the heirs. Soon afterward Mr. Tyner purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land, and after erecting a cabin thereon he commenced to clear and improve the place, which required much hard labor. As his financial resources increased he bought more land, and now has a fine farm, whereon he has successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Tyner was married in 1840 to Miss Mary Carver, a daughter of Lewis and Mehitable (Castiline) Carver, natives of New Jersey, where they were married. In 1822 they removed to Steuben county, New York, where the father engaged in farming for ten years, and then came to Fayette county, Indiana. Purchasing a farm near Bentonville, he engaged in agricultural pursuits here for several years, and on selling out moved to Madison county, where he purchased another farm, on a portion of which the town of Orestes now stands. There his death occurred. His occupation through life was farming, and he met with a fair degree of success. He was a strong Democrat and was well posted on the leading issues of the day. He wielded considerable influence in his party, but would never accept office. He was a loving husband and an indulgent father, and lived amicably with all men, never suing nor having been sued by any one. Both he and his estimable

wife were faithful members of the Primitive Baptist church. To this worthy couple were born eleven children, namely: Mary, wife of our subject; Rebecca, wife of S. Wickston; Charlotte, who first married Thomas Stanley and second W. Willitts; Orin, a resident of Kansas; Rachel, wife of J. Harris; Sarah, who died when a young lady; Hulda; Calvin, a resident of Kansas; Lloyd, a railroad man; Zilla, wife of I. Ellis; and Byron, a farmer of Fayette county, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyner were living at their beautiful country home, in the full enjoyment of well spent lives, surrounded by a host of warm and admiring friends, when, on the 1st day of October, 1899, Mrs. Tyner passed away in death. Religiously she held membership in the Primitive Baptist church, as does also her husband. Mr. Tyner is a leader in all social and political matters of his township, and although a strong Democrat he votes at local elections for the ones whom he considers the best men, regardless of party ties. He has been chosen to fill several positions of honor and trust, and for fourteen years served as township trustee, with credit to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. During that time he saved for the township considerable in the building of school-houses and on all public works.

RICHARD W. SIPE, M. D.

For a period of thirty-five years the subject of this sketch, Dr. Richard W. Sipe, has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Fayetteville, Fayette county, Indiana, and his name is a household word in the homes of this community. His long identification with this place and his prominence here, entitle him to more than a passing notice in a work of this character, devoted as it is to a portrayal of the lives of representative men and women of the county.

Richard W. Sipe was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on his father's farm, April 8, 1840, son of William I. and Mary J. (Wasson) Sipe, and on the maternal side is of Scotch origin. Richard Wasson, his grandfather, was a Scotchman and was educated at Glasgow for the ministry of the Covenanter church. After coming to America he located in Pennsylvania, and because of his deep interest in the political matters of that state he was not allowed to preach there. Seeking a home further west, he came to the territory of Indiana and took up his abode in Jefferson county, where he was soon recognized as one of the leading spirits of the frontier community. He filled some prominent political positions. When the canal and locks were built at Louisville, he was a sub-contractor and did his part toward pushing along that enterprise. He had settled on a farm, and in connection with his farming operations dealt in stock and produce, taking the same down the river to New Orleans to market. While on one of his marketing trips he was drowned.

His family consisted of six children, namely: John, Thomas, Samuel, Richard, Mary J. and Eliza. Two of his sons died while in the service of their country during the civil war. William I. Sipe, the father of Doctor Sipe, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, the son of William Sipe, who came from Ohio to Indiana in its territorial days and located in Jefferson county, where he reared his family. He was an unassuming farmer, honorable and upright in all his dealings. He died in Jefferson county. William Sipe had six children, in order of birth as follows: William I., Henry, David, Ann, Lizzie and Margaret. The old homestead of William Sipe is still owned by members of the family. William I. Sipe, like his father, passed his life in the quiet of farm pursuits, honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and never seeking notoriety of any kind. He died in 1886, his wife having passed away the year previous. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church. Following is the record of their children: John, a wood-carver by trade, was killed in the battle of Stone river; Richard W., whose name heads this sketch; Fred, a farmer and a veteran of the civil war; and Thomas and James, both also veterans of that war, the latter now engaged in farming.

Richard W. Sipe was reared on his father's farm in Jefferson county and had the advantage of a good education. His early training was in the common schools. He was one year in school at Louisville, Kentucky, and four years at Hanover College, and for two years he taught school, one year in Kentucky and one in Indiana. At the early age of seventeen he decided upon the medical profession for his life work, and at that time was for a while a student in the office of Doctor Morrison at Lexington, Indiana. Later he had Doctor Copeland, of Kent, Indiana, for instructor. In the winter of 1863–4 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, returning to Kent and spending the following summer and fall in practice with Doctor Copeland. In November, 1864, he came to Fayetteville, Fayette county, and opened an office, and he has remained here ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession, except the winter of 1872–3, when he took a course in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, of which he is a graduate. His long professional career has been attended with marked success. His promptness, his sympathetic nature and his generosity are well known factors in his make-up, and those who have known him longest esteem him most highly.

Doctor Sipe is a Republican. He has always taken a deep interest in the political and public affairs of his locality, and while he has never sought official position, was elected township trustee, in which office he served four years.

The Doctor is a man of family. He was married, in Jefferson county, to Miss Sarah A. Phillips, a native of that county, born November 8, 1844,

daughter of William and Nancy (Herron) Phillips, who came from their native state, Kentucky, to this county at an early day. William Phillips died when Mrs. Sipe was quite young, and her widowed mother reared the family and lived to advanced age. Her death occurred in 1889. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her five children, in order of birth, were: David, Scott, Andrew, Mrs. Mary J. McCan and Mrs. Sarah A. Sipe. The three sons served in the civil war. Andrew, who was a prominent physician, is deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Sipe have had six children, viz.: William, a farmer; John, a physician of Carthage, Indiana; Clara, deceased wife of Robert Titsworth, left two children, John R. and Frank L., who are being reared by their grandfather Sipe; Fred, a farmer; Florence, wife of Jesse B. Kennedy, a postal clerk, of Rush county, Indiana; and Richard, a student at home. Doctor and Mrs. Sipe are consistent members of the United Presbyterian church.

COLONEL JOHN S. McGRAW.

This gentleman may well be called a representative citizen of Richmond, Indiana, and also one of the most highly respected and esteemed. He is an ex-soldier of the war of the Rebellion and his bravery inspired his men to redoubled efforts and aided in no small way the cause for which he victoriously fought. He is a son of George and Rebecca (Bispham) McGraw, and was born in Philadelphia on Friday, July 13, 1827. His grandfather, Samel McGraw, was a sailor and died soon after the close of the Revolution, at Quarantine, Maryland.

George McGraw, the father, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1800, and died in Philadelphia in 1835. He was a carpenter by trade and pursued that occupation all his life. His marriage to Rebecca Bispham resulted in the birth of five children, two sons and three daughters, two of whom, one son and one daughter, died in infancy. In 1836, after the death of the father, Mrs. McGraw and her three children moved to Richmond, where the mother died, February 13, 1885. Of the sisters, Mary resides in Richmond, and Mrs. Rebecca Morrison died in 1857.

John S. McGraw received his education in the schools of Philadelphia and Richmond. He was but a little more than seven years of age at the time of his father's death, and was obliged to curtail his school days in order to earn a living, but he had a taste for reading which enabled him to lay up a store of information at once comprehensive and useful. As a boy he worked at carpentering, and in 1843 began general blacksmithing for George McCullough, of Richmond, and this occupation he followed for almost fifty years, until 1889, when he retired from active business. He was superintendent of the Richmond Plow Works, and carried on carriage-repairing for

some time; also at one time had a shoe store, which was under the management of his wife for five or six years. His wife was Miss Mary A. Jukes, to whom he was married in Cincinnati, on October 25, 1848. Four children were born to them of whom but two are living, viz.: Rebecca A., wife of Benjamin Mann, a member of the firm of William Mann & Company, of Philadelphia; and Ida M., wife of Charles W. Morgan, assistant manager of I. R. Howard & Company, wholesale grocers of Richmond. Colonel McGraw is a Republican, and was twice a candidate for sheriff and served as chief of police for a short time after the war, and resigned. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1859, and is past grand in White Water Lodge, No. 41, and Oriental Encampment, both of Richmond. He is also a member of the grand lodge of Indiana.

In 1861 Colonel McGraw was commissioned by Governor Morton as captain of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, which enlisted in November of that year, and his gallant service won him steady promotion. On July 28, 1863, he received the rank of major; the 15th of the following May he was promoted lieutenant-colonel; and one year later to the rank of colonel. He participated in many severe battles, and was in every engagement fought by the Army of the Cumberland, always at the front, where he encouraged and cheered his men to greater endeavors by his own undaunted conduct. While leading his men in a bold charge on the breastworks at Mission Ridge, Georgia, he received an ugly gunshot wound, which came near ending his career. He wore a broad-brimmed hat, through which the ball passed, striking him in the center of the forehead and passing to the left temple, taking with it a portion of his skull, three-fourths of an inch in width and two and a half inches in length. This unfortunate occurrence disabled him for about fifty days, when he once more joined his command. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, the encounters at Stone River and Chickamauga, and then joined Sherman in his grand march to the sea. After the capture of Atlanta he was with those sent to watch General Hood. The two forces came together at Spring Hill and Franklin, which collision resulted in the entire routing of Hood's army at Nashville, in August, 1864. They then started for Richmond, Virginia, going through West Virginia, when Lee surrendered and put an end to the war. He was sent with his command to Texas, where he was mustered out December 14, 1865. He brought his command to Indianapolis and disbanded January 8 following.

The Colonel is an amiable, pleasant gentleman, with whom it is a privilege and an enjoyment to converse, as his life has been filled with rich experiences, which he relates in an unassuming and highly interesting manner. He is a well-known person in Richmond and vicinity, and enjoys a wide popularity.

N. F. PIERCE, M. D.

Fayette county, Indiana, has its full quota of skilled physicians and surgeons, and among them may be noted the subject of this review, N. F. Pierce, of Harrisburg.

Dr. Pierce is a Kentuckian by birth. He was ushered into life in Morgan county, Kentucky, November 23, 1852, son of William S. and Sarah W. Pierce. William S. Pierce was a native of Bourbon county, that state, and was among its prominent citizens, filling numerous positions of trust and responsibility, including that of member of the state legislature, during which service he secured the passage of the bill that brought into existence Menifee county. He served as county judge, was for eight years circuit clerk, and for twelve years was master commissioner of the circuit court of Menifee county, being the incumbent of this last named position at the time of his death. He was in both the Mexican and civil wars. In the former he was commissioned captain and in the latter he held commissions as major and colonel. After a useful and interesting career he passed away at his home in Kentucky. His wife survived him until 1896. She was a daughter of Thomas D. and Martha (Wells) Perry. Mr. Perry was a farmer and slaveholder of Kentucky and carried on extensive operations there. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Pierce she was the widow of Mr. Gooch, and had one child by him, Martha A. Gooch, who was reared by Mr. Pierce, and who became the wife of Dr. F. M. Carter, of Kentucky. William S. Pierce and his wife were consistent members of the Christian church. Their children, in order of birth, were as follows: Barbara E., deceased, was twice married, first to Joseph Johnson, and after his death to Henry K. Armitage; N. F., whose name introduces this sketch; James W., deceased; Sarah E., deceased; and Rachel F., who was twice married, first to Isaac McGuire, and after his death to R. J. White, editor of the Agitator, at Frenchburg, Kentucky.

Dr. N. F. Pierce was reared on his father's farm and received his early training in the common schools. He took a commercial course in the Southern Business College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was, however, not suited with the practice of law for his life's work, and abandoned it for the medical profession. He began his medical studies in the office of Dr. J. M. Cash, of Hazel Green, Kentucky, and later had Dr. Carter of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, for his instructor. During the winter of 1882-3 he attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College. Afterward he attended lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and took a post-graduate course in the American Medical College of Cincinnati, of which last-named institution he was for four years demonstrator of anatomy. He had an extensive practice before his graduation, which was

not until 1889, and after that he returned to Mount Sterling, where he continued practice until March, 1899. At that time he came to Fayette county, Indiana, and purchased what was the Eliza Florea property, and here he established himself in practice and expects to remain permanently. During his professional career in Kentucky he was for ten years physician-in-chief of the county infirmary and for some time was a member of the Board of United States Medical Examiners. He was secretary of the local board of health and of the state board of health, and was a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society. He takes a pride in keeping himself up-to-date in all matters pertaining to his profession, and that he has chosen Harrisburg for his place of abode is reason why the people of this place should congratulate themselves.

Dr. Pierce was first married in 1873 to Miss Cordelia Cassity, a member of a prominent Kentucky family, her parents being Shelton and Caroline (Casky) Cassity. Shelton Cassity was a son of Reuben Cassity and son-in-law of Robert Casky, the last named being a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country in early life and settled in Kentucky, where he was a farmer and miller and owned a large number of slaves. Shelton Cassity, a blacksmith and wagonmaker, did an extensive business; he was born and lived and died in Kentucky. His widow is still living. Their children are: Mary J.; Mrs. Martha Cooper; Alice, wife of Albert Wills; and Cordelia, who was the wife of Dr. Pierce. The parents and all the children identified themselves with the Christian church. By this marriage Dr. Pierce had two children, namely: Blanch, wife of A. L. Adams, an attorney-at-law, Frenchburg, Kentucky; and Herman, who is connected with a furniture factory at Connersville. Mrs. Cordelia Pierce died in 1877. In 1879 the Doctor married for his second wife Miss Mary Myers, a graduate of medicine and a woman of much culture. Previously to taking up the study of medicine she was for some time engaged in teaching. She was born in Kentucky August 16, 1856, daughter of John H. and Julia A. (Greenwade) Myers, both natives of that state. Her grandfather, John Myers, was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, where he owned a large tract of land and a number of slaves. He was of German descent. Mrs. Pierce was the second born in a family of eight children, the others being as follows: Sarah, wife of W. B. Howard; John, a resident of Kentucky; Ellen, wife of I. W. Horton; J. C., a farmer of Fayette county, Indiana; Mordecai, of Kentucky; Anna, wife of C. Hazlerigg; and Nannie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Myers and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his present wife Dr. Pierce has one son, Ray H., born August 27, 1887.

Dr. Pierce is associated with numerous fraternal organizations. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P. and I. O. R. M. In the

Masonic lodge he has filled all the chairs except that of worshipful master; is noble grand elect of the I. O. O. F.; and is past chancellor in the K. of P. and Sir Knight in the uniform rank of that order. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Harrisburg and are active workers in the Sunday-school.

GENERAL JONATHAN McCARTY.

General McCarty was born in Virginia, August 3, 1795, reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, Indiana, within sight of the village of Brookville and on the banks of Whitewater river, and in the little log schoolhouse of that place he received his education. For a time he assisted his brother in the duties of the clerk's office, at intervals reading law, without the assistance of a living teacher, and at length he was licensed to practice at the bar. He was soon elected to the legislature from Franklin county, and as a member of that body he procured the passage of a law creating the county of Fayette.

Soon afterward he removed to the new county, settling at the county seat, Connersville, where he was the first clerk of the courts and also performed other duties in county offices, *ex officio*, serving until 1828. The next year he was appointed receiver of public moneys in the land office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1830 he moved his family there. In 1828 he ran for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Judge John Test, of Brookville, a National Republican. In 1831 he was elected to congress from his district, defeating his former competitors, Judge Test and Oliver H. Smith, in a heated canvass. He served his district from 1831 to 1837, and in 1848 or '49 removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he died about 1852, and where now rest his remains. He was a man of limited scholastic training, but possessed great natural powers. He was one of the most talented men of Indiana, a forceful and eloquent speaker.

GEORGE HILL.

One of the early residents of Richmond, Wayne county, was George Hill, whose death occurred in this town, August 21, 1882. With the exception of a period of perhaps a dozen years, when he was engaged in farming in Madison county, he was actively associated with the development of this region during his entire life, and no one was more thoroughly interested in everything which pertained to the progress of the community in which he dwelt. His life was strictly honorable, upright and just, being in accord with the highest principles of human conduct, and, as far as known, he had not an enemy in the world. Kindly and obliging in disposition, he always strove to do good to those with whom he had dealings, and many a

poor and needy one whom he assisted in his quiet, unostentatious way still remembers him with affection which time does not dim.

Robert Hill, father of George Hill, was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, and a son of William Hill, of that state. In 1801 Robert Hill settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, near the present city limits of Cincinnati, and engaged in his accustomed calling, agriculture. At the end of five years he removed to what is now Richmond, but then a vast forest, and took up a quarter-section of land from the government. This property, now owned by Augustus C. Scott (son of Andrew F. Scott), is two and a half miles east of the present city limits of Richmond. There were but very few families living here in the wilderness when he came here, but gradually the on-coming wave of immigration drifted families here by the scores and civilization became an assured fact in the back-woods of Indiana. In 1831, having previously cleared and cultivated his farm for many years, he retired and conducted a gristmill in Richmond for a few years, where the Starr Piano Works now are located. In his younger days he dealt extensively in live stock and drove cattle and hogs to Cincinnati, where he disposed of them. He was retired for many years before his death, in August, 1850. He died on the old homestead in the same house that had sheltered him for many years, his son-in-law, Benjamin Stratton, then having charge of the place. Religiously he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was actively engaged in church work, always faithfully attending the meetings. In politics, he was a Whig. For his wife he chose Susanna Morgan, of North Carolina, and ten children were born to them. Only three of the number survive, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Shute, of Richmond; Charles, who was a farmer and teamster but is now retired and a resident of Richmond; and Robert, a farmer of Willow Branch, Hancock county, Indiana. Those who have passed to the better land are Martha, William, Benjamin, Samuel, Mrs. Mary Parry, Mrs. Penninah Shaw and George.

The birth of George Hill occurred in Richmond, November 7, 1825, and in the private and public schools of this place he received his education. When he arrived at his majority he took charge of a farm on the Williamsburg turnpike, three miles north of Richmond, it consisting of eighty acres. After several years he removed to Madison county, and was there occupied in agricultural pursuits for twelve or thirteen years. As a business man he was practical and progressive, making a success of nearly everything which he undertook. Reared in the Society of Friends, he continued to be active in that organization as long as he lived, and held various official positions in the local church.

March 30, 1853, Mr. Hill married Miss Tacy B. Hibberd, a daughter of Benjamin and Charity (Beeson) Hibberd. Mrs. Hill is a native of Rich-

mond and has spent nearly her whole life here. Four children were born to herself and husband: one is deceased, and the others are Alice J., wife of George R. Dilks, of Spring Grove (see his sketch printed on another page of this work); Theodore H., a member of the firm of Louck & Hill, lumber manufacturers and contractors of this place; and Annie E., wife of T. J. Ferguson, of Richmond. The father of Mrs. Hill was born in Carroll county, Maryland, but came to Richmond in 1825, and was soon numbered among our most enterprising citizens. Before coming here he had been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Maryland and in Virginia, and soon after reaching Richmond he bought thirty acres of land and founded the Fleecy Dale Woolen Factory, the site of the works being where Sixteenth street now is. He conducted the factory very successfully for a number of years, and later rented the premises. For a score or more of years prior to his death he was practically retired, but to the last maintained his deep interest in the world's progress and was an earnest student and thinker. For years an elder in the Society of Friends, he was always present at meeting and used his influence and means in the support of the church. His children were three in number,—Jane, Alice and Tacy. Jane died in 1894 and Alice twenty years previously, and thus Mrs. Hill is the only survivor of the family. Her loved and honored father passed to his reward in 1864, aged seventy-seven years.

CHARLES H. BURCHENAL.

One of the most distinguished jurists that ever practiced at the bar of Richmond was Charles H. Burchenal. The following sketch is taken largely from a memorial published at the time of his death and is a well merited tribute to the abilty of this honored man.

The only son of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Cockayne) Burchenal, he was born at Greensboro, Caroline county, Maryland, on the 18th of September, 1830. His remote ancestors, of French origin, came from the neighborhood of Caen, in Normandy. At the time of William the Conqueror, some members of the family settled in England, where they remained and kept up the name for many generations. One or more of them came to America with Lord Baltimore's first colony and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. Mr. Burchenal's branch of this family is descended from Jeremiah Burchenal, a planter of Kent county, Maryland, where some of the family still reside. He was born in 1700.

When Charles H. Burchenal was still a child, his parents removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where his mother died in 1836. His father was engaged in business in that place until 1838, when, while visiting his old home near Baltimore, Maryland, he too died, and the boy was brought by his grandmother, a member of the Society of Friends, to Wayne county, Indiana. At her

death, four years later, Mr. Burchenal went to live with Achilles Williams, with whom he remained eight years. In 1844 Mr. Williams was elected treasurer of Wayne county and removed from Richmond to Centerville, which was then the county seat. While he lived in Richmond Mr. Burchenal attended the common schools of that city, and after his removal to Centerville became a pupil in the county seminary. In 1847 he was appointed clerk in the office of the county treasurer, a place which he held until 1850.

He was a boy of extraordinary promise, bright, quick and clear-headed, but very fond of fun and "mischief." Early in 1850 he entered the law office of Newman & Sidall, and he was allowed to sit within the enclosure of the court-room reserved for lawyers, a privilege from which the general public was excluded. Mr. Newman, then the leader of the Wayne county bar, greatly aided the ambitious pupil, and two years later the young man was admitted to the bar. Although the new constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1851, provided that any citizen of full age and good character should be allowed to practice law with no further qualification, Mr. Burchenal was unwilling to enter the profession upon such terms, but voluntarily submitted to an examination by a committee appointed by the lawyers of the county, an examination which he passed with credit.

The best legal talent in Indiana was then collected in the little town of Centerville, and, thrown into contact with such men as Oliver P. Morton, George W. Julian, Nimrod H. Johnson, etc., he was stimulated to put forth his best efforts. During the early years of his professional career he became a member of the "Dark Lyceum," a debating society of Centerville, the purpose of which was to improve the members in extemporaneous debate. Its sessions were held in the dark, so that they might speak and gesticulate with greater freedom. Mr. Burchenal was prominent in this order. Sometimes the members were tried in solemn form for misbehavior. Judge Kibbey, for instance, was indicted for marrying without the consent of the lyceum. He had violated the following by-law: "Members are absolutely prohibited from engaging in any matrimonial alliance without first obtaining the approbation and consent of the lyceum, and having granted unto them a marriage dispensation in due form, under the signature of the prelate and seal of the lyceum. Any member convicted of wilfully violating the provisions of this by-law shall be ignominiously expelled, his books confiscated and his marriage declared utterly null and void." Mr. Burchenal was the "prelate" of the organization at the time and defended his friend, who was acquitted because the "prelate" himself, who had been duly notified, had forgotten to inform the lodge. Many are the reminiscences of the forensic triumphs in the Dark Lyceum. The Monroe doctrine, the Wilmot proviso, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Kossuth and Hungary and other great problems were disposed

of by its invisible oratory, and the practice and experience thus gained proved of no little benefit to its members, especially to the representatives of the bar.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Burchenal advanced rapidly in the profession. In 1854 he was elected district attorney of the common-pleas court of Wayne county and served for two years. He never held any other office. In 1861 he moved from Centerville to Richmond and entered into partnership with William A. Bickle, afterward judge of the superior court, a connection which lasted until September, 1864. After this he practiced alone for many years. In 1885 he formed a partnership with John L. Rupe, which continued until August, 1895, a short time before his death. His extraordinary ability brought him at an early day to the front rank in his profession. He was for many years the leader of the bar, being engaged on one side or the other of nearly every important case, and his practice was the largest and most lucrative in the county. But, although he had the utmost regard for his professional reputation, he cared little for money. He was not a good collector of the debts which were due to himself, and saved but little from his income. In knowledge of the general principles of law, in skill in pleading and readiness in practice he had no superior in Indiana. He was never so dangerous as after he had been apparently overthrown. He always landed upon his feet. One of his associates said: "I remember two cases in which he had been defeated in the trial court, and again in the supreme court. There seemed to be no possibility of success, and yet, by a masterly argument, he secured in each case a re-hearing from the same judges who had decided against him. Then followed a reversal of each case, and favorable settlement in the court below." Mr. Burchenal was not, however, fond of compromising his cases. He generally fought to a finish. Although physically weak and apparently exhausted during a long trial, he would often test to the utmost the endurance of his adversary. "I remember well," said one who opposed him, "the case of Horney versus Patterson. We had been several months in making up the issues. Finally the case came on for trial, and we worked on it night and day. We were both completely worn out, but neither of us would give up until finally Judge Colgrove, who tried the case, became ill and could proceed no further. Then we continued the suit until the following fall, and went to Europe together to recuperate, after which we came back and fought it out!"

Mr. Burchenal never entertained personal animosity toward those whom he opposed in litigation. His professional antagonists were his warmest personal friends. He was a consummate master of the art of pleading. He never betrayed the slightest sign of weakness to an adversary, although in conference with his own clients and those who were associated with him he gave

due weight to the advantages of his antagonists. It was often wonderful to his associates to hear him unfold in consultation, one line of defense after another, things which had been entirely overlooked by others, but which presented an impenetrable barrier to the prosecution. He was not naturally a fluent speaker; he did not cultivate the graces of oratory; he never sought to impose upon a jury by the thundering tones and artificial impressiveness by which many lawyers of second-rate ability seek to win success; there were few figures of speech; but all the points in the case were clearly and exhaustively stated in a manner which appealed mainly to the reason and very little to the prejudices of his hearers.

In the adjuncts of his practice, in a knowledge of medical jurisprudence, of handwriting, of bookkeeping and of business methods, his information was extensive and accurate.

One of his most marked characteristics was his love of nature. He enjoyed nothing more than long rides, drives or walks with his family and intimate friends. During the summer months, when he was at home, Sunday afternoons were spent by the family in driving through the beautiful country surrounding Richmond, and, toward evening, picnicking at some favorite spot; and there were many such places, each one having a particular name invented by the children. His literary and intellectual resources were inexhaustible. He had continually some allusion, some story, some quotation from every field of literature and from actual life, opposite to the question under discussion.

He read and enjoyed all that was best in modern fiction. Tolstoi especially attracted him, not only by his wonderful powers of description and his deep knowledge of human nature, but also by his remarkable religious and social views. Mr. Burchenal was especially impressed by the doctrine of non-resistance as developed by the Russian author, although not satisfied that it would apply to present conditions. He insisted that Tolstoi's ideas of self-sacrifice and non-resistance to evil represented something toward which humanity should constantly strive. He was also an admirer of the works of the Polish novelist, Sienkewicz, discovering in them a virility of thought and power of description beyond that of most contemporary literature. He also read and admired Balzac, whose power of portraiture he fully appreciated. He insisted that of all men he had seen and known, Robert G. Ingersoll and his own townsman, Oliver P. Morton, had most impressed him by the personal magnetism which they exercised over those around them. Early in life Mr. Burchenal joined the Episcopal church, and retained his membership, always enjoying the service and mode of worship. His belief, however, was far from orthodox. His natural interest in religious topics, and especially those of a more spiritual nature, led him to a close

study of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and his religious belief was largely founded upon them.

In politics Mr. Burchenal was originally a Whig, having cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. When the Republican party was formed he attached himself to that organization and continued firm in his adherence of it until his death. He was stalwart in his Republicanism, and had little confidence in any reform to be accomplished by destroying or weakening the party which had saved the Union, overthrown slavery and established universal suffrage.

In 1860 Mr. Burchenal married Miss Ellen Jackson, who died in 1863, leaving one son, John. In 1871, in Baltimore, he married Miss Mary E. Day, by whom he had three daughters, Ruth, Elizabeth and Emma, and two sons, Carlos and Selden. Mr. Burchenal was the most hospitable of men. His house and heart were always open to his friends. Even during the extreme suffering of his last days, no one could visit him but he would make some faint effort to renew the old times of jovial companionship. He died December, 1896, after a long and painful illness. The tributes paid to his memory in the letters written to his widow, and in the memorial and speeches made at the bar meeting on the occasion of his death, were not the mere customary tributes to the memory of the dead; they were the heartfelt expressions of a genuine conviction of his great ability as a lawyer and worth as a man. E. B. Martin, who had known him for years, said: "His singular refinement, generosity and sincerity of nature, his breadth and variety in sympathy and acquirements, and his strength and delicacy of apprehension, added to his warmth and faithfulness in friendship, made him a man among ten thousand;" while General Benjamin Harrison said, "He added to fine intellectual powers a high sense of personal and professional honor." At the bar meeting Judge Comstock thus appropriately summed up his qualities: "Any true estimate of his character must credit him with marked individuality. He never copied any one. He was very quick to see the imitation. He was a law unto himself. He was independent and self-reliant. In his judgment of men he was indulgent. He was a modest man. He never obtruded himself either in social, public or professional life. The success of others never gave him pain. He was free from the base passion of envy. He did not attempt to exalt himself by the disparagement of a brother. He performed his duties in life fearlessly and honestly, without expectation of applause. He was absolutely free from fraud or sham. There has not been at this bar any one of his fine mental fibre, nor of his learning in law, history and general literature. I have heard members of the bar say that they had more confidence in his first impressions upon a legal proposition than in the mature judgment of most lawyers. He was not, in the popular sense, a great advocate, but

his thorough familiarity with the principles of the law, and the precedents in the decisions of our highest courts, and his own fertility and coolness, which never forsook him, made him always formidable. He was a versatile man. He might have succeeded in literature and art. He had the taste and touch of a true artist, and knew more of painting and music than many professionals."

He was a self-educated man, yet so extensive and thorough was his reading that there was no branch of literature which he left unexplored. He was a great lover of poetry and the drama. He wrote verses of no mean ability, but he never disclosed this fact except to his intimate friends. Among his papers the following stanza was found, added to Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar:"

"Dawn and the morning light
That shines above the deep,
And there will be rare visions of delight
When I awake from sleep.
What though through dark and gloom my bark shall sail
On its strange quest,
So in the morning I the goal may hail
The islands of the blest."

JOHN H. SHORT.

This well and favorably known citizen of Boston, Wayne county, is now living retired from the active duties and cares of life, enjoying the fruits of his years of toil in the past. About four years ago he gave up the management of his farm, which is located in the suburbs of Boston, a portion of the place having been cut up into town lots, indeed, and since then his eldest son has carried on the homestead. Though born and reared in the south, Mr. Short was not in sympathy with the Rebellion, and in April, 1864, he enlisted in the one-hundred-days service in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, under Captain William R. Mount. He was stationed chiefly at Bridgeport, Alabama, and employed in doing guard duty, until his time was up, when he was mustered out in Indianapolis.

Born near Greensboro, Guilford county, North Carolina, July 25, 1834, a son of Alfred and Hannah Short, our subject was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, at which time his father died, while death had bereaved him of a mother's love and care some four years before. With his sister and five brothers John H. grew to manhood in his native state, and there they all continued to live, with the exception of himself. They stayed on the old farm until the marriage of the eldest brother. John H. is now the only survivor of the family, besides one other brother, Alonzio Short, who is now in the south.

When he was sixteen years old John H. Short started out to make his

own way independently. Going to Rockingham, Virginia, he found employment as a traveling salesman for a tobacco manufacturer. His business was to take a well equipped wagon and travel from one town and plantation to another, selling tobacco, of which he had a full supply in all grades and prices, and, as was customary in those days in the south, he followed the courts, which convened at the various county seats. Thus employed, two years rapidly rolled away, and we next find him at school again, in Jamestown, North Carolina, for he felt the need of better educational training by this time. Afterward he was employed with a railroad engineering force, in the testing of the ground for grades in a line laid out by railroad surveyors.

On the 1st of May, 1857, Mr. Short arrived in Richmond, Indiana, on his way to Kansas, in company with a friend and former schoolmate. With not the slightest intention of remaining here, Mr. Short concluded to stay over until the following Monday, in order to visit with George Irwin, an old friend whom he fortunately met here. For several reasons, and because he liked the looks of the country hereabouts, he stayed and found employment at cutting wood and in manufacturing brick. He helped manufacture much of the brick that went into the houses of Joel Railsback, near Chester, Daniel Brower, near Boston, and John D. Josheaway, of Abington. The next winter he took a contract for cutting one hundred cords of wood and the following year he went to Illinois and worked in a brickyard at Bloomington for one season. The succeeding winter he again cut wood and the next three years he was employed on the farm of Benjamin Brown, of Boston township. He also worked for J. M. Bulla, James Hart and others, some across the line in Union county.

October 4, 1863, Mr. Short married Margaret Conley, who was then living with her aunt, Mrs. Judith Grimes, lately deceased, and then a resident of Wayne township. Mrs. Short was a daughter of John J. Conley, formerly proprietor of large nurseries and greenhouses in Richmond, and later the owner of the farm which is now the property of our subject and wife. For one year Mr. Short rented a farm of John Ropers, and subsequently leased land of George Davidson. In 1866 he took charge of the toll-gate on the Boston pike, a mile south of Richmond, and continued to occupy that position for nearly thirteen years, after which he bought his present farm, the old Conley estate. One of the noticeable features of the homestead is the splendid orchard, one of the best in the county, and the fine stately rows of pine trees which adorn the landscape. Oran, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Short, is an energetic young farmer and is caring for the farm with ability. He built a neat, modern farm house on the turnpike a few years ago and there he and his cheerful, thrifty wife, formerly Minnie Millott, dwell in comfort. Louie, the only living daughter of our subject, is the wife of

Douglas Druley, and mother of Hattie, Maggie, Eva, John and Ernest. Mattie, youngest daughter of Mr. Short, died at the age of ten years, three months and twenty-three days; and Albert and Walter are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Short are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Short is a Republican.

Four brothers of Mr. Short were Union soldiers in the civil war,—Jasper N., Winster M., Alonzio P. and Albert. Alonzio P. rendered service for four long years in a cavalry regiment, and yet was never wounded. He and the subject of the foregoing sketch are the only sons now living.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

One of the "war governors" of the nation was Oliver Perry Morton, of Indiana. At the period when the country was in the throes of civil war, upon the chief executives of the states rested a responsibility second only to that of the president. The course of the governor at this crisis largely shaped the conduct of his people, and his unswerving allegiance and determined loyalty, or his strong opposition to the Union, were either greatly instrumental in securing the support of the commonwealth for the national government or in causing the development of secessionist principles. No governor throughout the entire country manifested greater patriotism or fidelity to the cause of liberty and union, or more courageously upheld the hands of the president, than Oliver Perry Morton, and under his guidance Indiana won as a loyal state honors exceeded by none of her sister states.

Mr. Morton was born in Saulsbury, Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 1st of November, 1877. His father, a native of New Jersey, whose ancestors came from England with Roger Williams, dropped the first syllable in the family name of Throckmorton. At the age of fifteen the son was taken from school and indentured to a brother who was a hatter. After working at his trade for four years he determined to fit himself for the bar, spending two years in Miami University and studying law in Centerville, where he began practice in 1847. He soon attained professional eminence, and was elected a circuit judge in 1852, but at the end of a year, when his term expired by the adoption of a new state constitution, he willingly left the bench, and before resuming practice spent

a year in a law school in Cincinnati. Having been a Democrat with anti-slavery convictions, he entered into the people's movement in 1854, took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the Pittsburg convention the same year, and the candidate of the new party for governor. In a joint canvass with Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic nominee, he established a reputation for political ability, but was beaten at the polls and returned to his law practice.

In 1860 Mr. Morton was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, and during the canvass took strong ground in favor of exacting from the southern states obedience to the constitution. Upon convening, the legislature elected Governor Lane to the United States senate, and on the 16th of January, 1861, Mr. Morton took the oath as governor. He opposed every compromise with the secessionist party, nominated to the peace congress men of equally pronounced views, began to prepare for the coming conflict before Fort Sumter was fired upon, and when President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers he offered to send ten thousand from Indiana. The state's quota was raised at once. He reconvened the legislature on the 24th of April, obtained authority to borrow two million dollars, and displayed great energy and ability in placing troops in the field and providing for their care and sustenance. He gave permission to citizens of Indiana to raise troops in Kentucky, allowed Kentucky regiments to be recruited from the population of two of the southern counties, procured arms for the volunteer bodies enlisted for the defense of Kentucky, and by thus co-operating with the Union men in that state did much toward establishing the ascendancy of the national government within its borders. When the question of the abolition of slavery arose, the popular majority no longer upheld the governor in his support of the national administration.

In 1862 a Democratic legislature was chosen, which refused to receive the governor's message, and was on the point of taking from him the command of the militia, when the Republican members withdrew, leaving the house without a quorum. In order to carry on the state government and pay the state bonds, Governor Morton obtained advances from banks and county boards, and appointed a bureau of finance, which, from April, 1863, until January, 1865, made all disbursements of the state, amounting to more than one million dollars. During this period he refused to summon the legislature. The supreme court condemned this arbitrary course, but the people subsequently applauded his action, and the state assumed the obligations he incurred. The draft laws provoked the secessionists in Indiana to form secret organizations and commit outrages on Union men. They plotted against the life of Governor Morton and arranged a general insurrection, to take place in August, 1864. The Governor discovered their plans and

arrested the leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, as the association was called.

In 1864 Mr. Morton was nominated for governor, and defeated Joseph E. McDonald by twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-three votes, after an animated joint canvass. He resigned in January, 1867, to take his seat in the United States senate, to which he was re-elected in 1873. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and the leader of the Republicans, and for several years he exercised a determining influence over the political course of the party. On the question of reconstruction he supported the severest measures toward the southern states and their citizens. He labored zealously to secure the passage of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, was active in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was the trusted adviser of the Republicans of the south. After supporting the Santo Domingo treaty he was offered the English mission by President Grant, but declined, lest his state should send a Democrat to succeed him in the senate. At the Republican national convention in 1876 Mr. Morton, in the earlier ballots, received next to the highest number of votes for the presidential nomination. He was a member of the electoral commission of 1877. After a paralytic stroke, in 1865, he was never again able to stand without support, yet there was no abatement in his power as a debater or in the effectiveness of his forcible popular oratory. Immediately after his return from Europe, whither he had gone to consult specialists in nervous diseases, he delivered, in 1866, a political speech, of which more than one million copies were distributed in pamphlet form. After visiting Oregon in the spring of 1877, as chairman of a senatorial committee to investigate the election of Lafayette Grover, he had another attack of paralysis, and died soon after reaching his home.

ALBERT E. WILLIAMS.

This well known farmer and honored citizen of Washington township, has throughout his active business life been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Wayne county and has for over thirty years resided upon his present farm. He was born, however, in Rush county, Indiana, March 26, 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Olive (Elwell) Williams, both natives of Washington township, Wayne county. The father, who was born June 15, 1820, is a son of Joseph and Charity (Adams) Williams, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. In early life Joseph Williams came with his parents to Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, where his father died. The latter was a member of the Society of Friends. The son was married in Franklin county and continued to make his home there until after the birth of two of his children. About 1814 he came to Wayne county,

where he entered land and improved a farm. He was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of this section and was highly respected by all who knew him. After his children had all married and left the parental home, he sold his farm to a son and moved to Fairview, Rush county, where he served as a local preacher until called to the better world in 1856. He was a devoted Christian who labored earnestly for the betterment of his fellow men, and the world is certainly better for his having lived. His children were Wesley, a resident of Hancock county, Indiana; William, a Methodist minister, now deceased; Deborah, who first married a Mr. Pettigrew, and secondly a Mr. Hardin; Mary, wife of John Howard; Thomas, father of our subject; James and Joseph, both farmers, now deceased; Mrs. Rachel Hart; and Polly.

Thomas Williams grew to manhood upon a farm in Wayne county and remained with his parents until his marriage, when he settled in Rush county, where he improved a good farm of over four hundred acres and built thereon a good brick residence to replace his first home, which was a log structure. In 1864 he removed to Knightstown, where he engaged in the marble business for four years, and then located on the old Elwell homestead in Wayne county, where our subject now resides. After operating this place for ten years he removed to Milton, where he lived retired, though he still owned this farm and one in Rush county until his death, which occurred December 2, 1889, when he disposed of all his property by will. He was an ardent Democrat in politics and served as township trustee in Rush county. He was an active worker in the Methodist church, and was a social, genial gentleman who commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His widow is still living and continues to make her home in Milton. To them were born seven children, namely: Samantha, who died at the age of nineteen years; Caroline, who died at the age of six; Olinda, widow of L. F. Hinchman, a farmer and stock dealer; Parnitha, wife of Dr. D. H. Miller, a druggist of Franklin, Indiana; Ellen, wife of J. B. Payne, a business man of the same place; Alice, wife of M. H. Moore, a grocer of Emporia, Kansas; and Albert E., our subject.

Albert E. Williams began his education in the schools of Rush county, and later attended the common schools of Knightstown and Wayne county, the seminary at Spiceland, Indiana, and the Northwestern University, at Irvington. He was thus well equipped for life's responsible duties and is to-day one of the most intelligent and well informed men of his community. He grew to manhood upon his present farm and after his marriage, in 1878, commenced housekeeping there, his father having given him one hundred acres, to which he has since added eighty acres. He also owns another well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres. This is the original Elwell homestead. He has remodeled the brick residence and made many

other improvements which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He has carried forward quite successfully the work inaugurated by his father, and is to-day one of the well-to-do and prosperous citizens of his community. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of Short-horn and Durham cattle. Although an ardent Democrat in politics he has never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. His honorable, upright life has gained for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has come in contact, and he has been called upon to act as guardian for others and as executor of his father's will.

In 1878 Mr. Williams married Miss Lizzie E. Beeson, who was born in Washington township May 25, 1858, a daughter of B. F. and Catherine (Howard) Beeson, who are represented elsewhere in this work. Her paternal grandfather, Benjamin Beeson, was a native of North Carolina and a son of Benjamin Beeson, whose father, Isaac Beeson, was of the fifth generation removed from Edward Beeson, a native of Lancastershire, England, who came to America with one of William Penn's colonies in 1682 and first settled in Pennsylvania. A number of years later he moved to a Quaker settlement in Virginia, and from there went to Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware. His descendant, Isaac Beeson, previously mentioned, removed from there to North Carolina, and from him springs the Indiana branch of the family. Three brothers came to this state: Isaac, in 1812, located near Richmond; Benjamin, in 1814, settled where Mrs. Williams' father now lives; and Thomas, in 1818, lived where his son, Elwood Beeson, now makes his home.

B. F. Beeson, Mrs. Williams' father, is one of the most prominent and highly respected farmers of Wayne county, and the poor and needy are never turned from his door empty-handed. He married Catherine Howard, a lady of more than ordinary attainments, who is beloved by all who know her. She was born in Wayne county January 22, 1827, and is a daughter of John and Sarah (Calaway) Howard, who came here from North Carolina about 1814, and entered land and improved the farm now occupied by Elijah Hurst. There all their children were born. Finally selling that place they moved to Madison county, Indiana, but later returned to Wayne county and bought the farm where the Valley Grove church now stands. After his children were all grown Mr. Howard gave that place to a son and built for himself a residence in the same neighborhood, where he spent his last days. He was thrice married and by the last wife had one son, Charles. There were two sons by the first union,—Samuel and Joseph,—and by the second there were twelve, including the following: Mary E., Sarah, Mrs. Dwiggins, Lydia, Rachel, Cynthia, Catherine, John A., Neill and Margaret. Mrs.

Williams is the fourth in order of birth in a family of seven children, the others being: William, who died in 1873, aged twenty-two years; Oliver H., a farmer of Wayne county; Joseph, who died in 1873, aged eighteen years; Sanford, who died the same year, aged thirteen years; Elmer, a resident of Cambridge City; Ira J., who died in infancy; May, wife of J. Coyne; and Minnie, wife of F. Flora. The sons and mother, who passed away April 14, 1873, died within four months, of spinal meningitis. For his second wife Mr. Beeson married Miss Kate Roadcap, in 1879. She was born in Virginia August 5, 1844, and came to Indiana with her parents, Henry and Lydia Roadcap, now residents of Henry county. Our subject and his wife have an interesting family of four children: Frank R., born August 23, 1879; Elsie, September 30, 1884; Harry B., July 31, 1886; and Carl P., January 16, 1890.

E. DWIGHT JOHNSTON.

It is seldom that one attains prominence in more than one line. It is the tendency of the age to concentrate one's energies upon a given pursuit, to the exclusion of almost all other interests; yet this is apt to produce an uneven and irregular development and not the symmetrical growth that is indicative of the highest manhood. In Mr. Johnston, however, we find a gentleman who has attained an eminent position in artistic and business circles, and who, in the affairs of society and church, is a recognized leader, enjoying the high regard of all with whom he is brought in contact. His name is now inseparably connected with the industrial interests of Connersville, and the extensive concerns which he controls form an important part of the business life of the city, furnishing employment to a very large force of workmen.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Cedarville, October 11, 1861, his parents being David S. and Eliza E. (Bogle) Johnston, the father of Scotch descent and the mother of Scotch-Irish lineage. The paternal grandfather, David Johnston, was an extensive land-owner and farmer, who resided near Ripley, Ohio, and in that locality D. S. Johnston was born, in the year 1834. Reared on the homestead farm near Ripley, in early manhood he engaged in the pork and wool business in Cedarville, Ohio, for about eight years. In 1870 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was engaged in the piano business. In 1878 he removed to Cincinnati, where also he was engaged in the piano business. For ten years he was prominently connected with musical interests in that city and was well known in artistic circles. In 1888 he removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he is an active factor in musical matters and church affairs. His wife also is a native of the Buckeye state, and to them were born four sons and two daughters, E. Dwight being the third. J. Stuart, the eldest, for years engaged in the piano business, died

E. D. Johnston

at Meridian, Mississippi, in 1889. Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D. D., the second of the family, is a graduate of the Cincinnati University, took a post-graduate course at Wooster, Ohio, and is now pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of New York city, and an able and prominent pulpit orator. The others of the family are: Mrs. James Simon, of Victoria, British Columbia; Mrs. Retta J. Shank, a prominent vocalist of Chicago, and Walter, a graduate of Purdue University, now engaged in mechanical engineering in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

E. Dwight Johnston obtained his English education in the public schools of Ohio, and at the age of eight years took up the study of music. There were then three children in the family and the father employed a governess, whose duty in part was to determine which one of the children possessed musical talent. Our subject displayed excellent ability in his studies and continued his work under the direction of the governess for a time and later in Portsmouth and Cincinnati, under the best musical instructors of those cities. He then entered the Cincinnati College of Music, in which he was a student and teacher for a number of years, continuing there until 1885. He became widely known in musical circles in both Cincinnati and Dayton, especially as a pianist and vocalist, possessing a superior bass voice and a most delicate and appreciative touch on the instrument.

Mr. Johnston was married in Connersville in 1885, and immediately afterward became associated with the P. H. & F. M. Roots Blower Company. This was a sudden transition from the close connection with what has been termed "the most intangible and divine of all the arts" to the mechanical construction in a large foundry; but with rapidity he mastered the business, both in principle and detail, and thus indicated the versatility of his powers. He applied himself untiringly to his duties, daily adding to his knowledge of the immense business carried forward in the foundry, and in 1887 he was made treasurer of the company. On the death of Francis M. Roots, in 1889, he became vice-president and general manager, in 1892 purchased a controlling interest, and on the 1st of January, 1899, was elected president and general manager, the other officers being Lewis Roots Johnston, vice-president; Charles Mount, treasurer; and W. S. Calder, secretary. Under the management of Mr. Johnston the capacity and product of the factory has been trebled, employment is furnished to one hundred and fifty men, and the company is capitalized for seven hundred thousand dollars. They manufacture rotary blowers, rotary gas-exhausters and rotary force-pumps, and their trade not only extends to all parts of this country but also to all other parts of the the civilized world. Recent extensive improvements have been made to the plant which make it by far the largest and most extensive concern of the kind in the world. The foundry building is fifty by one hundred and eighty-

five feet in dimensions, and perhaps the cleanest and best equipped foundry in the state. The erecting room is ninety by one hundred and sixty-five feet, and modern in its facilities. The machine shop is eighty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and three stories high. In all about fifty-five thousand square feet of floor space are occupied and utilized in the manufacture of the rotary force-blowers and pumps and gas exhausters of various sizes and weights. In the fall of 1899 an additional machine shop, fifty by two hundred feet with two wings, one thirty by sixty feet, the other twenty by forty feet, was erected, thus materially increasing their manufacturing facilities and for the special purpose of manufacturing a patented steam log-loader. The output of this shop has been contracted for for five years.

In addition to his extensive foundry interests, Mr. Johnston is treasurer and president of the Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company, of Buffalo, New York, a firm which does an extensive business in the construction of a new system of grain-elevators, and will undoubtedly revolutionize methods of elevator building. They have erected in Buffalo an elevator with a capacity of one million bushels, and on the Canada & Pacific Railroad one having a capacity of a million and a half bushels. He holds letters patent on some very valuable inventions of his own, among which is a special machine for furnishing blower or pump impellers.

On the 8th of October, 1885, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Lewis Roots, a daughter of the late F. M. Roots, who was one of the founders of the Roots Blower Company and one of the most distinguished and honored citizens that Connersville has ever known. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have a family of three children,—Francis Roots, Esther Elizabeth and Sylvia Yale. They occupy a very prominent position in social circles, and their magnificent home in Connersville is justly celebrated for its charming hospitality, which is enjoyed by their extensive circle of friends. Mr. Johnston belongs to the Presbyterian church, takes an active part in its work, is a member of the board of sessions and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for twelve years was the organist, but resigned about a year and a half ago. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of genial manner, always ready to accord to any one the courtesy of an interview, a generous-spirited, broad-minded man, who embodies the spirit of American progress and advancement that has drawn to this country in the last few years the admiration of the world.

MORDECAI D. DODDRIDGE.

It is now eighty-five years since the family to which this well-known citizen belongs became identified with Wayne county, and its various members have won for the name an enviable distinction by their intelligence and worth. This high reputation is in no way diminished in this generation, and

our subject, who is counted among the leading agriculturists of Washington township, displays in a marked degree the admirable characteristics which the name suggests.

The family is of English origin and was founded in America during colonial days, some of its representatives settling in New England, others in Pennsylvania. The Indiana branch springs from Joseph Doddridge, who left England early in the eighteenth century and first settled in New Jersey, whence he removed to Maryland, where several of his children were born. Among them was Philip Doddridge, who when grown removed with his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he married. His son John was born in that state, May 2, 1786, and there married Avis Manchester, a native of Rhode Island. In 1814 Philip Doddridge, his son John, David Jenkins and John Spahr formed a colony and came to the territory of Indiana. Building a flatboat, they floated down the Ohio, with all their possessions, families and stock, to Cincinnati, where they sold the boat and then started across the country for the new Eldorado, cutting their own road in many places. Arriving at the twelve-mile purchase, Wayne county, Philip Doddridge entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, where the family settled and improved a farm, which is now occupied by David J. Doddridge. He also entered other large tracts and gave each of his children a farm. In England the family was connected with the Episcopal church, but on coming to free America joined the Methodist church, and soon after locating in Indiana Philip Doddridge and his son John were instrumental in organizing one of the first churches in this region. For a time services were held in the different cabins, but at length these two gentlemen gave the land for a church and cemetery, and the first house of worship, which was a log structure, was erected in 1816. In honor of the family it was named Doddridge Chapel. It was a historic church, and its converts are now scattered throughout many states. In 1832 the congregation erected a brick edifice, and when it became too small it was replaced, in 1876, by a more commodious and modern structure, which is still in use. It is a standing monument to Philip and John Doddridge. Many of the old settlers were laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining the church. The children of Philip Doddridge were Mrs. Hannah Jenkins, Mrs. Sabra Spahr, Mrs. Walters, and John.

John Doddridge carried forward the work inaugurated by his father, and after the latter's death inherited the home farm, on which he erected a good brick residence, which is still in use. He entered other lands in Tipton and Marshall counties, and, being quite successful in his undertakings, he left a large estate. He was a leader in all church work, and as an exhorter traveled throughout the country, attending meetings within a radius of twenty miles. He was a man honored and respected wherever known, and his death,

which occurred in 1851, was widely and deeply mourned. His faithful wife, who was also an earnest church worker, survived him for many years, dying in 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-three. In their family were eight children, all born in Indiana with the exception of Isaac, the father of our subject. The others were: Philip, who died in Washington township, Wayne county; John, who died in Kansas; Mrs. Phœbe Baker; Mrs. Eliza Ream; Sarah, wife of Rev. McMullen; David J., who resides on the old homestead; and Mrs. Nancy McMullen.

Isaac Doddridge was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1809, but was reared on the Indiana frontier, and his education was necessarily limited, as there were few schools in this section at that time. At the age of twelve he commenced driving a four-horse team to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the freighting business, in which he was interested for many years. After his marriage, in 1834, he moved to Union county, Indiana, where he bought land and improved a farm, remaining there eleven years. He then purchased the Lambert farm, in Wayne county, which was his home for the same length of time, and spent the remainder of his life on the old Dickson Hurst farm, where he died January 27, 1896. He was a very industrious and energetic man, and became one of the largest landowners of the county, having at one time three thousand acres, divided into well improved farms, many of which he rented. His tenants have nothing but praise to say of him, as he was a most kind and liberal landlord. He was quiet, genial and companionable, never allowing business or trivial things to worry him; and he was a man of unquestioned integrity and honor. He kept well-posted on public questions, and was an ardent supporter of the Republican party. On the 27th of March, 1834, he married Miss Sarah Weekly, who was born in North Carolina in 1816, a daughter of Isaiah and Agatha (Fishback) Weekly, who came to Indiana in 1819 and located in Wayne county, where her father developed a farm in the midst of the forest. He led the quiet, honest and unassuming life of a farmer, and was an earnest member of the Methodist church. His children were: Fanny, wife of P. Jenkins; Sarah, mother of our subject; Betsy, wife of Philip Doddridge; and Mordecai, all now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Jenkins. To Isaac Doddridge and wife were born eleven children, namely: Mary, who first married John Wright, and secondly William Wright; Phœbe, who died March 27, 1884; Francena, wife of W. Kramer; Eliza, wife of H. Houseworth; John H., a Methodist minister of Bloomington, Indiana; Isaiah, a farmer; Mordecai, our subject; Lurena, wife of John Judkins; Benjamin, who died in 1890; Wilbur, a farmer; and James, a resident of Milton.

Mordecai Doddridge was reared to the honest toil of a farmer and was educated in the common schools and the National Normal of Ohio. After

completing his education he engaged in teaching school, in both Wayne and Union counties, until his marriage. After his marriage he settled on a farm owned by his father west of Doddridge chapel, and commenced life in earnest. In 1896 he purchased what is known as the Isom Small farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added forty acres, and there he continues to make his home, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, with good success. He feeds most of the products of his farm to his stock. That he stands high in his community and is very popular with his fellow citizens is shown by his election to the office of trustee in a strong Democratic township when he is a Republican. He is a leading member and active worker in the Methodist church, and has held all of the church offices. He has been called upon to settle many estates, which demonstrates the fact that the people place the utmost confidence in him. He was appointed executor of his father's will and this required great care and attention, as the estate was large.

On the 12th of September, 1883, Mr. Doddridge married Miss Mary J. Spahr, who was born in Abington township, Wayne county, May 11, 1854, and they have become the parents of two children: Joseph I., born July 23, 1886; and Sarah E., born May 29, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Doddridge hold membership in the Doddridge Chapel Methodist church, and occupy an enviable position in social circles.

Mrs. Doddridge's paternal grandfather, John Spahr, was one of the colony previously mentioned who came to Wayne county in 1814 and settled in Abington township, where Mrs. Doddridge's father now lives. There he spent the remainder of his life and was actively and prominently identified with the moral and material development of the county. He was twice married and by the second union had two children: Joseph B., father of Mrs. Doddridge; and Nancy, wife of Isaac Jenkins, who was also a member of the colony of 1814 and is still living in Centerville. Joseph B. Spahr has spent his entire life upon his present farm, and as an agriculturist has met with marked success. He has made a specialty of the raising of short-horn cattle. He is a sincere and consistent Christian, a member of the Methodist church, and his life is well worthy of emulation. Formerly he was a Democrat in politics but for many years has affiliated with the Prohibition party and is a stanch adherent of its principles. He married Miss Matilda Burgess, a daughter of Richard and Susan Burgess, natives of Virginia and honored pioneers of Wayne county. By occupation her father was a farmer, miller and millwright. His children were Alexander and Leander, both farmers of Wayne county; Matilda, the first wife of Joseph B. Spahr and the mother of Mrs. Doddridge; and Martha, the second wife of Mr. Spahr.

HON. BRANSON L. HARRIS.

One of the families which have been prominent in the history of Wayne county from its early days was founded here several years prior to the beginning of the war of 1812 by Benjamin Harris, the grandfather of the subject of this memoir. The Harris family originated in Wales, and some time during the last century one Obediah Harris, with two of his brothers, made a settlement in Virginia. They were members of the Society of Friends, and sought the greater religious liberty which they were permitted to enjoy in the young American colony. Obediah Harris lived in North Carolina for a number of years, and there his son Benjamin was born. In 1810 Obediah Harris and his youngest son and namesake, both of whom were ministers of the Quaker church, came to Indiana and passed the remainder of their days in the northern part of Wayne and the southern part of Randolph counties.

It was subsequent to his marriage to Miss Margaret England that Benjamin Harris determined to try his fortunes in the new northwest, and made his removal with his family to Indiana, and located on land about six miles north of Richmond, Wayne county. He and his estimable wife spent the rest of their lives here, and of their large family, most of whom grew to maturity, married, and had homes of their own, only one, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, is now living, her home being in Fountain City, this state. Those who have passed away were Obediah, Barsheba, Pleasant, James, John, Rebecca, Margaret, David, Sarah, Aaron and Nathan.

James Harris, the father of Branson L. Harris, was born in North Carolina, and was a lad of fourteen years when he accompanied his parents in their removal to Indiana. During the war of 1812 he entered the army and served for several months on behalf of his country, for which offense against the teachings of the Quaker church he was turned out of the society. He managed to survive that affliction, however, and later became a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. As a young man, he performed the hardest kinds of pioneer labor, such as clearing away the forests, splitting rails, raising log cabins, and breaking the virgin soil with the crude implements of that period. Thus he earned the money with which to purchase a little tract of land for himself. His first home was on a farm of eighty acres, in Green township, west of Williamsburg, but this property he sold three years later and entered a quarter-section of land in the southeastern part of the same township. About 1827 he exchanged that place for one owned by his eldest brother Obediah, it being near the center of the same township. There he spent the rest of his busy and prosperous life, his death occurring in July, 1854. Quiet and industrious,

upright and gentle, he was a most worthy and respected citizen, faithful in the discharge of all his duties. Though he was a Whig with strong anti-slavery principles, he did not desire to serve in public positions, preferring to keep out of politics, but was a justice of the peace for several years. In the early part of 1816 he married Naomi, daughter of John and Sarah Lewis. She was a native of North Carolina, whence she emigrated to this state with her parents, and she survived her husband a number of years. To James and Naomi Harris five sons and two daughters were born, Branson L. being the eldest; Winston E. is a resident of Williamsburg, Wayne county; Addison R. died at the age of three years; Milton R. died a number of years ago; Allen M. lives in Richmond, this county; Hannah, deceased, was the wife of William Campbell; and Sarilda is the wife of William Thornburg.

The birth of Branson L. Harris took place April 21, 1817, upon his father's old homestead in Green township. His entire life, eighty-two years has been spent in Green and Clay townships, his attention chiefly devoted to agriculture. In his young manhood he worked for neighbors until he had saved a little capital, and his next step was to rent a farm. Later he bought a small tract of land, and added to this as he could afford. At last he had one hundred and seventy acres of finely improved land, lying in one body, and this he sold some years ago, buying instead his present farm adjoining Green's Fork.

An eventful day in the history of our subject was September 19, 1839, when his marriage to Miss Martha Young was solemnized. She was born March 23, 1817, in the same locality, and they had grown up together. Her parents were Jesse and Ruth (Martindale) Young, respected early settlers of Green township. Two sons blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, namely: Addison and Alonzo M. The latter, who was born September 13, 1845, and resides on the farm near his parents, is married and has one daughter, Lenora, who is the only grandchild of our subject and wife. The elder son, whose birth took place October 1, 1840, was educated in Christian (now Butler) University, near Indianapolis, and later read law in that city, with Barber Howland as his preceptor. He won a splendid reputation as a mem- of the legal profession, and became about equally prominent in the ranks of the Republican party in this state. In the spring of 1899, after he had adundantly proved his ability in the state senate, where he had previously served the people, he was appointed by President McKinley to the very responsible and important post of minister to Austria and is now representing this great government in the court at Vienna.

By a rather remarkable coincidence Branson L. Harris and his distinguished son were members of the legislative body of Indiana at the same time, serving in the lower and upper house, respectively. The former was

elected to represent his county in the general assembly of the state as early as 1852, and in 1875 and 1877 was honored with re-elections, thus serving, altogether, three terms. About 1850 he was given the office of justice of the peace, acting in that capacity for some five years, and he also served as township trustee. Both he and his sons have been stanch Republicans, keeping themselves thoroughly posted upon all of the great questions of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who are loved and revered by all who know them, were largely influential in the founding of the Christian church at Green's Fork, and have contributed liberally of their time, means and zeal toward its upbuilding.

JESSE BOND.

Jesse and Phœbe Bond, the grandparents of Henry T. and Abner D. Bond, of Clay township, and of Lewis Bond, of Cambridge City, Wayne county, were among the earliest of the pioneers of this county, as they arrived here in 1807. Their ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and its princples were believed in and practiced by them throughout their lives. The founder of the Bond family in America was one of the colonists who accompanied William Penn; and a son, Joseph Bond, was the father of Stephen Bond, who settled in Virginia, and of Edward and Samuel, who located in North Carolina, while the other sons, Benjamin, Silas and John, remained in Pennsylvania. Edward Bond, who, as mentioned, removed to the south, married a Miss Mills, and to them were born the following named children: Benjamin, Edward, John, Joshua, William, Jesse, Joseph, Anne and Keziah.

Jesse Bond was born in 1779, married Phœbe Commons, a daughter of Robert and Ruth (Hayes) Commons, and in 1807 they emigrated from Virginia to what was then the territory of Indiana. For a few years they lived upon land which now is the site of Earlham College, near Richmond. Then removing to the homestead, which is in the possession of Abner Bond, his grandson, Jesse Bond spent more than half a century there, passing to his reward upon the 4th of April, 1862. His devoted helpmate died many years previously, when in her sixty-third year, June 30, 1845. By the aid of his sons he had succeeded in clearing and greatly improving the old farm, which is situated about a mile south of the present town of Green Fork, in Clay township. For his day he was considered in quite affluent circumstances in his later years, but the life which he and his household led was simple and devoid of expensive luxuries, as this was a matter of long habit and religious training. He was a man of high standing in the community and influential in the Quaker church, often preaching and assisting in the services. Needless to say his integrity and uprightness of word and deed won for him the love and high regard of every one with whom he was associated.

To Jesse Bond and wife were born several children, namely: Nathan, whose birth took place in 1803, and whose wife was formerly Tamar Kentworthy; Robert, born in 1804, and married Rachel Thornburg; John, born in 1806, and married Mary Barnett; William C., born in 1808, and married Hannah Locke; Enos, born in 1810, and wedded Susanna Hoover; Isom, born in 1812, and married Dinah Kentworthy; Ruth, born in 1814, and married William Nicholson; Hannah, born in 1816, wife of John Wilson; Isaac, born in 1818, and married Katherine Eirgood; Jesse, born in 1820 and was three times married,—first to Jane Cox, then to Harriet Hank, and finally to Belle King; and Lydia, born in 1822, became the wife of Oliver Mendenhall. With the exception of Jesse and his wives, all were residents of Wayne county at the time of their marriage. In 1899 the only survivors of the family of Jesse Bond, the senior, are William, Jesse, Hannah and Lydia.

Robert Bond, the father of Henry T., Abner D. and Lewis Bond, was born in Virginia in 1804, and consequently was very young when he was brought to this county, with whose welfare his own was thenceforth to be connected. The lady of his choice was Rachel Thornburg, a daughter o Henry Thornburg, an early settler of Jefferson township, Wayne county. She was a native of Tennessee, and came to this section with her parents in childhood. After his marriage, Robert Bond located upon land adjoining his father's homestead, and on this property he and his estimable wife passed the rest of their days. Following the worthy example of his father, he adhered to the Society of Friends and illustrated the noble ideals which he cherished in his daily life. Loved and mourned by a large circle of sincere friends, he entered the silent land on the 28th of March, 1864. Of the six sons and two daughters born to himself and wife, and reared to maturity, only three, H. T., A. D. and Lewis, survive. John, Milton, Larkin, Emily and Lydia E. have passed away.

Henry T. Bond was born upon the parental homestead in Clay township, February 10, 1827, and on the 4th of September, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Boyd. Her father, Robert Boyd, was one of the pioneers of Wayne county and later removed to Henry county, where he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Bond was bereft of his wife, who died in October, 1897, leaving three children: Robert B., Emma F. and James Edgar.

Abner Bond, who resides upon the old homestead formerly owned by his grandfather, Jesse Bond, was born April 19, 1836. His marriage to Miss Mary E. Scott, a daughter of John and Jane (Willetts) Scott, was solemnized in 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Bond the following named children were born: Emma Celeste, September 24, 1861; Maud, March 16, 1865; Virgia Blanche, April 14, 1877; and Edith A., May 20, 1882. The eldest daughter became the wife of A. R. Jones, of Centerville, Wayne county, and died November

4, 1889, leaving two children: Forest B., who was born April 8, 1876, and Mary Lucile, born October 24, 1879. Maud, the second daughter of Mr. Bond, married William Woodruff, and resides near her father's home. Virgia Blanche died February 4, 1878. Edith A. is living with her father on the farm.

The Bond brothers are highly respected by those who have known them from their boyhood, and they are indeed worthy representatives of this honored pioneer family. At all times they have been safely relied upon to use their influence, and means if need be, in the advancement of whatever has been for the good of the community.

ISHAM SMELSER.

During the pioneer epoch in the history of Wayne county, the Smelser family was founded within its borders by Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Smelser, who, leaving their homes in Kentucky in 1822, took up their residence in Boston township, Wayne county, Indiana, where they spent their remaining days. The members of the family took an active and prominent part in the development of this section of the state, aided in transforming its wild lands into rich farms, and in other ways promoted the progress and advancement which made a once wild region the home of a contented, prosperous people. Jacob Smelser lived to witness much of the development of the county, his death occurring December 8, 1875, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife passed away April 7, 1869, at the age of seventy-five years. They had nine children: Harriet, widow of William Byers, and a resident of Richmond; Solomon, who is mentioned in connection with the sketch of Nicholas Smelser, of Harrison township, Union county; Catherine, who married Isaac Esteb, of Boston township, Wayne county; Margarey, deceased wife of John Sedgwick; James, who died leaving a widow, who now lives four miles east of Richmond; Isham, of this review; Jacob, a resident of Frankton, Madison county, Indiana; Minerva, wife of James Hart, of Harrison township, Union county; and Tracy, widow of Zachariah Osborn, of Boston township, Wayne county.

Isham Smelser, whose name heads this article, was born on the old family homestead in Wayne county, November 23, 1823, and was therefore reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life. He aided in the arduous task of clearing wild land and converting it into fertile fields, continuing to assist his father until his marriage, when he began farming on his own account. The first land he owned was a tract of one hundred and eighty-two acres, given him by his father, and with characteristic energy he began its development. He was very industrious and enterprising, and as his financial resources increased he added to his landed possessions until he was the owner of an

extensive and valuable property. In connection with the cultivation of his fields, he engaged in raising cattle in large numbers. He fed these for the town market, and found that branch of his business a very profitable one. His capable management, enterprise, well directed efforts and honorable dealings were the important factors in his prosperity and brought him a very handsome competence.

In 1850 Mr. Smelser and Miss Henrietta Farlow were united in marriage. The lady was a daughter of John and Catherine Farlow, of Harrison township, Union county, where the family located at a very early day. It was in that locality that Mrs. Smelser was born, and there her marriage occurred. Four children were born of this union: John F. and Richard E., who reside on the old family homestead, now owned by the latter; Jacob S., a resident farmer of Boston township, Wayne county; and Mary E., wife of Walter W. McConahan, of Center township, Wayne county. Both Richard and John are members of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, of Abington, Indiana. The former owns four hundred and five acres of land,—the old family homestead,—and the latter is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Boston township. They carried on business in partnership for five years, but have since dissolved their business relations. They are both men of executive ability and enterprise and are numbered among the leading citizens of the community. The father of this family was a faithful member of the Universalist church, very regular in his attendance on its services, and was fond of an argument on religious topics, on which he was well informed. Straightforward in all his business dealings, loyal to his duties of citizenship, he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and by his death the community lost one of its valued citizens. He passed away September 28, 1882, in his fifty-ninth year, and his wife, surviving him some time, died December 15, 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years.

HON. WILLIAM BAXTER.

In the death of William Baxter, September 6, 1886, Wayne county lost one of her most prominent and useful citizens, and though more than a decade has been added to the past since he passed to his reward he is remembered in many a home, and his good works in various directions still speak his praises. While he was deeply concerned in numerous philanthropic enterprises, he was, more especially, heart and soul identified with the temperance cause. Gifted with eloquence and a ready flow of language, he delivered able addresses on the subject of temperance, in all parts of this state and Ohio. A Republican, politically, he was elected on that ticket to the Indiana legislature, and served one term there in the '70s. Later he was further

honored by being elected to the state senate, and while a member of that honorable body he introduced and secured the passage of the bill known as the Baxter local-option bill. He was actively engaged in all measures of public importance and was a thorough disbeliever in the system of capital punishment which prevails. Not only was he prominent in the Woman's Reformatory of Indianapolis and deeply interested in all state-prison reforms, but in every practical manner he also sought to do good to his fellow men. In short, his life was the embodiment of the highest teaching of Christianity, of love and service toward God and man.

A native of Yorkshire, England, William Baxter was born February 11, 1824. His parents were John and Mary (Pollard) Baxter, likewise of Yorkshire birth. The father was a minister of the Methodist church, and doubtless his beautiful example and wise teaching had much to do in forming the character of his son William. He was very influential in his own neighborhood, for he was not only a good man but one of brains and liberal ideas, and a great student. He was the father of ten children, three of whom died in England. The father having died, William Baxter came to the United States in 1848 and made a home in Philadelphia, to which his widowed mother came the following year, and the rest of the family later crossed the Atlantic.

Prior to leaving his native land Mr. Baxter had studied law, but he concluded that he would not follow that vocation, and instead he accepted a position as manager of a woolen-goods factory. At the end of a few years he became interested in the tea trade at Liverpool, and after arriving in Philadelphia he dealt in wool in wholesale quantities, as a partner in the firm of David Scull & Company. When he came to Richmond in 1864 he continued buying, shipping and selling wool to his old Quaker City house up to 1875. He became the owner of a fine one-hundred-acre farm in what is now West Richmond, and from 1875 until his death he was a stockholder and director in the Wayne Agricultural Works, of Richmond.

In England Mr. Baxter married Mary Wickett, who died soon after their removal to Philadelphia, and their only child, a son, died in infancy. December 3, 1856, Mr. Baxter married Mary Barker, who survives him and resides in Richmond, loved and respected by all who know her. Her parents, Enoch and Sophia (Davis) Barker, were both natives of North Carolina, and left that state to take up their abode in the north on account of their opposition to slavery. They came to this state in 1831 and five years later the father died at his home near Thornton, Boone county. The mother survived him for sixty years, dying at a very advanced age in Richmond, in 1896.

The five living children of William and Mary (Barker) Baxter are:

Sarah, wife of Edward Fletcher, of this place; Mary E., wife of John G. Sutton, of Warsaw, Indiana; Maria, at home; Lucy V., who married Percival B. Coffin, of Chicago; and William H., a citizen of Richmond.

ANDREW F. SCOTT.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of the state lies not in the machinery of government, or even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. To this class belonged Andrew F. Scott of Richmond, a man prominent in the business, social and church circles of the city. His influence for good was widely felt, and his example was indeed worthy of emulation. He was at all times actuated by the highest motives and the most lofty principles; he lived for the benefit of others, and his memory remains as an unalloyed benediction to all who knew him. The history of Richmond would be incomplete without the record of his life, so intimately was he connected with its commercial and benevolent institutions.

Andrew F. Scott was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the 28th of December, 1811, and made the best of the advantages afforded him for the acquirement of an education. In 1838 he left the Old Dominion in order to try his fortune upon the prairies of the far west and took up his residence in the little village of Richmond, Indiana. He entered upon his vocation here as a school-teacher, and later accepted the position of clerk for Daniel Reid. In 1839 Mr. Reid was appointed registrar of the land office at Fort Wayne, and appointed Mr. Scott his chief deputy. In 1841 the latter was appointed deputy sheriff of Wayne county and returned from Fort Wayne to Centerville in order to assume the duties of his new position. On the expiration of his term of service he went to Cincinnati and entered the employ of a steamboat company, with which he was connected until 1847, when he came to Richmond and embarked in merchandising. For four years he successfully carried on operations in that line, and then assumed the duties of county clerk, to which office he was elected in 1851 for a term of four years. In 1855 he was again chosen for that position, being elected almost without opposition. When his second term expired he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and carpentering, which he followed for six years, when, in 1866, he became a partner in the grocery firm of Forkner, Scott & Elmer, which relation was maintained for a number of years. In 1872 he was instrumental in organizing the Second National Bank, was one of its leading stockholders, and at its formation was elected president, in which position he continued to serve to the time of his death. To his enterprise, sagacity, keen discrimination and thorough reliability, the success of the institution is

largely due, and to his efforts may be attributed its high standing in financial circles. He was a man of unquestioned integrity in all business transactions, was progressive in his methods and very energetic; and the success and prosperity he achieved was the deserved reward of honorable labor. He aided in organizing, and was a stockholder in the Richmond Natural Gas Company.

In 1839 Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Martha McGlathery, of Philadelphia. She was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1808. Her father was a wealthy market gardener near Philadelphia, who came to Richmond, Indiana, in 1837, and lived here until her marriage to Mr. Scott, July 11, 1839. She was a faithful helpmate until her death, January 8, 1888. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church, but her home among the flowers and plants was her delight. In regard to her benevolent character we can empathically say she never turned the needy from her door unsupplied. Her kindness of heart often carried her to the limit of her resources. For example, during the civil war word was received that the soldiers were suffering for blankets to keep them warm; and Mrs. Scott contributed the last comfortable or quilt she had in the house.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott were John, Letitia, Augustus and Mary; but all are now deceased with the exception of Augustus. Letitia died February 22, 1863, at the age of twenty-two years. She was married in 1859 to Joseph McNutt, who died in 1877. They had two children. The elder, Albert Scott McNutt, is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and was stationed for some time in the west, at Cheyenne, Fort Thomas and other points, with the rank of first lieutenant. The younger son, Frank A., is a man of superior education and has traveled all over the world, having circumnavigated the globe. He served as secretary of the legation at Madrid and consul at Constantinople. He recently married a Miss Van Cortland Ogden, an heiress of New York city, and now lives in a palatial home in Rome, Italy. Mary E. was the wife of John M. Tennis, and had one daughter, Martha, wife of Joseph Gibson, of Richmond, Indiana.

For many years Mr. Scott was one of the leading and zealous members of the United Presbyterian church of Richmond, and served as elder for a long period. He was always found in his place at the church services and lived that practical religion which teaches charity, kindness, sympathy and benevolence. The poor and needy found in him a warm friend, yet his aid was always unostentatious, and was frequently bestowed when the recipient knew not who was the donor. In politics he was always a stanch Democrat, and for eight years served as a member of the city council, taking an active part in the advocacy and adoption of all measures tending to prove of public benefit. He was an exemplary member of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, of the Masonic order and of the local humane society. He passed away March 16, 1895, honored and respected by all who knew him. The banks of the city were closed during the hour of the funeral services, and throughout this section of Indiana was mourned the death of this honored pioneer, enterprising citizen, faithful friend, devoted husband and father and earnest Christian gentleman. At the meeting of the Humane Society, the following tribute to his memory was read by Mrs. F. M. Clark:

"The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than this loved and valued member of our society who has passed to the higher life. The stereotyped words customary on such occasions seem but mockery when we remember all the grand traits that went to make the character of this, one of nature's noblemen. In all the relations of life,—family, church and society,—he displayed that consistent Christian spirit, that innate refinement, that endeared him alike to man, woman and child. He early learned that true happiness consisted in ministering to others, and his integrity and fidelity were manifest in every act of his life. Splendid monuments record the virtues of kings, history's pages chronicle the deeds of heroes, but the memory of our brother will live in the hearts of those who knew and loved him. The example of such a life is an inspiration to others, and his influence will be felt long after the marble has crumbled and history's pages are dust. We feel that in the death of Andrew F. Scott our society has sustained an irreparable loss, and we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this their great bereavement."

SAMUEL TUTTLE.

Samuel Tuttle, postmaster of Orange, Fayette county, Indiana, is a veteran of the civil war and a man whose sterling integrity entitles him to the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Tuttle is a native of the Pine Tree state. He was born in Passadumkeag, Penobscot county, Maine, October 12, 1840, son of Samuel and Fanny (Sibley) Tuttle, both of whom were born in Maine. James Tuttle, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an Ohio farmer who passed his life and died in the Buckeye state. His children, five in number, were Samuel, James, Church, and Martha, wife of J. Wolf, and another daughter whose name cannot now be recalled. James Tuttle was an Abolitionist and a Republican, and in his religious views he was known as a materialist. General James Tuttle, who has figured prominently in Iowa politics, is a cousin of our subject.

The senior Samuel Tuttle grew to manhood on his father's farm in Maine, later in Ohio, and when a young man returned to Maine and engaged in the lumber business, rafting lumber down the Penobscot river. He was

married in Maine, and in October, 1850, moved with his family to Indiana, locating in Fayette county, where he spent the rest of his days in the quiet of farm life. He died in Fayetteville about 1870. Both he and his wife were identified with the Christian church, and she survived him until 1893 She was a daughter of Hiram Sibley, a farmer of Maine. To Samuel and Fanny (Sibley) Tuttle were born four children, namely: Martha, who died in early womanhood; James, a member of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, died in the service during the civil war; Samuel; and Mary, deceased wife of A. Pettis. Thus Samuel is the only one of the family now living. Of their mother we further record that she was the youngest of a family of four children, the others being John, William A., and Eliza, wife of J. P. Roundy, of Bangor, Maine.

The direct subject of this sketch, Samuel Tuttle, was ten years old when his father moved from Maine to Indiana, and on his father's farm in Fayette county he passed the years between ten and eighteen. He then learned the trade of harnessmaker, and as a journeyman was employed in work at that trade when the civil war was inaugurated. August 12, 1861, he enlisted at Terre Haute, Indiana, as a member of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, which was mustered in at Indianapolis. His command was sent to Kentucky, where it became a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Third Division, and with it he shared the fortunes of war, participating in numerous engagements. Among the battles in which he took part were those of Shiloh, Stone river, Chickamauga, etc. Sunday night, September 20, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the enemy and sent to Richmond, Virginia, where he was destined to taste the horrors of prison life,—a life which did not soon end for him. He remained at Richmond until February of the following year, when he was transferred to Danville; subsequently was sent back to Richmond and was held a captive until September, when he was released. It was only by stratagem that he avoided Andersonville at the time he was transferred to Danville, and it was by the use of the same means that he obtained his parole. After this he went to Annapolis, Maryland, and was placed in St. John's hospital, where he remained a month, at the end of that time going to Detroit, Michigan, where he was honorably discharged, his term of enlistment having expired.

At the close of his army service Mr. Tuttle returned to Fayette county, a physical wreck, and it was a year before he recovered sufficient health to enable him to resume work at his trade. As soon as he was able he engaged in work as a journeyman harnessmaker, and was thus occupied until 1876, traveling about from place to place. In 1876 he returned to Fayetteville, opened a shop and settled here. In the meantime he had married, in Marshall county, Indiana. He worked at his trade here until 1885, when he

retired. In May, 1898, he received the appointment as postmaster of Orange postoffice and has acceptably filled the office ever since.

Mr. Tuttle's first wife, whose maiden name was Mary David, was the daughter of W. P. David, a farmer and Methodist minister of Marshall county, Indiana. Mrs. Mary Tuttle died in 1871, leaving an only child, Rosa, who is now the wife of Martin P. Carny, a farmer of Madison county, Indiana. In 1876 Mr. Tuttle married Mrs. Agnes Spangle, a daughter of John Flanders, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Flanders was for years engaged in farming in Steuben county, Indiana, and died there. Mrs. Tuttle has one child by her first husband, William Spangle. By Mr. Tuttle she has had three children. The first-born died in infancy and James A. and Mary are both at home. Mr. Tuttle's first wife was a Methodist and his present wife and the two children are members of the Christian church. Mr. Tuttle is an ardent Republican and is identified with the G. A. R. Post, No. 126, at Connersville.

AUGUSTUS C. SCOTT.

Of an old Virginia family that was founded in Indiana at an early period in the history of the Hoosier state, Augustus C. Scott is a worthy representative. He was born in the city which is still his home, Richmond, August 4, 1843, and is a son of Andrew F. and Martha Scott. His grandfather, Jesse Scott, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he spent his entire life in the occupation of farming. Andrew F. Scott likewise was a native of Rockbridge county, born December 8, 1811. He was educated in the common schools, was reared on a farm, and in 1838 came to Indiana. For many years he was identified with the growth, development and improvement of Wayne county, and in his death, which occurred March 16, 1895, the community experienced a great loss.

Under the parental roof Augustus C. Scott was reared to manhood, and pursued his education in the schools of Centerville and Richmond, and through this source and by means of reading, experience and observation he has become a well informed man. For many years he has successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is now the owner of two valuable farms. The larger, comprising two hundred and seventy-eight acres of rich land, is situated a mile and a half east of Richmond, while the other, of sixty-three acres, is three miles southeast of Richmond, and both are in Wayne township. Thus conveniently near the city, Mr. Scott gives to them his personal supervision and derives from the property a very desirable income. For a number of years he has successfully and extensively engaged in the raising and selling of stock, and being an excellent judge of stock he makes judicious purchases and profitable sales. His business interests, however, have not been confined to one line of endeavor. He is a man of resource-

ful ability and has been an active factor in the successful control of some of Richmond's leading enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Richmond Natural Gas Company, and also in the Second National Bank, and through these avenues adds materially to his income.

In marriage Mr. Scott was united with Miss Rachel, a daughter of John S. and Rachel (Thorne) Brown, the wedding being celebrated May 3, 1888. They became the parents of four children, namely: Thomas H., now deceased; Andrew F., Martha Mabel and Ruth Eloise, all at home. The family is one of prominence in Richmond, and their home is the center of a cultured society circle.

In his political views Mr. Scott is a Democrat, but aside from casting an intelligent ballot in support of the principles of his party he takes little part in political affairs. At all times and in all places he commands the respect of his fellow townsmen by his upright life, and in the history of the county he well deserves representation.

His father-in-law, John S. Brown, deceased, was born in New Jersey in 1812, and in 1819 was taken to Preble county, Ohio, by the family in their emigration to that point. After growing up he became a successful farmer, buying the old home farm of six hundred acres, where Mrs. Scott was brought up. She was the youngest of nine children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Brown was especially successful in the rearing of live stock, practically carrying out the maxim, "The best is none too good." For about eight years he was connected with a firm in Richmond engaged in packing pork. In his religious views he was liberal, not connected with any church, though by birthright a Friend. In 1836 he married Rachel Thorne, a native of New Jersey, who was engaged in school-teaching before her marriage. She was an active member of the Hicksite Friends' meeting, and was a clerk of the meeting at her death in 1856. Mr. Brown died in 1879.

HEZEKIAH GRUBB.

Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana, includes among its representative farmers and respected citizens Hezekiah Grubb, whose postoffice address is Everton.

Mr. Grubb is a native of the township in which he now lives, and was born December 15, 1844, son of Joseph and Mary (Myers) Grubb. Joseph Grubb was a Virginian. He was born in 1815, and when two years old was brought by his parents to Indiana, their location being in Union county, where his boyhood days were spent, up to the time he was fifteen, in assisting in the farm work. At that age he commenced working at the carpenter's trade in Fayette county, which trade he followed until he was thirty. He was married in Jackson township, Fayette county. Industrious and econo-

mical, he prospered in his undertakings and when a young man invested in land in Decatur county. Afterward he disposed of that property and bought farm land in Jackson township, Fayette county, from time to time making additional purchases until he was the owner of eight hundred acres, which he divided among his children. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement at his homestead, where he died in the year 1892. His wife died in 1876. He was a broad-minded, well-posted man, interested in the public affairs of his locality but never seeking office or notoriety. Politically, he was a Republican. In his early life he was a Universalist in his belief, but later he identified himself with the Methodist church, of which he was a consistent member at the time of his death. Generous, genial and hospitable,—possessing in a measure the characteristics of the best pioneer element,—he was held in high esteem by the community in which he lived. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Myers, was of German parentage. Little is known of her family history except that her parents were early settlers of Fayette county, were Christian people and passed their lives on a farm. In the Myers family were six children: Abraham, Mrs. Catherine Bloomfield, Mrs. Sarah McIlwain, John, Henry and Mrs. Mary Grubb. John and Mary Grubb had a family composed of the following members: John, of Dearborn county, Indiana; Hezekiah, whose name introduces this sketch; Theodore, of Jackson township, Fayette county; Nancy, wife of William Casto; Rachael, wife of G. McLain; Indiana, wife of G. Myers; and Winfield and Marion, both farmers of Jackson township, Fayette county.

Hezekiah Grubb was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the public school near his home, and in time came into possession of a portion of his father's estate, where he now lives. After his marriage, in 1865, he went to Rush county, where he spent one year, at the end of that time returning to this place. Since 1869 he has occupied his present home. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and each season since 1888 has owned and run a threshing machine, doing a profitable business in this line.

Mr. Grubb is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in all political matters. Since 1894 he has been trustee of Jackson township, giving careful attention to the affairs of this office and filling the same to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Sarah Hood, who was born in Columbia township, Fayette county, Indiana, May 19, 1849, daughter of George and Susanna (Jones) Hood, who came from Tennessee to Indiana at an early day. Mr. Hood improved a farm in Fayette county and here passed the rest of his life and died, his death occurring in 1886. He was a son of Robert Hood, a native of Virginia, who moved to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky and later to Indiana. For many years he ran a flat-boat to New Orleans

He was in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle at which Tecumseh was killed. His children were George, father of Mrs. Grubb; Samuel, a resident of Fayette county; Mrs. Martha Maber; Jane, wife of W. Ball; Jack, of Fayette county; and Robert, who died in Libby prison during the civil war. Following are the names in order of birth of the children of George and Susanna Hood: Mrs. Mary Lyons; Robert, deceased; Sarah, wife of the subject of this sketch; Charlotte, wife of T. Brookbank; Jane, wife of W. Corbin; Albert, of Fayette county; Samuel, who died, leaving one child; Mrs. Laura Mason; Sherman, of Tipton county, Indiana; and John. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb have had two children: Adelia, who died at the age of eleven years; and Norman, a promising young man, who for the past five years has been engaged in teaching school in Fayette county. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb and their son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM F. DOWNS.

Perhaps no one agency in all the world has done so much for public progress as the press, and an enterprising, well edited journal is a most important factor in promoting the welfare and prosperity of any community. It adds to the intelligence of the people through its transmission of foreign and domestic news and through its discussion of the leading issues and questions of the day, and more than that, it makes the town or city which it represents known outside of the immediate locality, as it is sent each day or week into other districts, carrying with it an account of the events transpiring in its home locality, the advancement and progress there being made, and the advantages which it offers to its residents along moral, educational, social and commercial lines. Connersville is certainly indebted to its wide-awake journals in no small degree, and the subject of this review is the editor of two excellent newspapers of that city,—The Connersville Times and the Daily News. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with journalistic work, and his power as a writer and editor is widely acknowledged among contemporaneous journalists.

One of Indiana's native sons, William F. Downs was born in Anderson, Madison county, December 25, 1854, his parents being Hezekiah and Ruth Ann (Chase) Downs. The family is of Irish lineage, and the grandfather of our subject, Thomas Downs, was a native of Maryland. In 1800 he removed to Fleming county, Kentucky, and in that state married Ruth House. Subsequently he came to Indiana, making his home in Rush county. He followed farming as a life work. Hezekiah Downs, who was one of a family of three sons and two daughters, was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Rush county. He, too, was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater part

of his life in Madison county, Indiana, but in 1862 came with his family to Connersville, where his death occurred in 1882, when he had attained the age of sixty-four years. His wife passed away in 1881.

William Francis Downs was a lad of eight summers when he came with his parents to Connersville, and with the interests of the city he has since been identified. He acquired his education in the public schools of Anderson and Connersville, supplementing it with a course in the "poor man's college," the printing office. He early entered upon his journalistic career, and practical experience has made him familiar with the business in every department, as gradually he has worked his way upward through successive stages to the editorial sanctum. He put aside his text-books in the spring of 1868, and on the 9th of November of that year, when a youth of thirteen, he entered the employ of A. M. & G. M. Sinks, publishers of the Connersville Times, little realizing then that he would one day be the editor of the same journal. Seven years passed during which time he served as compositor and afterward as foreman of the mechanical department, and in July, 1875, he purchased the Times in conjunction with John A. James, continuing its publication for two years, when they sold out to Charles N. Sinks. He afterward did local work on the paper, but in 1880, in connection with John C. O'Chiltree, he again purchased the journal and was connected with it as one of the editors and proprietors until 1882. He then again sold his interest and for two and a half years thereafter was city editor of The Examiner. On the expiration of that period he became city editor of the Times, filling that position until June, 1887. During all these years his original methods of execution, his great facility of perception, his correct and spirited grasp of affairs, all combined to give individuality to his style, bringing him instant recognition not only at home but also in the field of contemporaneous journalism.

In 1887 Mr. Downs extended the field of his labors through the publication of the Daily News, the first successful daily of the city. It made its first appearance on the 9th of June of that year, entering upon what has proved to be a most prosperous existence. His long experience in the field of journalism enabled him to successfully launch the new venture, and so guide its course, that, passing the rocks of disaster, it reached the untroubled sea. In the enterprise he was associated with Mrs. Hull, who owned a half-interest in the paper. The plant was located in the Huston building, and from there removed to the National Bank building. On the 20th of September, 1892, the News was consolidated with the Connersville Times, the paper being then owned by J. W. Schackelford, Della Smith (now Mrs. Hull), and W. F. Downs. The last named has remained as the editor of both journals. Mr. Schackelford disposed of his interest to J. H. Tatman, and the local work was under the superintendence of Bernal Tatman until August, 1895, when

Mr. Tatman sold his third interest to Mr. Downs and Mrs. Hull, but in the spring of 1896 he purchased the latter's half interest. Though changes have occurred in ownership, the News has ever remained the same, save for the continued improvement that is being made. As its name indicates, it is published daily, and is a bright, entertaining journal, devoted to the promotion of local interests and to the support of the Republican party. The Connersville Times is a weekly paper, a six-column, eight-page journal, and both have a large circulation and a splendid advertising patronage. The office and plant owned by the company are most complete, being equipped with the latest improved presses and machinery for turning out the highest grade of newspaper and job work. That the enterprising city of Connersville is well represented by these journals is a fact beyond dispute, and in journalistic circles throughout the state the editor, W. F. Downs, holds an enviable position.

Mr. Downs was married December 25, 1894, to Miss Helen Carpenter, of Sturgis, Michigan, and they now have two children, Halo and Talcott Chase. In all of the affairs of the city which tend to the promotion of its welfare Mr. Downs has ever manifested a zealous and active interest, his voice and pen being used in influence of their support. In 1884 his fellow townsmen gave evident appreciation of his worth by electing him to the office of city clerk, and so acceptably did he discharge his duties that he was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1888, serving for six consecutive years. In 1890 he was elected mayor and again chosen to administer the affairs of the city in 1892. His service was one of much benefit to the city, many needed reforms being secured and many progressive measures being adopted. In politics he is a most ardent Republican. He has been secretary of the Fair Association, and at all times is the advocate of the movements that are intended for the public good. Socially he is connected with Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M. and has taken the degrees of capitular and chivalric Masonry. He is also a member of the Otonka Tribe, No. 94, I. O. R. M., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In manner he is courteous and genial, and among the people with whom he has been so long connected he is very popular.

JAMES H. WALKER.

This well known agriculturist and highly esteemed citizen of Washington township is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Wayne county, being a son of John B. and Susan (Sinks) Walker, natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Sinks, came to this county from Ohio, about 1818, and located on land adjoining the new village of Milton, which his wife's father, Mr. Yount, had entered from the government. He improved a part of the land for farm-

ing purposes, and platted a portion, laying out about a fourth of the town of Milton into lots, which he sold. He built the first gristmill at that place, which was burned a number of years ago. Lated he added a sawmill to that structure, the power being obtained by damming the Whitewater river. He was a very enterprising and public-spirited man, whose services were of inestimable value to the new country, and he did all in his power to promote the interests of Milton, taking a foremost place in any movement for the benefit of his adopted town or county. He built many of the residences of Milton, and continued to make that place his home until his death. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, was a man of stern integrity and honor, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He had four children: Daniel; Anna; Susan, mother of our subject; and Jacob, all of whom are now deceased.

John B. Walker, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith and woodworker by trade, and was an expert mechanic. He came to Milton in 1818, and was soon afterward joined by his brother and sister. Seeing the need of agricultural implements in this new country, and both being good mechanics, the brothers soon embarked in the manufacture of plows, for which there was a great demand, and now many of the old men, who were then boys, say that the first plow they used was made by Walker & Brother. They are also willing to testify to the honest work done by the firm, and the honorable way in which they conducted all their blacksmithing and woodwork business, which they continued for many years. The father of our subject also engaged in farming, and was a great fancier of fine horses. He probably did more than any other individual in early days to improve the grade of horses in this county, and owned several fine stallions. He bought a small tract of land adjoining the corporation of Milton, erected thereon a commodious residence, and there spent the remainder of his days, dying November 4, 1852. On coming to Milton he was a Methodist, but finally became converted to the Christian church, and was ever afterward one of its devoted and leading members. He was a man of high integrity, was honorable in all his dealings, and in all respects his life was most exemplary. Politically he was a Whig. His wife survived him for many years, and died on the old homestead, at Milton, June 26, 1880. She, too, was a consistent member of the Christian church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. Their children were Sarah C., who died at the age of twelve years; Jacob S., who died in 1880, leaving a wife and five children; Mary A., wife of J. McNamee; and James H., our subject.

James H. Walker was born in Milton, April 13, 1851, and was only an infant when his father died. He was reared at the old home by a good Christian mother, who tenderly cared for him, and he was educated in the

local schools. He was always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in teaming to some extent, and he now owns a good farm besides the sixteen-acre tract at the old home. The house built by his father in 1837 is an elegant structure and is still well preserved.

In 1880 Mr. Walker wedded Miss Mary C. Macy, who belongs to a prominent early family of Jay county, Indiana. Her parents, Obed and Mary (White) Macy, were natives of North Carolina, and with their respective parents came to Jay county, where their marriage was celebrated. The father, who is a carpenter by trade, now resides in Adams county, Indiana, an honored and highly respected citizen of that locality. Politically, he is a Democrat, and religiously adheres to the faith of the Society of Friends. His wife died when Mrs. Walker was very young. The latter was born April 16, 1856, and is an only child. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one daughter, Carrie S., born May 30, 1884. Mother and daughter are consistent members of the Methodist church, and the family is both widely and favorably known. Politically, Mr. Walker is a stanch Republican, and though he takes an active interest in all public questions and political affairs he has never aspired to office.

JOHN FREDERICK HAMAN.

We pause a moment in the whir and flurry of this work-a-day world to pay a passing tribute to one who rounded out nearly a half century of honorable life and then passed to his reward. He was born at Brookville, Indiana, which was his home also in later years, on June 21, 1846, and was a son of Martin and Magdalene Haman. He remained in this vicinity until the death of his father, in his boyhood, when he went to Kentucky, where a better opportunity was offered in the unequal struggle for a livelihood. His work received his close attention, little time being given for pleasure or even rest, and he early developed a power of endurance and a persistent energy which was one of the chief characteristics of his life and enabled him to accomplish wonderful results in his business.

Having engaged in business in his native village, after arriving at manhood, he was married on January 6, 1870, to Mary Higgs, by whom he had two sons, George and John. His second marriage was contracted with Miss Amelia Mueller, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Lodhtholtz) Mueller. The former is now in his seventieth year and is a resident of Milton, Indiana. Her mother died in 1873, at the age of forty-seven. The wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Haman was a most felicitous one, extending over a period of nearly seventeen years.

Concerning his deep religious convictions and the purity of his life we insert the following tribute taken from one of the local papers and written

John F. Haman.

by one who knew him intimately: "By the influence of his wife, who, by her devotion and affection and by the high standard of her pure and noble womanhood, cultivated and fostered the innate, sterling qualities of her husband, and through the instrumentality of a revival among the German Methodists, Mr. Haman was led to unite with that church on probation. He was very much interested in the work of the church, and as long as there was a prospect for success he was the main support and contributed all that a willing heart and hand can do. During his illness he was admitted to full membership in the Methodist church.

"His life furnishes us an example worthy of emulation. In dealing with mankind his word was his bond. Deceit never entered into any transaction. One glance of his frank and unflinching eye; one word, spoken with sincerity, carried conviction. His plain, blunt, rugged honesty; his open-hearted and reserved manner; without guile, undisguised and unaffected, is to us a sweet and lasting memory. More admirable still was the sympathy and fellow-feeling which he extended to all. How many good turns, how many kind offices he performed. With him truly the 'quality of mercy' was not strained. It fell as the 'gentle dew from heaven' upon the place beneath. All shared alike in his generosity, unstinted if the object was worthy, and his keen, quick, sharp intelligence quickly detected the alloy. But more beautiful still was his ideal of a Christian life,—and how unconsciously did he exemplify it! With what childlike faith did he cling to his Savior during his illness. His lips often moved, and when the patient attendant at his side inquired for his wishes, he replied: 'Nothing; I'm only talking to the Lord.' When pain racked his fevered frame, the name of Jesus was on his lips. The visitors to his bedside were many, and as long as speech remained he exhorted all to surrender their hearts to Christ, and he was no doubt the instrument in God's hands to cause many a fellow being to think seriously of his soul's salvation. He died peacefully, at 12:45, Friday morning, January 5, 1894, retaining consciousness to the last. Shortly before his decease, songs and prayers were offered, and, although too exhausted to speak, he gave testimony by a nod of his head and by the brightening of his eyes of his faith in the cleansing power of the blood of our Lord Jesus, and of his desire to meet the Savior in a better land."

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

The specific history of the west was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms and gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. These were strong men and true who came to found the empire of the west —these hardy settlers who builded their rude domiciles, grappled with the

giants of the forest, and from the sylvan wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furrowed and refurrowed by the plowshare. The red man, in his motly garb, stalked through the dim, woody avenues, and the wild beasts disputed his dominion. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly but surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which has been builded the magnificent superstructure of an opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All those were characteristics of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil.

The Roberts family was one of the first to locate in Wayne county, and Jonathan Roberts, only three years of age at the time of their arrival, is therefore numbered among the honored pioneers who have not only witnessed the remarkable growth and transformation of the region, but have been important factors in its progress and advancement. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 30, 1808, his parents being Thomas and Ann (Whitson) Roberts. The father was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1759, and was a son of Walter Roberts, who was a native of the same county and was of Welsh descent. He removed with his family to South Carolina, and after attaining his majority Thomas Roberts was married in that state to Ann Whitson, who was a native of Long Island. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in South Carolina, with the exception of our subject. In 1806 they removed with their family to Preble county, Ohio, and the same year Thomas Roberts came to Wayne county, where he entered a quarter-section of wild government land, and in March, 1811, with his wife and seven children, moved onto the place. One of his daughters had married previously to that date. The father had erected a small log cabin in the woods at what is now the northeast corner of South Thirteenth and A streets and began the development of his farm, all of which is now within the corporation limits of the city. He first cleared a small patch of ground, fenced it in with brush and planted it with turnips. The only people then living in Richmond were Jeremiah Cox and John Smith, who had previously entered land now included within the corporate limits of the city. In 1812 Thomas Roberts built a hewed-log house on his farm,—one of the best residences in this section of the country, and for many years it stood as one of the landmarks of the region, indicating the onward march of progress.

For about thirty years Thomas Roberts lived upon his farm, and was

then called to the home beyond, September 25, 1840, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife survived him only a few days, passing away on the 28th of October of the same year. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Their children were Rebecca, who became the wife of Nathan Hawkins, but both are now deceased; Walter, who died in Dover, Wayne county; David, who died in Richmond; Phœbe, who became the wife of Henry Hawkins and is now deceased, as is her husband; Sarah, wife of William Whitacre; Thomas and Solomon W., who also have passed away; and Jonathan, who is the only survivor of the family.

Jonathan Roberts was reared under the parental roof and in the midst of the wild scenes of pioneer life, and early began to perform his share in the arduous task of clearing and developing a new farm. His education was acquired in the subscription schools, but his advantages in that direction were not very ample. After entering upon an independent business career he followed farming for some years, and at one time was the owner of a valuable tract of land, eighty acres, and also seven residences in Richmond. He has bought and sold real estate to a considerable extent, and in his transactions has met with a creditable and gratifying success, gaining a comfortable competence that has enabled him to live retired for the past ten years. He is now enjoying a rest which he has truly earned, for his business career was one of activity, honesty and usefulness. On the 28th of January, 1831, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Jairus and Aves Smith, who had formerly lived in New York. Four children were born of this union: Aves, wife of W. S. Elliott, a farmer residing near Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana; Eli, who is living with his father, and is engaged in the operation of a farm; Elvira, deceased wife of Josiah Philips; and Henry S., an agriculturist of Wayne township, Wayne county. The mother of this family died August 1, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years, four months and five days. In his political affiliations in early life Mr. Roberts was a Whig. He has always been a member of the Society of Friends, and has served as elder for twelve years. His father also held the same office in the church and the family has long been connected with the organization.

Mr. Roberts has spent almost his entire life in this county; has seen the introduction of the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone; has watched the transformation of wild land into beautiful homes and farms, while towns and villages have sprung up and have become imbued with all the progress and advancement of the east. In the work of growth and upbuilding he has ever borne his part, has been honorable in business, loyal in friendship, faithful in citizenship, and now in his declining days can look back over the past with little occasion for regret.

JOHN M. WESTCOTT.

The pioneers of a country, the founders of a business, the originators of any undertaking that will promote the material welfare or advance the educational, social and moral influence of a community, deserve the gratitude of humanity. One of the most important factors in the upbuilding of Richmond is the Hoosier Drill Works, an extensive enterprise that has brought success not alone to the stockholders, but has also added to the general prosperity by furnishing employment to many workmen and thus promoting commercial activity. The man who stands at the head of this concern, John M. Westcott, is also connected with other leading enterprises of Richmond, and at all times is a public-spirited, progressive citizen whose support is never withheld from measures that tend to advance the public good.

Mr. Westcott is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Union county in 1834. His parents were Henry and Sarah (Dyche) Westcott, the former a native of New Jersey, of English descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky, of German descent. Their marriage was celebrated in Warren county, Ohio, and in 1832 they became residents of Union county, Indiana. Their family numbered four children, Ruth E., George H., John M. and Jennie M.

At his parental home the subject of this review was reared to manhood and in the public schools near his home he acquired his education. His early experiences were those common to frontier settlements, and with the progress and development of Indiana he has long been actively identified. In the early part of his business career he was engaged in the dry-goods trade, and on abandoning merchandising he dealt in grain and feed, his capable management and well directed energies bringing him desirable success. In 1862 Mr. Westcott removed to Richmond, where he engaged in the grain and feed trade until he became identified with the industrial interests of the city in 1872. In that year he became a stockholder in the Hoosier Drill Works, then located in Milton, Indiana, and for some time thereafter devoted his entire attention to that business. Believing that it could be made a very paying investment, he secured a controlling interest by purchasing the stock of Isaac Kinsey, and since that time, by his business and executive ability, his keen discrimination and unflagging industry, he has made the Hoosier Drill Works a most paying enterprise. In the spring of 1878 the company purchased the ground on which the present works are located and erected the buildings the following summer. About the time Mr. Westcott became the heaviest stockholder of the concern, Omar Hollingsworth also became a partner, and since that time J. A. Carr and F. A. Wilke, his other sons-in-law, have become partners, and the entire business is now in control of the family,

with John M. Westcott as its president; Omar Hollingsworth, treasurer; James A. Carr, vice-president, and Burton J. Westcott, secretary. They have the largest plant in the world manufacturing exclusively seeding machines, and the annual output is worth one million dollars. The seeders are sold all over the world, and in the works four hundred men are employed.

John M. Westcott is a man of resourceful ability, whose energies have by no means been confined to one line. In the spring of 1883 he purchased forty feet of ground on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and erected thereon a four-story brick business block, with a stone front. It is finished in modern style, heated with steam and supplied with all accessories and conveniences that are found in first-class business houses. He is the chief owner of the Westcott Hotel, of Richmond, which was projected in 1892 by the Commercial Club, of which J. M. Westcott was then president, and in whose honor it was named. To his public spirit, enterprise and liberality is due the fact that Richmond now has the finest hotel in the state. The amount originally subscribed was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and ten thousand was subscribed by Mr. Westcott. He is at all times most liberal in support of any movement which will benefit the city, and with most generous hand gives of his means for the promotion of a worthy cause. He is the owner of some valuable real estate, including a fine stock farm of five thousand acres in Dickinson county, Kansas, the greater part of the land being under a high method of cultivation. His farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, located in Center township, Wayne county, is devoted to the raising of fine-bred horses and imported Shetland ponies.

In 1855 Mr. Westcott was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Mitchell, a native of Warren county, Ohio, and at that time a resident of Wayne county, Indiana. They are now the parents of seven children: Alice C., wife of Omar Hollingsworth; Lucilla B., wife of J. A. Carr; Jennie M., wife of F. A. Wilke; Charles G., Burton J., Harry M. and Maude Evelyn. In 1880 Mr. Westcott purchased an entire block, bounded by Main, South A, Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, which had already been laid out with walks and drives, and immediately began the improvement of the property. The second year he erected a large brick residence, and since then three other residences have been added, one for each son-in-law. The grounds are spacious and well kept, adorned with shrubs and flowering plants and shaded by beautiful trees. Hospitality characterizes the Westcott home, and the household is the center of a cultured society circle.

Socially, Mr. Westcott is connected with Whitewater Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F. Since 1849 he has held membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church, and to all moral, educational and social interests he is a liberal contributor, doing all in his power to benefit and elevate humanity.

He feels a personal interest in the men in his employ and in times of sickness or trouble they find in him a faithful friend. His business career has been crowned with a well merited success. He has made good use of his opportunities and has prospered from year to year, conducting all business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less fortunate than he, and has always a cheerful word and a pleasant smile for those with whom he comes in contact.

SAMUEL G. DUGDALE.

The honored subject of this memoir was at one time closely identified with the business interests of Richmond, Indiana, being one of her most prominent and influential merchants. He was very successful in his business and had lived a retired life several years previously to his death. His parents were Benjamin and Hannah (Kaighn) Dugdale, to whom he was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 2, 1821. His mother was a native of that state, and his father came to New Jersey from Mount Melick, Ireland, and moved to Richmond in 1837, with a family of four children, of whom Samuel was the youngest. The father was a tanner by trade, but followed that business only a few years and then engaged in the drug business, first in Trenton and later in this city, and was succeeded by his sons, James, Thomas and Samuel. Mrs. Dugdale departed this life in 1842, and her husband followed her eight years later. Thomas soon retired from the business, leaving James and Samuel to continue it as Dugdale & Company. Some time in 1849 they disposed of the stock.

Samuel G. Dugdale then embarked in the confectionery, notion and wall-paper business, carrying it on until 1871. In 1879 he took up his residence in the country near this city, and lived in retirement until 1892, when he was stricken with paralysis and he once more moved to Richmond, where he passed away December 28, 1897. He was quite prominent in fraternal circles. He was made an Odd Fellow in White Water Lodge, No. 41, and became a member of the Oriental Encampment in 1862; he was also a member of the grand lodge of Indiana. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Susanna Downing, sister of the late H. R. Downing, a leading undertaker of this city. Their nuptials were solemnized in 1848 and resulted in the birth of two children, George B. and Horace L., both deceased. Mr. Dugdale then led to the altar Miss Emma E. Salter, of Richmond, in 1859, and their home was blessed by the advent of a daughter, Emma L., who makes her home with her mother in Richmond.

Mrs. Dugdale is a lady of culture and refinement, and is the daughter of a physician, Dr. James W. Salter, whose name is held in affectionate remem-

brance by the older residents in this community. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1808, and was a son of William and Hannah (Wilson) Salter. William Salter was born in England and came to this country in 1806, locating first in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of a printer. He was a Quaker in his religious affiliation, and founded and published "The Friend," a paper devoted to the interests of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Wilson, of that state, where he remained but a short time, then returning to Philadelphia and resuming the publication of "The Friend." His wife died in Philadelphia in 1838, and three years later he came to Richmond with his family, where he died on March 1st of the following year.

Dr. Salter entered a drug store in Philadelphia when eleven years old, and made his own way through life from that time. He became familiar with the use of drugs, and at the age of eighteen took up the study of medicine under Doctor Snow, of Philadelphia. In 1830 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and located on what was then known as "Fox Chase," since a part of Philadelphia. He remained there two years and October 4, 1832, was united in marriage with Miss Caroline L. Pyle, of Philadelphia, and four years later removed to Richmond, Indiana. He was the third physician to locate here, the others being Drs. Warren and Plummer. He soon became very popular, and built up a large practice. In 1842 he moved onto a farm on the Elk Horn, near Richmond, and gave up a large practice, but was induced to take it up again in 1849, when the cholera broke out, and traveled almost night and day in his endeavors to relieve the afflicted. He was untiring in his efforts, and many families had reason to bless his ministrations. About 1866 he purchased the Weekly Telegram, Richmond, which paper he edited and conducted for a few years, when he sold the property and finally retired once more from active life, his death occurring August 21, 1886, in Topeka, Kansas, where he had located two years before his death. His wife passed away May 21, 1869. Mrs. Dugdale was one of seven children left to perpetuate his memory.

HORACE L. HURST.

Horace L. Hurst, a well known citizen residing five miles north of Connersville, Indiana, belongs to the third generation of the Hurst family in this state, a family whose identification with Indiana dates back to territorial days, when this country was almost an unbroken forest.

John Hurst, the grandfather of Horace L., was born in Maryland in 1781, of Irish descent, and in that state, in 1802, was married to Elizabeth Marshall. Shortly after his marriage, with his wife and his brother Benedict, he started for what was then called the Western Reserve. His wife's father

had given her a horse. The young husband arranged a pack saddle into which he placed their worldly goods, and with his wife on the horse, he and his brother walking, they started on their journey. In this way they traveled, stopping wherever night overtook them, on the plains or in the mountains, and they continued westward until his small amount of money was exhausted, this occurring near Hamilton, Ohio. There John Hurst sought employment. About the only kind of work to be found was clearing and rail-splitting. Hard work, however, had no terrors for him. He took contracts for both himself and brother, and together they worked early and late. In 1804 his wife gave birth to a child, and two years later another child was born to them. By 1807 he had accumulated a little sum, besides having supplied the meagre wants of his little family, and that year they pushed further west, coming over into Indiana and making a permanent location in what afterward became Wayne county. He selected first an eighty-acre tract of land on Nolan's Fork, built a rude cabin, and as soon as possible got his family comfortably located. When the land was placed on the market he entered same and, as after years showed, made a wise selection. Then he commenced in earnest the work of developing his land and making a home. Soon he had a few acres under cultivation, and never from that time on did his family want for the necessaries of life, and ere many years had come and gone he was able to provide them with some of the luxuries also. As soon as he got his land opened up he began raising corn and hogs, finding a market at Cincinnati, and later he dealt largely in stock, driving to the Cincinnati market. In his earnest efforts to make a home and accumulate a competency on the frontier, Mr. Hurst was ably assisted by his good wife, who was a helpmate in the truest sense of that word. She, too, worked early and late to clothe and feed her family. In those days the spinning and weaving for the family were all done in the home. Both Mr. Hurst and his wife were noted for their hospitality and generosity, friend and stranger receiving a welcome at their door, and the needy were never turned away empty-handed. Mr. Hurst kept pace with the progress of the new settlement, or, rather, kept in advance of it, for he was always the first to give his support to any improvement or new invention. The first cooking stove in the community was bought for his house and in his parlor was placed the first ingrain carpet of the neighborhood. These "luxuries" came after the old cabin had vanished and a commodious frame house had taken its place. As the years passed by and his prosperity increased, he invested in more land, until his estate comprised two thousand acres of the best land in Wayne county. Hard work and exposure in all kinds of weather shortened his days, however, and he died in May, 1838, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His wife survived him until November 5, 1850. She had been twice married,

her first husband, a Mr. Marshall, having died shortly after their marriage. The record of her children, all by Mr. Hurst, is as follows, the first two having been born in Ohio, the others in Indiana: Cyntha, December 8, 1804; Benedict, December 11, 1806; Bennett, December 8, 1808; Sanford, April 5, 1811; Belinda, December 7, 1812; Marshall, February 13, 1814; Isaac, February 5, 1817; Anna, born April 11, 1819, died young; Dickson, December 7, 1821; twins, Elijah and Silva (wife of Robert Watts), October 24, 1824; and Mary E. (wife of John Orr), July 12, 1827. John Hurst, though never aspiring to political honors, was a stanch Democrat, and to this party his descendants, with few exceptions, have given their support.

Dickson Hurst, the father of Horace L., grew to manhood on his father's farm, and after his marriage settled in the same neighborhood. He cleared and improved a farm and devoted his life to carrying forward the work inaugurated by his father. He was largely interested in the stock business, his favorite stock being horses, and, like his father, he found a market at Cincinnati. He inherited the many sterling characteristics of his worthy sire and, like him, had the confidence and respect of the entire community. His active and useful career was cut off in its very prime, death calling him away in 1856, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Lewis, left the farm after his death and moved to Milton, where she spent the rest of her life, her death occurring in October, 1898. She was a consistent member of the Christian church for many years. Her parents were Caleb and Mary (Willis) Lewis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Caleb Lewis was a son of George and Leah (Viney) Lewis, who passed their lives and died in the Old Dominion, both being representatives of old Virginia families. Their children were Caleb, John, Charles, Leah and Attie. Caleb Lewis came to Indiana at an early day and located at Centerville, where he clerked and taught school prior to his marriage and afterward turned his attention to farming. For a few years he farmed on a small place south of Centerville. Selling that farm, he bought a large tract of land on Green's Fork, some three hundred acres, on which he lived for over forty years, most of his children being born there, and during that long period health and prosperity were theirs and there was not a death in his family. In their declining years he and his wife retired to Milton, where both died, her death occurring August 20, 1869, while he passed away February 24, 1870. They were consistent members of the Christian church. Caleb Lewis was a man above the ordinary in intelligence and education and in the community in which he lived was looked upon as a leader. An ardent Republican, he was the choice of his party for a number of local positions of trust, which he filled most acceptably, and for two terms he represented his county in the Indiana state legislature. The children of Caleb and Mary

Lewis were as follows: Levi, who died in Illinois; Vashti, wife of William Drury, of Illinois; Lavina, deceased, was the wife of H. Scott; Sarah, mother of Horace L. Hurst; Mary, wife of L. Ferguson; William, who died in Illinois; Maria, wife of E. Hurst; John M., of Nebraska; Melissa, wife of J. Petty; and Minerva, wife of H. Jones. Of the above named, four are yet living, and none died under the age of twenty-seven years. Dickson Hurst and his wife were blessed with three children, viz.: Alice, the widow of Henry M. Gresh; Horace L., whose name introduces this sketch; and Mary, who died in infancy.

Horace L. Hurst was born at the homestead where he lives, December 28, 1852, and in his youth had a liberal education. After attending the Milton schools he was sent to Earlham College, and he completed his studies with a commercial course at Indianapolis. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he is devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits and takes rank with the leading and representative farmers of the county. He is now in the prime of his activity and usefulness. Politically he differs with the majority of his family and since he became a voter has given his support to the Republican party. He was recently elected to the office of county commissioner, in which responsible position he is now serving, giving general satisfaction as one of the county's financiers.

Mr. Hurst was married January 8, 1878, to Miss Mary L. Commons, a native of Centerville, Indiana. Their happy union has been blessed in the birth of two children: Fred C., born February 23, 1882; and Walter G., January 1, 1884. Mrs. Hurst is a member of the Christian church. Her family history, briefly outlined, is as follows:

Isaac L. Commons, her father, is a son of David Commons, who was born in Virginia, July 18, 1800, son of Robert Commons, who came with his family to Indiana in 1812. David Commons became one of the leading pioneer farmers of Wayne county and had a prominent and influential part in public enterprises. He was one of the promoters of the National road and of the Panhandle Railroad. In connection with his farming operations, he was largely interested in the stock business, being among the first to introduce shorthorn cattle into this part of the country. For years he in all probability handled more stock than any other man in eastern Indiana. Politically, he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. His religious training was in the Quaker faith, he having a birthright in that church. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Mote, he had two sons, John and Phillip S. His first wife dying in 1827, David Commons was subsequently married to Bethana Carter, who bore him five sons and two daughters, namely: Sarah A., wife of Thomas Jordan; William, who died at the age of nineteen years; Isaac L.; Robert D., who served three years in the civil war; Joseph A.;

Mary E., wife of Ira Izor; and Walter S., who is engaged in the creamery business at Centerville. The father of this family filled such local offices as township trustee and county commissioner, and in 1847 and 1848 was elected and served as the representative of his county in the state legislature. He died at his old homestead in 1874. Isaac L. Commons married Mary Boyd. He moved from Centerville to Milton, Indiana, and thence to Iowa, where they lived for nine years and where his daughter Mary L. was married to Mr. Hurst. He afterward lived in Anderson, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois, and in 1896 moved to Evansville, Tennessee, where he now resides, engaged in small-fruit culture. The children of Isaac L. and Mary Commons were as follows: Boyd, deceased, was a railroad engineer; Mary L.; Caroline, who is now the wife of a Mr. Harbeck, resides in Chicago; Robert L., a resident of Chicago; and Dora B., at home. Mrs. Commons is a member of the Christian church. The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Hurst was James Boyd. He was a native of Scotland and came to America during the colonial period, settling first in Virginia. He was the father of six sons and two daughters, and he and one of his sons died in a Tory prison during the Revolutionary war. His son Samuel, born in South Carolina, in 1763, entered the army at the age of sixteen and came near losing his life by a Tory gun, escaping, however, with the loss of one eye. He served to the close of the war. In December, 1785, he married Isabell Higgins, a distant relative of the poet, Robert Burns. In 1788 they moved to Kentucky, where they lived until 1811, that year coming to the territory of Indiana and settling in Wayne county, where he built a rude hut of bark and limbs of trees, on Martindale creek, and at that point entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and improved a farm. Here he passed the rest of his life, and died in 1835, at the age of seventy-two years. In 1801, during the Kane revival in Kentucky, he was converted, and during the rest of his life was a minister in the New-Light church. His wife died October 31, 1852, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were the parents of ten children and all except one lived to be married and settled as farmers or farmers' wives, in Wayne county. Their names in order of birth were James, John, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Laura, Robert, Martha, Mary, Isabell. John Boyd married Susan Scott, and they had thirteen children, among whom was Mary Boyd, who became the wife of Isaac L. Commons and the mother of Mrs. Hurst.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON.

William M. Thompson, the subject of this memoir, and at one time the county treasurer of Wayne county, was one of the most popular and efficient financiers and officials of this section of the state. For more than thirty years he was an honored citizen of Richmond, actively interested in all

measures advanced for the good of the people, and performed his full share in the development and improvement of the city.

A son of Montgomery and Piety (Horne) Thompson, William M. was born October 6, 1838, on a farm which his father had entered from the government, this homestead being situated east of the town of Arba, in Randolph county, Indiana. His education was acquired in the district schools of the period, and long ere he had reached his majority he had mastered all departments of agriculture, under the judicious instruction of his father, who was a practical, successful farmer and a leader in local affairs. When he was twenty-one years old he was married, and for some five years subsequent to that event he carried on agricultural operations on a farm adjoining the old homestead owned by his father. Later he turned his attention to the management of a general store at Bethel, Wayne county, and in 1861 he came to Richmond, which was thenceforth to be his home. Here he went into the grocery business with George W. Barnes, and continued with him for some six or seven years. Then, buying an interest in a grocery, the business was conducted for five years under the firm name of Thompson & Good, at the end of which period the senior member retired and embarked in the same kind of enterprise on his own account. He continued actively engaged in business until 1892, when he sold out and retired from the field of commerce.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of Mr. Thompson from his youth was the readiness with which he won friends. He possessed that rare sympathy and sincerity, that genuine kindliness of heart and manly courtesy of manner which never fail to attract. Doubtless these traits accounted largely for his popularity and prosperity in business and as a public official. From his twenty-first year he was zealous in the Republican party, and was sent as a delegate to numberless district, county and state conventions. In 1876 he received the nomination for the county treasurership, and, having been duly elected, he entered upon the duties of the office in October of that year. Accurate and methodical in his work, he won the commendation of all concerned, and, when he was again placed in nomination, upon the expiration of his first term, he was elected with little opposition, and continued to give general satisfaction while he was in office.

On the 2d of February, 1859, Mr. Thompson married Miss Lucinda Vannuys, of Bethel, Indiana, and for over thirty-five years they harmoniously pursued life's journey together. Two children were born to them, a son and a daughter : Charles V., now a resident of Chicago ; and Rosa, wife of Theodore H. Hill, a member of the well known Richmond firm of Louck & Hill, proprietors of the Richmond planing-mill. The death of Mr. Thompson occurred at his pleasant home on North Thirteenth street, Richmond, October 17, 1894. His loss has been deeply mourned in this community,

and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of scores of his old friends and associates, to whose interests he was ever faithful, sacrificing his own rather than theirs.

JOHN F. KIBBEY.

The name of Judge Kibbey is enduringly inscribed on the pages of Indiana's history in connection with the records of her jurisprudence. After many years of activity in the legal profession, however, he is now living retired at his pleasant home in Richmond. His superior ability won him marked success; he was crowned with high judicial honors; and in business and private life he won that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. He is one of the native sons of Wayne county, his birth having occurred May 4, 1826, his parents being John Crane and Mary (Espy) Kibbey. The Kibbey family is of Welsh extraction, and was founded in America about 1700, the original American ancestors locating midway between Trenton and Newark, New Jersey. There Ephraim Kibbey, the grandfather of the Judge, was born and reared. In 1777 he enlisted as a private in Captain Jacob Martin's company, Fourth Battalion New Jersey Continental line, and served during the continuance of the Revolutionary war. He then returned to New Jersey, where he remained until his removal to Ohio. He was a surveyor, and in that capacity started westward with a party of emigrants. They located on the Ohio river, just below the mouth of the Little Miama river, on a tract of land known as the Symmes Purchase, and there founded the town of Columbia. Mr. Kibbey assisted in the survey of that tract of land. On the 1st of January, 1790, General St. Clair arrived in Columbia and on the following day appointed Ephraim Kibbey an ensign in the army. The latter also commanded a company under General Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony" by reason of his great daring in battle. He served with the rank of major. He died in 1807. His wife was, before her marriage, a Miss Crane, and to them were born six children, three sons and three daughters.

To this family belonged John Crane Kibbey, who was born in New Jersey, March 17, 1783, and in 1788 was taken by his parents to Columbia, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. He acquired his education under the direction of his father, who had been a teacher in early manhood, and pursued his studies at night in books borrowed from Governor Morrow, of Ohio. With his uncle, Mr. Crane, he learned the tanner's and currier's trade, and at the time of his marriage was the owner of a half-section of land in Warren county, Ohio. In 1812 he purchased seven hundred acres of land near Salisbury, Wayne county, Indiana, and one hundred and sixty acres two miles west of that place, and the following year removed to Salisbury, then the county-seat. He established a tan yard, and for some years

was prominently connected with the business and public life of the community. In 1814 he was appointed justice of the peace and did a large business in the justice court. In the early '20s he came to Richmond, then a mere hamlet. Here he continued to serve as justice of the peace, and also built and conducted a tavern in the town. He soon relinquished that business, however, but for some years continued to hold the office of justice of the peace, and owned large property interests in Richmond, Salisbury and Wayne county. He was a Democrat of the old school and cast his first presidential vote for Jefferson, in 1804. He continued to support the Democracy until 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, and he left the party. In 1850 he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1856, the year of the inception of the Republican party, whose principles and faith he endorsed. He married Miss Mary Espy and to them were born ten children, nine daughters and a son.

The last named, and the youngest of the family is Judge John F. Kibbey, the honored subject of this review. He was born May 4, 1826, in Wayne county, Indiana, in which he has always lived. He remained in Richmond until the age of fourteen years, then removed to Centerville, at that time the county-seat, and in 1874 returned to Richmond, where he has resided continuously since. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, later attended the Wayne County Seminary, in Centerville, and afterward became a student in Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. In 1850 he entered upon the study of law, his preceptor being Governor O. P. Morton, of Centerville. His preparation was thorough and comprehensive, and in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. While studying he engaged in teaching in the country schools and in Hagerstown. In 1851 he was appointed county surveyor, and in 1852, 1854 and 1856 was elected to that office, which he filled most acceptably until 1857, when he resigned.

In 1853 Judge Kibbey formed a law partnership with Governor Morton, which connection was continued until 1860, when the latter was elected chief executive of the state. In March, 1862, Judge Kibbey was appointed attorney-general of Indiana, and continued to fill that position until November, when the regular election occurred. During the two years following he engaged in the private practice of law to some extent, but his time was largely taken up with military duties. In 1863 he was appointed a commandant, with the rank of colonel, of the congressional district in which Wayne county is located, his duty being to procure enlistments for the army. He enlisted sixteen companies, of which he was commander while they were in Richmond. The greater part of these constituted the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and a portion were in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

In March, 1865, he was appointed judge of the sixth common-pleas judicial district, composed of Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin counties, and in the autumn of that year was elected to that office, being re-elected in 1868 and 1872. In March, 1873, the common-pleas court was abolished, and Wayne county was made the seventeenth judicial circuit, of which Mr. Kibbey was elected judge, at a special election, in October, 1873. In 1878 he was re-elected, his term expiring October 21, 1885, when he resumed the practice of law, continuing therein until his retirement from the profession, in 1898. As a lawyer he soon won rank among the distinguished members of the bar of Indiana. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in his early years was never set aside or in any degree modified during his long career at the bar and on the bench. It was, on the contrary, emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, and his zeal and earnestness as an advocate. His contemporaries unite in bearing testimony to his high character and superior mind. What higher testimonial of his able service on the bench could be given than the fact of his long continuance thereon? A clear insight into the legal problems presented, combined with absolute fairness and a high sense of justice, made his decisions particularly free from bias, and won him high encomiums from the public and the bar.

On the 5th of May, 1852, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Kibbey and Miss Caroline E. Conningham, daughter of Daniel C. Conningham, of Centerville. They had five children, as follows: Joseph H., an attorney-at-law of Phoenix, Arizona, who went to that place in 1888 and was United States judge from 1889 until 1893, under the Harrison administration; Mary E., who became the wife of Rev. William E. Jordan, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who died in 1890, while her death occurred in 1883; John C., who is in the employ of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad at St. Louis, Missouri; Frank C., a member of the Thirty-second Michigan Regiment, located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, who prior to entering the service was clerk of the court in Florence, Arizona; and Walter P., who died in 1876, at the age of ten years.

In his political associations Judge Kibbey was a Democrat until 1854, when, on account of the attitude of the party on the slavery question, he left its ranks. When the Republican party was organized, in 1856, he became one of its supporters and has since been most earnest in his advocacy of its principles. In 1871 he became a member of the Presbyterian church in Centerville and three years later transferred his membership to the Presbyterian church in Richmond. A prominent and exemplary Mason, he belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Richmond. He has drawn about him a circle of devoted friends, and has at all times

commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his superior intellectual attainments and his upright life. Professional eminence is an indication of individual merit, for in professional life advancement cannot depend upon outside influences or the aid of wealthy friends; it comes as the reward of earnest, persistent labor, and the exercise of natural talents, and is therefore the fitting reward of labor. For years Judge Kibbey was accorded a prominent position at the Indiana bar and his professional career was an honor to the district which so honored him.

JACOB R. WEIST, A.M., M.D.

One of the most exacting of all the the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. In the subject of this review we have one who has gained distinction in the line of his chosen calling, who has been an earnest and discriminating student, and who holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of eastern Indiana.

Dr. Weist was born in Preble county, Ohio, November 26, 1834, and is a son of John and Keziah C. (Scott) Weist. The family is of German lineage, and the grandfather, Jacob Weist, was a native of central Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood in Little York, in that state, and thence removed to Preble county, Ohio, where he died in 1848, during a cholera epidemic, at the age of seventy years He followed farming throughout his life and was a man of intelligence and eminent respectability. He married Catharine De Coursey, a lady of French descent, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland. They had a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter. John Weist, the father of the Doctor, was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and during his boyhood removed with his parents to Preble county, Ohio, where he died in 1857. He carried on agricultural pursuits as a life work, and his capable management of his business affairs, and his energy and industry brought to him a well deserved success. He was a very prominent and influential member in the Methodist Episcopal church of his neighborhood, took an active interest in its work, and lived an exemplary Christian life. His integrity was proverbial and his word was as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal. He mar-

ried Miss Keziah C., daughter of George Scott. Her father belonged to a family of Swiss extraction and in early life was a sailor. He made his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for many years, but subsequently removed to Huntington county, Indiana, where his last days were passed. In his family were three sons and two daughters.

In the common schools of his native county Dr. Weist acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he pursued a classical and scientific course. In 1878 the Jesuit College,—St. Xavier,—of Cincinnati, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Prepared by a broad general knowledge for entrance into professional life, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel Ferris, of Preble county, Ohio, and later attended a course of lectures in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and then for a time practiced in his native county. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1861.

The same year Dr. Weist opened an office in Richmond, and in March, 1862, was appointed assistant surgeon to the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, in which capacity he acted until July of the same year, when he was transferred to the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, with which he remained fourteen months. In September, 1863, he was appointed surgeon of the First United States Colored Troops, and continued with that command until the close of the war, being discharged in November, 1865, when he returned to Richmond, where he has since been engaged in private practice. His service as assistant surgeon was with the Army of the Cumberland, a part of the time in charge of a hospital in Nashville, and his service as surgeon was in eastern Virginia and North Carolina, first in the field and then in charge of hospitals in Newbern and Goldsboro, subsequently chief operating surgeon in the Eighteenth Army Corps hospital at Point of Rocks, Virginia, and finally becoming acting medical inspector and director of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

All this was a splendid training school for the young physician. With a comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and the science of medicine, he carefully applied his wisdom to the alleviation of the suffering of the gallant men who were fighting for their country, and in so doing gained an ability that that has classed him first among the surgeons of eastern Indiana and gained him national reputation. He has always made a specialty of surgery, and his success has been most marked. He succeeded because he desired to succeed. He is great because nature endowed him bountifully, and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that were given him. A perfect master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body, of the changes induced in them by the onslaughts of disease,

of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by ancestry, of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence, he has gained an eminent place among the practitioners of Indiana and is recognized authority on many questions affecting not only surgery but the general practice of medicine as well. He has been surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty consecutive years and for twenty years served on the United States board of pension examiners. He was one of the original members of the American Surgical Association, which is limited to a membership of one hundred, and served for fourteen years as secretary of that distinguished scientific body, with which he is still connected. This society was organized in New York city in 1880 and Dr. Weist was chosen its first secretary. He is also a prominent member of the Southern Gynecological Association, the American Medical Association, which he represented at the International Medical Congress in 1881, and the Indiana State Medical Association, serving as president of the last named in 1875. Through his connection with these various organizations, as well as through constant study and the perusal of the most reliable medical journals, he keeps in constant touch with his profession in its advance toward perfection. He has not always been a follower but has many times been a leader in the investigation that has led to valuable discoveries, and has contributed many important medical papers to the journals of his profession. Next to surgery perhaps his most important dissertations have been on hygiene and sanitary affairs.

In 1856 Dr. Weist was united in marriage to Miss Sarah I. Mitchell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and to them were born three children, but only one is now living, the others having died in infancy. Their son, Dr. H. H. Weist, has followed in the professional footsteps of his father. He was born in Richmond, July 10, 1868, read medicine under the direction of his father, attended lectures in the Bellevue Medical College, and was graduated in 1891. The following year he was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and afterward at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Vienna, Austria. He then traveled extensively over the continent, and is now engaged in practice with his father in Richmond. He is a young man of splendid intellectual and professional attainments and exceptional ability.

Dr. Jacob R. Weist holds membership with various fraternal societies, is a Knight Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He is deeply interested in the affairs of the city which has been his home for thirty-seven years, and for a long period served as its health officer. He has always advocated the measures which have advanced its welfare, and has labored for its improvement and progress. In private life he has gained that warm personal regard which

arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinions of others, kindliness and geniality. He inspires personal friendships of unusual strength, and all who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

MARTIN V. BROWN.

This well known and prominent merchant of Milton, Indiana, who is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Wayne county, was born in that city December 1, 1838, and was educated in its public and subscription schools. His parents, John and Ara Anna (White) Brown, were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. The father was born August 11, 1812, and was a son of John Brown, Sr., who belonged to a family of Scotch origin which was founded in America during colonial days. The latter served through the Revolutionary war as a soldier of the Continental army and made his home in Pennsylvania. He was of long-lived stock, and he and his wife lived to the ages of eighty-five and eighty-six years, respectively. In religious faith they were Lutherans, he having been baptized by a Lutheran minister when only a few days old. Their children were John, Adam, George, Philip, Henry, Samuel, Regena, Eliza and Catherine.

John Brown, Jr., the father of our subject, left the home farm before he attained his majority and learned the tanner's trade. After working for a time as a journeyman in his native state he purchased a tannery in the western part of Center county, Pennsylvania, which he conducted for a number of years. In company with another gentleman he then came west on a prospecting tour, going as far as Iowa and Missouri, but, deciding to locate in Indiana, he took up his residence in Wayne county in 1835. The first year was spent in Centerville, but at the end of that time he removed to Milton, where he purchased an interest in a tannery, which the firm remodeled and enlarged and conducted the same for ten or twelve years. He then sold his share in the business and purchased a tract of land. In 1849 he went to California, by way of the isthmus, and remained for a time on the Pacific slope prospecting and mining with reasonable success. He opened many camps and gave the name to several rivers and towns, but he met with no hairbreadth escapes. Returning east by the same route he rejoined his family in Milton, and devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising throughout the remainder of his life. He cleared and improved a fine farm, erecting thereon commodious and substantial buildings. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat and was once the candidate of his party for the state legislature, but was defeated by General Solomon Meredith, a very strong opponent, who beat him by only a small majority, however. He filled some important township offices and was a man of prominence in his community.

He died October 1, 1898, aged eighty-six years, and his estimable wife passed away June 29, 1890, aged seventy-nine years. She was born December 20, 1810, and had two brothers, Jackson and Daniel, both residents of Pennsylvania. The White family were connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject is the oldest in a family of four children, the others being Jackson, who spent ten years in Montana, but died in Milton, Indiana; Martha J., now Mrs. T. Williamson, of Sherman county, Kansas; and Albert, who died leaving a wife but no children.

Martin V. Brown remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, then worked in a mill two years and engaged in clerking in a dry-goods store for the same length of time at Lewisville. On the 1st of March, 1868, he purchased a building and stock of groceries and hardware and embarked in business at Milton, where he has since successfully carried on operations. He also owns and conducts the old homestead farm, and in business affairs has met with well merited success.

On the 1st of November, 1866, Mr. Brown wedded Miss Mary J. Mack, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 20, 1844, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Hoover) Mack, natives of Pennsylvania, who went with their respective families to Ohio and were married in the latter state. They were farming people, who in 1848 removed to Carthage, Illinois, where they bought a farm. After their deaths, about eleven years later, the family was scattered and Mrs. Brown returned to Ohio, where she lived with an aunt for two years and later with her grandfather. In 1864 she came to Lewisville, Henry county, Indiana, where she made her home with an uncle until her marriage. She is the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Mrs. Emerite Slater, now of Chicago, Illinois; Maria L., who first married a Mr. McClure, and afterward R. T. Rogers, of Denver, Colorado; Charles, a resident of Elmo, Missouri; and Catherine, wife of C. White. The parents of these children were faithful members of the Presbyterian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born five children: Cora M., at home; Frank W., who died at the age of seventeen years; William, who is a clerk in his father's store and the master of the Masonic lodge; John A., who married Nora St. Clair, the daughter of a prominent physician of Milton, and Mary J., at home.

Mr. Brown is one of the prominent and influential representatives of the Democratic party in his community, and he takes an active interest in political affairs. He has held about all the town offices, and was once the candidate of his party for county treasurer. He is one of the leading members of the Masonic lodge of Milton and has served as its treasurer for nearly thirty years.

CYRUS O. HURST.

One of the earliest families making permanent settlement in Wayne county, Indiana, was that now worthily represented in this section of the state by the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this sketch. For almost a century the Hursts have been identified with the agricultural interests of their community, aiding materially in the development of the resources of their section and taking an active part in everything calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the majority.

As early as 1802 a little party of three, John and Benedict Hurst and Elizabeth, the young wife of the former, might have been observed making the tediously long and difficult journey through the almost pathless wilderness from Maryland to Ohio. The two young men, who were able-bodied and full of the vigor and enthusiasm of youth, walked the entire distance, over the mountains and through the forests, while Mrs. Hurst was on horseback, with all of her own and husband's earthly possessions in the pack-saddle of the trusty animal she rode. Simple as was this primitive mode of traveling, the slender means of the three became nearly exhausted by the time that they reached Hamilton, Ohio, and there they concluded to remain for a period. The young husband worked at whatever he could find to do, clearing land and splitting rails, chiefly, and, assisted by his industrious wife, managed to accumulate a little money. Two of their children were born during their sojourn there, one in 1804 and the other two years later. In 1807 the family came to what has since been known as Wayne county, and here Mr. Hurst entered eighty acres of land. He not only devoted himself to the clearing and cultivating of this property but was one of the first to embark in the raising, buying and feeding of hogs, which he disposed of in the Cincinnati markets. Both he and his wife were extremely economical and hard-working, very little having to be expended for the maintenance of the household, for she spun and wove cloth for garments, and most of their necessities were produced on the farm. Thus they continually added to their substantial wealth, bought land and made investments, and, after providing each of their twelve children with a good start in independent life, left over two thousand acres of land to be divided among them. Mr. Hurst was a man of such strict honor and absolute integrity that his mere word was considered as good as a written contract, and to his posterity he left an unblemished name and a record of which they should be very proud. After years had been spent in the little log-cabin home, a better structure sheltered the family, and from time to time the so-called luxuries of an advancing civilization found their way into the always happy home. Mr. Hurst was the proud possessor of the first cook-stove that was owned in this locality, and one of

the first ingrain carpets of the period was treasured by his wife in her best room. In her girlhood she had married a Mr. Marshall, who died a short time thereafter, and thus she was a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Hurst. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were natives of Maryland, and he was of Irish descent. She died November 5, 1850, having survived him a few years. Death came to him when he was comparatively a young man, or at least in his prime, in May, 1838, when he was fifty-six years of age. Their children were: Cynthia, born December 8, 1804; Benedict, December 11, 1806; Bennett, December 8, 1808; Sanford, April 5, 1811; Melinda, December 7, 1812; J. Marshall, February 13, 1814; Isaac, February 5, 1817; Anna, April 11, 1819 (died when young); Dickson, December 7, 1821; Elijah and Silva (twins), born October 29, 1824 (the latter married R. Watt); and Mary E., born July 12, 1827, became the wife of John Orr.

J. Marshall Hurst, the father of Cyrus O. Hurst, was reared amid the environments of pioneer life, and early learned to perform all kinds of difficult work. Ambitious and possessed of the same spirit of enterprise which had characterized his father, he energetically improved the forest-covered farm upon which he located after his marriage, and in 1859 he settled upon the place now owned by our subject. Here he and his family spent about a year in a small house which stood upon the place, and in the meantime he erected a large two-story brick residence upon a better site. At that time this was not only the finest house in the township but even one of the very best in the county, and even to-day but few farm houses excel it in every respect. Together with the large barns and other buildings which stand upon the farm, the superiority of the soil and the topography of the land, its general suitablity for the raising of various kinds of crops, and other notable features, it is undoubtedly one of the most valuable homesteads in the county. Mr. Hurst was extensively engaged in the stock business, raising, buying and selling cattle and hogs. Successful in most of his financial enterprises, he gradually amassed a fortune, and when death put an end to his labors he owned ten hundred and forty-five acres of land, besides having a large bank account to his credit.

For a companion and helpmate along the journey of life, J. M. Hurst chose Miss Sarah Willetts, a daughter of Elisha Willetts, of Virginia. He was a pioneer in this township, where he entered and improved land and spent the rest of his days. Social and cheerful in disposition, he was a general favorite with his neighbors, and his more substantial qualities gave him a high place among his associates. Mrs. Hurst had several brothers and sisters, namely: Nelson, Elias, James, Eldridge, Ervin, Mrs. Clarissa Busby, Mrs. Joanna Rogers and Mrs. Mary Jones. Their mother was a member of the Methodist church, but both Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were faithful workers in

the United Brethren church. They were the parents of ten children, named as follows: Fernandez, now of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a hero of the civil war; Mrs. Mary E. Fox, of Madison county, Indiana; Cyrus O.; Mrs. Eliza J. Welker, who died in January, 1899, in this county, and left five children; Allison, now of Anderson, Indiana; Mrs. Clara Lamott; Jesse W., of Anderson; Roxy, wife of W. Wilson; Clarence, of Chicago; and Mrs. Emma Reed, of Anderson. The father departed this life May 11, 1868, and the mother lived until March 12, 1887.

The birth of Cyrus O. Hurst took place in Waterloo township, Fayette county, September 18, 1849. In his boyhood he received much better educational privileges than had fallen to the lot of his forefathers, and he made the best of his opportunities. Needless to say that he gained a thorough knowledge of agriculture, for there were no drones among the Hursts, and every boy had his task to perform. So well did our subject succeed that he took charge of the homestead when he was seventeen, and continued to carry on the work which had been inaugurated by his father. In 1872 he settled upon a portion of the old estate, bequeathed to him in his father's will, and eight years later he purchased the rest of the homestead and removed to the brick house already mentioned. At present he owns six hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent land, and has fine investments in various concerns, besides carrying a ten-thousand-dollar life policy, and in other ways proving that he is a thorough business man of the period, far-sighted, methodical and enterprising.

Prospered as he has been, and abundantly blessed "in basket and in store," Mr. Hurst does not neglect his duties toward those less fortunate, and the needy and sorrowing. It is one of his chief pleasures to minister to these, and many a person feels deeply indebted to him for timely assistance. He is a liberal contributor to the work of the Methodist denomination, with which he and his wife are identified. Politically he is a Democrat, as were his ancestors, and has officiated as township trustee and in other local positions of responsibility.

The wedding of Mr. Hurst and Miss Sarah Waymire was solemnized in this township in 1872. She is a daughter of Isam and Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Waymire, of Wayne county, this state, and Virginia, respectively. Isam was a son of Rudolph and Abigail (Fuller) Waymire, both of German descent and natives of Guilford county, North Carolina. Rudolph Waymire served in the war of 1812, and about the close of that struggle emigrated to Indiana, where, after leasing land for a few years, he obtained a soldier's warrant for forty acres, and later added thirty acres more. Two of his brothers, David and Jacob, also came to this state and owned and improved property. Rudolph Waymire and wife had eight children—Sabina, Sultana, Neely,

Tempa, Betsey, Fanny, Isam and Mary A. Mrs. Hurst's maternal grandparents were Haskell and Permelia (Eddings) Taylor, of Virginia. Haskell was a son of Zachariah Taylor, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Waymire was born in the Old Dominion February 23, 1827, and when ten years of age accompanied her parents to Union county, Indiana. Later they removed to Putnam county, where they died. Their children, seven in number, were named: Elizabeth A., Susan J., William, Thornton, Lorana, Ophelia and Hiram. Mrs. Hurst is the eldest of four sisters, of whom Mary is unmarried, Eliza J. is the wife of B. Miles, and Miranda is Mrs. J. Wise. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are: Cora, born January 9, 1873, and now the wife of Daniel Clevinger; Ica M., born February 14, 1874, and now wedded to R. H. Houseworth; and Charles E., born September 22, 1878. He is unmarried and is an energetic, capable young man, upon whom has devolved much of the care of the old homestead during the last few years.

GEORGE BERRY, M. D.

No state in the Union can boast of a more heroic band of pioneers than Indiana. In their intelligence, capability and genius they were far above the pioneers of the east, and in their daring and heroism they were equal to the Missouri and California argonauts. Their privations, hardships and earnest labors have resulted in establishing one of the foremost commonwealths in America, and one which has still great possibilities before it. The material advancement of the central Mississippi states is the wonder of the world, and it has been largely secured through the sturdy and intelligent manhood of descendants of the cavaliers of Virginia, with their moral, intellectual and physical stamina; but their work is nearly complete, and every year sees more new graves filled by those who helped to build an empire, and soon, too soon, will the last of these sturdy pioneers be laid away; but their memory will forever remain green among those who lived among them and appreciated their efforts.

The name of the late Dr. George Berry was perhaps more closely associated with the earlier history of Brookville and Franklin county than any other, and his valuable counsel and the activities of his useful manhood were of great moment to the advancement of his city and county. He was a representative of an old Virginian family. His father, Henry Berry, was a native of Rockingham county, in the Old Dominion, and emigrating westward located on section 26, Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 7, 1816. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in September, 1864, in the eighty-second year of his age, his remains being interred on the old homestead. He was a blacksmith by trade, and coming

Geo Berry

Ann Berry.

to Indiana established a smithy on his farm, doing business for the settlers for miles around. His shop was a favorite resort with the frontiersman of that time, and the proprietor was an artisan of the true American type. He could shoe a horse, repair a rifle, "jump an ox," renew the springs of a steel trap, discuss the political and religious topics of the day, assist the itinerant minister or do whatever else appeared to be necessary to build up a prosperous neighborhood. He took the papers, which but few of his fellow pioneers could afford to do, and therefore his shop was headquarters for the news of the outside world. He was a very popular man and was chosen justice of the peace and later probate judge of Franklin county, which position he filled for twenty consecutive years.

Dr. George Berry, his eldest child and the immediate subject of this review, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 17, 1811, and died in Brookville March 19, 1892, at the age of eighty-one years. In an account of his life a friend said: "Before the forests were cleared away or the meadows appeared upon the uplands, when our valleys and hills were timber clad, with no openings through the woodlands, save the little clearing of the early pioneer, the Indian trail or the emigrant's trace, he appeared upon the scene of his activities in Franklin county. Almost with the dawn of civilization in southeastern Indiana he came, and the history of his life is to a great extent the history of our valley." Thus from its earliest development Dr. Berry had a part in the public life and progress of this locality. As soon as old enough he began to learn the blacksmith's trade under his father's supervision, but ill health caused him to abandon that pursuit. From the newspapers for which his father was a subscriber, and from a collection of books, quite large for a frontiersman's cabin, he obtained most of his education. He, however, attended school to a limited extent, pursuing his studies for a time in the schools of Brookville. In 1827 he engaged in teaching near the site of Roseburg, Union county, Indiana, and in 1828 was employed as a teacher in Brookville. Subsequently he went to Butler county, Ohio, and engaged in teaching near New London, also taking up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Thomas, who was at that time considered one of the most able surgeons of the state. When he went to Ohio he called upon School-examiner Bebb, afterward governor of that state, and desired to be examined as an applicant for a license to teach school. The examiner looked up at the stripling, and, calling attention to some figures with which he had been busy, said: "I can't get this sum; if you can, I'll give you a license without examination." Dr. Berry undertook the solution of the problem and secured both the correct result and the license.

In the spring of 1832 Dr. Berry located in Brookville and began the practice of medicine and surgery. From that time until his death he prac-

ticed the healing art, and he became the loved family physician in many a household, his kindly and skillful ministrations winning him the heartfelt gratitude of hundreds. Probably no man in the county was more widely or favorably known, his professional duties bringing him into contact with almost all of the settlers of the county. On the 6th of May, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Wright, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bardsley) Wright. They began their domestic life in the house which was their home until the death of the Doctor, and there four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters, the elder daughter dying in infancy. The younger daughter, Elizabeth, still resides in the old home, on Main street, one room of which was used as a land office in the early days. William H. is a practicing physician of Brookville, and George is now deceased.

In all the public affairs concerning the welfare of the state Dr. Berry took a deep interest, and gave his support to every measure which he believed would contribute to the public good. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster of Brookville by President Jackson, and was reappointed by President VanBuren. In March, 1839, he was elected the first town clerk of Brookville, and for many years he was a member of the board of school trustees. In 1843 he was elected a member of the state senate, for a term of three years, and in 1846 was re-elected, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the early legislation of the state. He studied closely the issues of the day and gave an earnest support to all measures which he believed would prove of public benefit. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was appointed surgeon of the Sixteenth Regular Infantry, U. S. A., and started for the scene of hostilities April 7, 1847. He served under General Taylor in northern Mexico during the campaign ending in the brilliant victory of Buena Vista, and receiving an honorable discharge he returned home August 8, 1848.

Immediately thereafter he resumed the practice of medicine, but his fellow townmen were not content that he should remain long in private life, and in 1849 he was again elected to the state senate, and in 1850 was appointed a member of the state constitutional convention, becoming one of its most valued and efficient representatives. He left the imprint of his strong intellectuality upon the organic law of the state, and in connection with his colleagues framed a constitution that has stood the test of almost half a century. In 1864 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for congress, and in 1870 was elected auditor of Franklin county and was re-elected in 1874.

Dr. Berry affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His petition for membership in Penn Lodge, No. 30, was one among the first presented to that organization. On account of absence from home he was not intitiated when the lodge was organized, February 18, 1846, but was received on the following Wednesday. He was a charter member of Brookville

Encampment, No. 32, which was organized December 2, 1852, and served in almost every official capacity in both lodge and encampment. He was true to his fraternal obligations, was deeply interested in the success of the order, and upon his death Penn Lodge passed resolutions of respect, in which he was spoken of "as a man endowed with many of the choicest gifts of nature. In intellect he possessed talents of a high order. He loved right and justice; he hated wrong and injustice. He was an honest man, a true brother and friend, and loved with all the ardor of his warm heart the principles of Odd-fellowship."

His practice as a physician was very extensive. For many years he was the principal surgeon of this region, and made professional visits into a part of the territory now embraced within the counties of Franklin, Union, Fayette, Decatur, Dearborn and Ripley, in Indiana, and Butler, in Ohio. His practice began before the epoch of public highways and bridges. The newly cleared roads, or more frequently the bridle paths, were the only thoroughfares. He traveled on horseback and carried his supplies in his saddlebags. He practiced medicine sixty years and at the time of his death was, with one exception, the oldest practitioner in the Whitewater valley.

Throughout his life he was a very active man. His memory was phenomenal. His acquaintance with most of the historic characters, and his familiarity with the scenes of many of the occurrences of historic interest in the valley, together with his love of anecdote, for which he was noted, made him an instructive and entertaining companion. In this connection a friend wrote of him: "Certainly no other man in Franklin county was so well or so widely known as he. He was familiar with the history of all the older families of the county and with the personal history of a large part of the community. His life has entered into the home life of us all. His outspoken ways, open-handed charity, well known regard for truth, his hatred of sham and great love for humanity were known to all. He had sympathy for us in our sorrows, rejoiced with us in our joys. Never did he utter an angry word in his home, and his family ties were to him a most sacred trust." He had passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey when he fell asleep. The veil was lifted to gain the new glory of a true and beautiful life when death set the seal upon his mortal lips. Any monument erected to his memory and to commemorate his virtues will have become dim and tarnished by time ere the remembrance of his noble example shall cease to exercise an influence upon the community in which he lived and labored to such goodly ends.

His wife survived him only a short time, passing away at the old home in Brookville, May 18, 1894, at the age of eighty years. One who had known her long and well wrote the following lines, which were read at the funeral: "To-day our lines have met at the end of the pathway of the life of one of

our friends. To bear testimony to the fidelity of this pilgrim's life; to express our appreciation of faithfulness to duty; to sympathize with those with whom these life chords have been so closely woven, is our present sad privilege. A long life, full of duties well performed, is as the course of the sun. Its happy childhood as the brightness of its rising; its middle-life activities as the energizing influences of its mid-day power; its close as the beauty of the evening,—a quiet, peaceful end.

"Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bardsley) Wright, was born near Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, October 12, 1813, came with her parents to the United States, and settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, June 1, 1820. On the 7th of April, 1825, the family came to Franklin county and located on the old home farm, three miles southeast of Brookville. Mrs. Berry was the second of eight children, five daughters and three sons. She was married, May 6, 1834, to Dr. George Berry, and within three weeks they began housekeeping in the house where she died and where she had ever since resided. Some who sit here to-day can wander back in memory's valleys to the wedding day of the one about whose body we are gathered, and from that time to this they can trace the course of her life. Together she and her husband began their new life's journey. What bright prospects, what joyful hopes were theirs. Along the morning of their married life toward its mid-day they walked together. Family cares and family blessings alike came to them. Joys and sorrows, the smooth places and the rough, were a part of their experience, but all helped in the development that made them the man and woman that they were. He became the friend of man, the man of mercy to the suffering, and his wife his helper in all,—in everything. They passed the noontide of their married life, and the sun started on its journey to the west. How sweet it was to see them come down the hill together. For nearly fifty-eight years, side by side, they trod life's pathway. Then their hands unclasped. One dropped by the wayside; the other continued on the journey. Tired and weak, she lay down and fell asleep. She looked forward to the coming of this day when her spirit should pass from this short life into the fuller, the perfect life beyond. The rest of the righteous is now hers."

ZACCHEUS TEST, A. M., M. D.

According to well authenticated family traditions the Tests are of Flemish extraction, but were residents of England fully two hundred and fifty years ago. They espoused the faith of the Society of Friends and three of them are said to have accompanied William Penn to America, settling in the eastern part of "Penn's Woods," or Pennsylvania. Thence some of them drifted to Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, and there Samuel Test, the grand-

father of the subject of this sketch, was born, January 8, 1774. He was a hatter by trade, but made farming and milling his chief business after his removal to Indiana. On the way west he stayed for a short period at Waynesville and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1816 arrived in Union county, this state, where he lived many years. Finally he came to Richmond and died here, in 1856. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a Whig, and was very active in the Society of Friends, of which he was a life-long and a useful member. He married Sarah Maxwell, also a native of New Jersey, and to them were born ten children.

The parents of Dr. Zaccheus Test were Samuel, Jr., and Hannah (Jones) Test. The father was the second child of Samuel and Sarah (Maxwell) Test, and was born in Salem, New Jersey, August 6, 1798. He accompanied the family on its removal to this state, and in the spring of 1835 he came to the vicinity of Richmond and embarked in the manufacture of woolen goods, near the well known "Test Mills." He departed this life in 1849, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He, too, was a devout and faithful Friend and aided materially in the work of the church. Of his seven sons, the Doctor is the second. The eldest, Josiah, died in 1864; William, Rufus and Oliver, all reside at present near the Test Mills; Erastus is professor of mathematics in Purdue University, at Lafayette; and Lindley M. is engaged in the insurance and real-estate business in Peru, Indiana.

Dr. Zaccheus Test was born in the village now called Quakertown, Union county, Indiana, September 13, 1828. After irregular attendance at the common schools he entered "Friends' Boarding School" (now Earlham College), at its opening, in 1847, and after a two-years course went to Haverford College, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1851. A year later he took up the study of medicine, being a student of Dr. William B. Smith, of Richmond, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1855. Poor health compelled him later to give up the profession. Having assisted in the organization of the institution, he became, in 1859, a member of the faculty of Earlham College, where for several years he was in charge of the classical department. In 1866 he accepted a position in Howland School, Union Springs, New York, where he remained till 1879.

During all these years the Doctor was closely occupied in study, especially in the line of the history and systems of philosophy. In 1861 or 1862, Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1874–5 it was his privilege to spend a year abroad, mostly at the University of Tubingen, southern Germany, occupying the vacations more or less in European travel. Returning by way of England, he was appointed, in 1879, supervisor of German in the public schools of

Richmond and served in that capacity up to the close of 1898. As an educator he has met with encouraging success. His heart and mind have been wholly in the great work, and he seems especially gifted by nature and training to lead and develop the mental faculties of the young.

In 1879 Dr. Test became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a year later was ordained a deacon. In 1883 he was admitted to the priesthood and for three years was the rector of the Connersville church. For fourteen years he has been the honorary assistant of St. Paul's parish in Richmond. Into religious work, as into everything else which he undertakes, he puts his whole soul and talents, and by the strength of his noble personality wields an influence for good that cannot be estimated.

In 1857 Dr. Test married Miss Elizabeth M. Pray, of Dublin, Wayne county, who died in 1870. Their two living children are Alice T. and Mrs. W. W. Gilford. Miss Alice is a graduate of the State University and of the State Normal School, and for several years has been a successful teacher in the schools of Richmond. In 1876 the Doctor married Miss Sarah Anthony, of Union Springs, New York, his present wife, a cousin of Miss Susan B. Anthony.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DEAL.

The life of a good man exerts a far-reaching influence, not only over his immediate associates, but, it may be, over the minds and lives of multitudes who have not directly enjoyed his companionship. It is when recalling the career of such a man as Benjamin F. Deal that one is reminded of the beautiful words of the poet, who speaks of

> "Those immortal dead who live again
> In minds made better by their presence, live
> In pulses stirred to generosity,
> In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
> For miserable aims that end with self."

The parents of Benjamin F. Deal, George and Mary (Morgan) Deal, were natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and spent their entire lives in that state, their attention being given to agriculture. The father had one brother who won fame as a statesman, and at one time was a member of congress from Pennsylvania. The mother's nephew, Senator John Sessney, was in the senate during President Lincoln's administration.

Born on the old homestead near Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1830, our subject passed his youth in the quiet pursuits of a country lad, and received his preliminary education in the common schools. Subsequently it was his privilege to attend the university at Lewisburg, where he completed his higher studies, and soon afterward he engaged in teaching. In 1854 he came to Indiana and, settling in Boston township, Wayne county,

he there conducted a general store for two or three years. Then, selling out, he came to Richmond, where he found employment as a clerk, and ultimately embarked in the grocery business on his own account, carrying on a store for about five years. From the time that he disposed of that business until his death he was actively and extensively engaged in the buying, packing and shipping of produce, in wholesale and retail quantities, his market for the same being chiefly in the east. He was a man of pronounced business ability, and by his energy, correct methods and absolute integrity and reliability, he won the high regard of all with whom he had financial dealings. He took an intelligent interest in public affairs, and was an ally of the Democratic party, though in no sense an office-seeker or politician. Religiously, he was a Baptist, and for years was an earnest worker in the First church of this city. He held various official positions in the congregation and was a zealous helper in the Sunday-school. He was summoned to his reward January 27, 1887, when he was still in his prime and ere the powers of his keen mind had suffered in the slightest degree from the inroads of old age. His memory is tenderly cherished in the hearts of his innumerable friends, whom he endeared to himself by many a deed of kindness and sympathy.

On the 30th of November, 1856, Mr. Deal married Miss Lucinda Williams, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Bennett) Williams, of Wayne county, Indiana. The father was a native of North Carolina, and in the early history of Indiana he accompanied John Williams, his father, to this state, settling near Albington, where he engaged in farming. He was successful and enterprising, and at the time of his death, in 1846, though he was then but forty-four years of age, he was the owner of two large and valuable farms. Six weeks, perhaps, covered the whole time of his school days, yet by study and persistent practice he became an exceptionally fine mathematician and penman and was well posted in the sciences and in general matters. He was an old-line Whig, and in religion was a consistent Methodist. His wife was an aunt of General Thomas Bennett, a well known military personage in the annals of this section. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, three sons and eight daughters. His maternal grandfather Philips was a Revolutionary soldier.

The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Deal, John T., was born August 6, 1857. He was graduated in the Richmond high school, and attended the business college of this city. His higher education was obtained in Earlham College, and subsequent to his leaving that institution he took up the study of law with Judge James Perry and the Hon. Henry U. Johnson. Having been admitted to the bar, he established an office and was very successfully engaged in practice for eight or ten years. In 1893 he retired from his pro-

fessional work, and has since given his time and attention to the management of a farm situated near the village of Boston, Wayne county, which includes farming lands to the amount of more than six hundred acres. He also attends to the management of his mother's interests. He is a young man possessing talent and energy, and is making a success of his agricultural labors. Robert W., the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Deal, was born June 15, 1859, and died when but nine months old. The youngest son, Otis F., whose history is given in following paragraphs, is likewise deceased.

OTIS F. DEAL.

There is something especially sad in the death of a young man who is in the full vigor of life and promise; and when the crushing news came to the friends of Otis F. Deal that he who had left them but a few hours before, the impersonation of manly strength and enthusiasm, had fallen at the touch of the fell distroyer, the blow was almost unbearable. Few young men in Richmond or in the employ of the Panhandle Railroad were more popular or respected, for he had a kind word for everybody and was always ready to lend a helping hand to a comrade or fellow traveler along life's journey.

In tracing the history of Otis F. Deal it is learned that his birth occurred April 28, 1868, and that he was thus less than twenty-three years of age when his happy useful career came to a close on that disastrous 25th of February, 1891, in the railroad accident at Hagerstown, Indiana. Yet he had accomplished infinitely more than most men of thirty or thirty-five, and had developed business qualities which would have done credit to one of twice his age and experience. As a student he was naturally gifted, and won the highest encomiums of his teachers. After completing his high-school work in Richmond he entered Earlham College, where, in addition to pursuing two distinct courses of study, he made up some preparatory work, and at the time of his graduation, in June, 1887, carried off the honors of the class of twenty-five members (the largest class ever graduated from the college) though he was the youngest person in the class.

Two weeks prior to his graduation he entered the employ of the Panhandle Railroad as a rod-man, and was rapidly promoted to more responsible positions. About two years before his death he was made engineer, having charge of a division from Indianapolis to Cincinnati and Logansport, and was in line for the superintendency, as his services were thoroughly appreciated by his superiors, who rightly judged him capable of occupying positions to which they would not have dreamed of calling any other man of his age and limited experience. As an instance of the remarkable confidence which they reposed in him, it may be cited that on one occasion he was sent to Indianapolis as a lobbyist, to prevent the passage of a measure detrimental to the

interests of the corporation, and that he succeeded in his intervention. Nor were his abilities confined to railroading affairs. He was the originator and prime mover in the American Tin Plate Company, of Elwood; in the Plate Glass Factory of the same town, and was associated with the Elwood Land Company. In the Plate Glass company and the Elwood Land Company he was a stockholder, and had been tendered the management of the first named plant, the matter not having been determined upon at the time of his death. When Gas City, Indiana, was a town of the future, Mr. Deal went there, as a civil engineer, and succeeded in laying out the place and in giving it a start toward prosperity. His exceptional ability made him in great demand, and his time was more than occupied by the innumerable enterprises which were constantly being urged upon his attention.

In the home and among his friends the lovable traits of character and disposition of Otis F. Deal shone forth undimmed. He was a loyal and dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a consistent Christian, and a more sincere friend is rarely met. From his youth he was an earnest, graceful, extemporaneous speaker, and he wielded the pen with a master hand, his thoughts being expressed in a clear-cut, happy manner. The best and noblest elements of manhood were exemplified in him, and thus, though he has passed from our vision, the memory of his upright, beautiful life remains.

HIRAM C. ELWELL.

This well known citizen is a leading and representative agriculturist of Washington township, Wayne county, where he was born October 11, 1843, and was reared in about the usual manner of farmer boys of his day, his education being obtained in the common schools. His parents, Eli and Elizabeth (De Camp) Elwell, were both natives of New York, the former born in Dutchess county, September 1, 1789, the latter born in Onondaga county, May 3, 1804. She came with her parents to Indiana and located near Brookville. Later her father, Richard De Camp, moved from Franklin county to Wayne county, where he remained a number of years but spent his last days in St. Joseph county. He was a representative of a prominent New England family, was broadminded and liberal in his views, and was a farmer by occupation. His children were Charles, Israel, Harry, Elizabeth, Mrs. Harriet Jeffries, Mrs. Christiana Kidd and Mrs. Olive Redfield.

Eli Elwell, father of our subject, was reared on a farm and received a good collegiate education, which he put to practical use as a teacher. Leaving his native state he went to Virginia in a carry-all, and after teaching school there for a time he proceeded to Ohio, where he had an uncle living. From there he came in his carry-all to Wayne county, Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of land, on which a two-story log house had been built,

an orchard set out and a few other improvements made. He taught one term of school here, but gave the greater part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with excellent success, becoming the owner of two hundred and fifty-six acres in the home farm, besides lands in Rush, Boone and Madison counties. He loaned money for many years and speculated extensively in notes and securities. After giving each of his children a home and helping them in other ways, he left at his death an estate valued at forty-five thousand dollars. Retiring from active labor in 1866, he removed to Milton, where he purchased a pleasant home and there spent the remainder of his days, dying March 4, 1875. His estimable wife survived him for some time and passed away in 1887. Politically he was a stanch Whig and later a Republican, but he never aspired to office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. However, he served as one of the three trustees of his township in early days and filled other local offices. In business affairs he was systematic and methodical, and as a civil engineer in laying out land for any purpose he always made a plat of it. He was a Universalist in religious faith, and was one of the most prominent and influential men of his community. His children were as follows: Mrs. Olive Williams; Mrs. Emma E. Marvin, who died June 18, 1899; Mrs. Hulda Murphy; Laura, who married F. Ferguson, now of Kansas, and died leaving two children; Horace, a prominent farmer of Rush county, Indiana; Mrs. Savanna Miller; and Hiram C., our subject.

Hiram C. Elwell assisted his father in the operation of the home farm during his boyhood and youth and remained at his parental home until his marriage in 1866. Two years of his married life was spent upon that farm, and at the end of that time he erected a house upon a tract of ninety-six acres given him by his father. To it he has since added until he now has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres ; the log cabin has been replaced by a large and substantial two-story frame residence ; good barns and outbuildings have also been erected, and he has successfully engaged in both farming and stock-raising. His pleasant home is situated four miles south of Milton and is one of the most desirable farms of the locality. Upon an adjoining tract which he purchased has been built a complete set of farm buildings, and this place is now occupied by his son. In political sentiment he is a stalwart Democrat.

In 1866 Mr. Elwell married Miss Julia Patterson, a daughter of John and Delilah (Beeson) Patterson. When young her father came to Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and for some years he was engaged in farming in Fayette county, where all his children by his first wife were born. Later he bought a fine farm in Shelby county, and, on disposing of that place, he removed to Tipton county, where he owned six or eight hundred acres of

land. At one time he was prosperous, but by endorsing the note of a pork-packer he lost heavily and this greatly reduced his estate. He was a strong Democrat in politics and a very prominent man in his community. He died in October, 1870, and the mother of Mrs. Elwell passed away in Fayette county in 1850. To them were born six children, named as follows: Mrs. Elmira Lowery, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Julia, wife of our subject; Jefferson C., now a resident of Greenfield, Indiana; Mrs. Jane Brattain, and Mrs. Letitia Cass, a widow, now a resident of Memphis, Tennessee. For his second wife Mr. Patterson wedded Miss Mary J. Legg, a daughter of Thomas Legg, of Fayette county, and to them were born four children: John M., H. Woodford, William and Mrs. Laura Brantal, of Tipton county. The second wife died eight months after his death. He was a genial, pleasant gentleman and an entertaining companion, was public-spirited and enterprising, and believed in always keeping abreast of the times.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elwell were born two children, but the elder, Frank V., died young. Wilbur, born April 27, 1868, is now engaged in farming on a portion of the homestead. He married Miss Catherine Thompson, a daughter of Miles Thompson, a farmer of Fayette county, and to them have been born two children: Marie, who is now attending school, and Glenn, at home.

JOHN L. RUPE.

A practitioner at the Richmond bar, John L. Rupe was born in Economy, Wayne county, Indiana, October 27, 1847, and is a son of Henry B. and Jane M. (Hervey) Rupe. The family originated in Germany and was first planted on American soil in Virginia. George Rupe, the grandfather of our subject, was born and reared in the Old Dominion, and in 1821 came to Wayne county, Indiana, where for a short time he engaged in the manufacture of hats. He then removed to Economy, where he continued in the same line of business for many years; he died in the early '60s, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. He married Margaret Baldwin and they had four children, namely: Catharine became the wife of Dr. Henry Carver; and both are now deceased; Henry B.; John L., a medical student, who died in early manhood; and Hamilton N., a pump manufacturer of Indianapolis.

Rev. Henry Baldwin Rupe, father of our subject, was for many years one of the most distinguished, influential and honored citizens of Wayne county. He was born in Blount county, Tennessee, June 23, 1821, and died in Richmond, June 28, 1897. When only six months old he was brought by his parents to Wayne county, and he spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Economy. He became a leader in public thought and action there and left the impress of his individuality upon the moral, intellectual and

material development of the town. In his youth he learned the hatter's trade under the direction of his father, and he followed the business for some time, but abandoned it in 1858 in order to devote his energies to other duties. He was endowed by nature with excellent oratorical gifts, and before attaining his majority gave much time to public speaking, devoting his attention to the discussion of slavery and temperance questions. Youthful enthusiasm, combined with strong mentality and a clear insight into the problems under discussion, made him a very forceful as well as entertaining speaker, and for years he delivered many public addresses throughout the country on liberty, temperance and popular education. He was a lover of freedom and an inflexible opponent of oppression. Injustice always stirred his indignation. He "loved righteousness and hated iniquity," was a man of broad humanitarian principles and gave his influence to all that would elevate his fellow men. In politics he acted with the Free-soil party until the organization of the Republican party, when the latter, which gave promise of larger service to the cause of freedom, received his support. The distinct character of his moral convictions made him a radical in politics and religion, but his radicalism was associated with a soundness of judgment and breadth of sympathy that kept him from fanatical extremes. During the civil war he was an ardent patriot and an enthusiastic supporter of the administration, while to the Union cause he contributed generously of his means and personal influence.

In the local interests of Economy, where he resided for almost forty years, he also took a deep and commendable interest, giving his co-operation and assistance to all measures for the general good. For many years he served as a member of the school board, and the cause of education in Economy found in him a warm friend. He served as justice of the peace for some time, and in 1862 was elected county treasurer, which position he filled for four years. In early life he united with the Wesleyan church, led to this step by the strong anti-slavery sentiment of that denomination. Not long afterward, however, further study and reflection led him to adopt the views of the Baptist church, with which he united, becoming a most active worker in the Sunday-school and along many lines of Christian labor. After several years devoted to public speaking on political and moral questions, many of his friends urged him to enter the ministry, and after considerable hesitation on his part he resolved to do so, and was ordained. He seldom accepted a regular pastorate, depending upon other means for a livelihood, but through the intervening years, until failing health caused his retirement, he seldom failed to fill some pulpit on the Sabbath and deliver the "glad tidings of great joy" to the people. A local paper said of him: "Besides the regular supply of several churches of his own faith, he was continually being called on to preach

at school-houses and churches in all parts of the county, to people of various denominations. It is doubtful if any other man in the county has been called on to speak in so many parts of it, or to so many congregations with beliefs differing from his own, as he was. As a speaker he was animated, sympathetic, impressive and magnetic. In Christian doctrine he was thoroughly evangelical; in denominational beliefs he was positive and unyielding; yet his Christian sympathies were so broad and his Christian character was so genuine that his denominational opinions were never a bar to the most cordial fellowship with all who possessed the spirit of Christ."

His home life was most ideal in nature and pleasant in character. He entertained exalted opinions of what the home should be and was most devoted to wife and children. On the 5th of October, 1843, Henry B. Rupe was united in marriage to Jane M., daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Hervey, and to them were born three sons and two daughters: Clarence M., a resident of Lima, Ohio; John L.; Mrs. J. W. Moore; Judson R.; and Mrs. S. S. Ford,—all of Richmond with the exception of the first named. In November, 1889, Rev. Henry B. Rupe was called upon to mourn the loss of her who for forty-five years had been his faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life. Later he was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Harriman, with whom his last years were peacefully and happily spent. Perhaps his dominant and most notable characteristic was his fidelity to truth and honor. He invariably sought the things that were "honest and of good repute." In the training of his children no precepts were so constantly or so urgently insisted on as those which concern sound and worthy character. He taught that honor and truthfulness were of such commanding worth that self-interest should never under any circumstances set them aside. A falsehood or a dishonorable deed with him was not only a sin; it was a disgrace. These principles were a standard by which he constantly estimated men, and to which he religiously held himself. Whatever else he might do or fail to do, he meant to be, in all his actions, right before God and man. His life was an inspiration to all who knew him and his memory remains to his friends and children as a blessed benediction of a noble and upright character. One who knew him long and intimately said he exemplified most completely the lines of Goldsmith:

> "On he moves to meet his latter end,
> Angels around befriending virtue's friend;
> Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
> While resignation gently cloves the way,
> And all his prospects brightening to the last,
> His heaven commences ere the world be past."

The family of this honored man is well represented by John L. Rupe, a successful and distinguished lawyer of Richmond, whose marked abilities

have gained him prestige among those who are devoting their energies to the legal profession. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native town of Economy, and then went with his parents to Centerville, where he remained for ten years. He acquired a good English education in the public schools, and was engaged in business with his father in the county treasurer's office from 1862 until 1867. In the latter year he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1868. In 1868 he was deputy auditor of the county, and in 1870 was elected district attorney, filling the position most acceptably for two years, when, in 1872, he was re-elected. He served in that capacity until 1873, when the office was abolished by act of the legislature, doing away with the common-pleas system.

In March, 1872, Mr. Rupe removed to Richmond, where he has since made his home. In 1875 he was elected city attorney, holding the office for eight years. With the exception of a single year he has served as county attorney a period of twelve consecutive years, and his long continuance in office is unmistakable evidence of his ability as a practitioner and of his unwavering fidelity to duty. In 1883 he was elected mayor of Richmond for a two-years term, and his administration was most progressive, the affairs of the city being ably and systematically managed. For a quarter of a century he has been connected with most of the important litigation tried in the Wayne circuit, and his clientage has been very extensive. During that time he has been in several partnership relations. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Hon. Henry C. Fox, under the firm name of Fox & Rupe, which connection was continued until the former was elected to the bench. In 1879 he became a partner with William Dudley Foulke, and the firm of Foulke & Rupe continued in active practice until 1887, when the senior partner retired to private life. Subsequently Mr. Rupe became associated in practice with Charles H. Burchenal under the firm name of Burchenal & Rupe, which relation was continned until 1894. Through the last five years Mr. Rupe has been alone in practice, and has met with gratifying success in his professional labors. Since 1890 he has been solicitor for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. His knowledge of law is comprehensive, embracing an understanding of nearly every department of jurisprudence. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application, and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. As an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements. The utmost care and precision characterizes his preparation

of a case and have made him one of the most successful attorneys in Richmond.

Mr. Rupe has been twice married. On the 1st of August, 1867, he wedded Lucy Schlagle, of Centerville, who died in November, 1871. In January, 1875, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma Strattan, of Richmond. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, loyal to the best interests of the city, state and nation, and during the civil war patriotically responded to the country's call for troops. Although only fifteen years of age, he served from May until November, 1864, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and is now a member of Sol. Meredith Post, G. A. R., of Richmond. He is a very prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, in Indianapolis Consistory. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, contributes liberally to its support and does all in his power to promote its growth and work. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party, and his firm belief in its principles prompts him to advocate its cause on many occasions. He is a man of well rounded character, his varied interests having produced a symmetrical development; and while his energies are chiefly given to his business he is a valued factor in the church, fraternal and social circles, where his upright life and genial temperament make him a general favorite.

JACOB RIDGE.

Fayette county's well-known and popular county recorder, Jacob Ridge, is a veteran of the civil war and bears an honorable record for brave service in the cause of freedom and union, and in the paths of peace he has also won an enviable reputation through the sterling qualities which go to the making of a good citizen and trustworthy official.

Mr. Ridge was born February 27, 1838, near London, in county Kent, England, and is a son of John and Jane (Clark) Ridge, also natives of the same place, who emigrated with their family of three children to the United States in 1839 and first located in Ripley county, Indiana. In 1852 they came to Fayette county and settled on a farm sontheast of Connersville, where they remained two years. During the following five years the father followed his chosen occupation of farming on a place two miles south of the city, and for the same length of time cultivated another farm five miles southwest of Connersville. He then purchased a farm in Union county, upon which he made his home until called from this life in 1886, at the age of eighty-five years. He came to this country in limited circumstances, and at first engaged in farming upon rented land, but, being an industrious, enterprising and economical manager, he at length became the possessor of a good

place of his own. He was well posted on the leading questions and issues of the day, took an active interest in political affairs, and voted first with the Whig and later with the Republican party. In religious faith he was a Baptist, having united with the church of that denomination in England, as did also the mother of our subject. She died in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1846.

Being brought to this country during his infancy Jacob Ridge spent the first fifteen years of his life in Ripley county, and then came with the family to Fayette county. In 1862, in response to the president's call for more troops, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years or until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and with his command he participated in twenty-three battles. He was all through the Atlanta campaign, during which time he was under fire for one hundred days. From his first engagement at Chickamauga, June 1, 1863, until hostilities ceased, he was always found at his post of duty, never losing a day, as he fortunately escaped wounds and sickness. He was a brave and fearless soldier, and when the war ended and his services were no longer needed he was honorably discharged June 14, 1865.

After spending one year upon his father's farm in Union county, Mr. Ridge came to Fayette county, and during the following year was engaged in farming in Jennings township. In 1873 he removed to a farm in the eastern part of the county, on which he continued to reside until taking charge of the poor asylum March 10, 1875. For four years he held that position and then removed to Connersville, where he has since made his home, doing various things for a living. He was a member of the police force of the city for four years, and in 1894 was elected county recorder of Fayette county, the duties of which office he assumed in October of 1896. So creditably did he fill the position that he was re-elected in 1898 for another four-years term and is the present incumbent. He is a stanch Republican in politics and when first nominated there were seven candidates in the field, but he was renominated without opposition, a fact which plainly testifies to his popularity and efficient service.

In 1873 Mr. Ridge wedded Miss Mary A. Hensley, of Connersville, and to them has been born one son, Albert C., who is now connected with the Connersville Furniture Company. Mr. Ridge is an earnest and consistent Christian gentleman, a member of the Baptist church prior to the civil war, but is now a Methodist. Socially, he is a member of Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R. Although he received but eighteen months' schooling, he is a remarkably well-informed man, being a great reader and close observer of men and events. He also possessed a wonderfully retentive memory and has given special attention to the study of history, not only of this country but

also of foreign lands. His parents, too, had good memories. Wherever known Mr. Ridge is held in high regard, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

FRANCIS T. ROOTS.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is a particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of this place where his entire life has been passed and has so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of Fayette county. An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state, to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make a prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He is connected with the financial interests of Connersville, with its manufacturing and mercantile affairs, and at the same time is representing his district in the law-making body of the state, where he has acquitted himself most ably, reflecting credit upon his district. He also belongs to a family whose name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of his country's history.

Francis T. Roots was born in Connersville, July 17, 1857, his father being Philander H. Roots, who for many years was one of the most active and enterprising business men of the Whitewater valley. The family is of English origin and was founded in America at an early day by ancestors who sought in the New World the freedom from persecution which they experienced in the Old World. About 1846 Philander H. Roots removed from his old home in Oxford, Ohio, to Connersville, and here established and operated the woolen mills which for a long time flourished in this locality. In addition to excellent business qualifications he possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity, and when the water-wheel in the mill wore out he endeavored to replace it by one of his own invention which in its operation suggested and led to the invention of the Roots' rotary blower, which is now in use throughout the world and won him international fame. In this work, as, in fact, throughout his business career, he was actively associated with his brother, Francis M., and they at length produced the rotary blower now universally used in foundries, and established a manufactory for placing it upon the market. Many valuable inventions and improvements were added to the force blower from time to time, and the business grew to enormous proportions, returning to the owners a princely fortune. The foundry is still conducted under the name of The P. H. & F. M. Roots Company and is the

largest concern of the kind in the world. A number of first premiums have been awarded the rotary blower at international expositions,—at Paris in 1867, at Vienna in 1873, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In addition to his connection with the extensive foundry, P. H. Roots was one of the charter members of the Connersville Hydraulic Company and served as its president from 1865 until his death in 1879. He was also a charter member of the First National Bank and its president from 1872 until 1879. One of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church, he took a very active part in its work, and was trustee and elder up to the time of his demise.

Francis T. Roots, his son, and one of the most capable business men of Connersville, attended the public schools of the city and later entered Chickering Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with honor, winning two gold medals for proficiency in scholarship, one for mathematics and the other for sciences. His literary education completed, he began reading law under the direction of the law firm of Snow & Kumler, of Cincinnati, and completed his legal and business training just prior to the death of his father, in 1879. He has never practiced law, but his legal knowledge has proved of great benefit to him in the management of his extensive business interests. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade when elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Connersville, at the age of twenty-two years, continuing in that position until 1892, when he was chosen for the presidency. His able administration of the affairs of the bank was manifested in its prosperous career. The safe and commendable policy which has followed insured it a liberal patronage, and throughout this section of the state it has long been regarded as one of the most reliable and substantial banking institutions in Indiana. Mr. Roots is a man of resourceful business ability and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, so that his connection with any enterprise is an assurance that the desired outcome will be attained. He has been the treasurer of The P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, and is now president of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, and has an interest in the Natural Gas Company, in the Mount, Roots & Burrows Company and other manufactories. He also possesses considerable inventive genius and owns valuable letters patent, chief among which is his triple-sign patent, in which he retains an interest.

The history of the triple-sign patent is one of intense interest. The inventor, Theo. Heinemann, an old friend and school-mate of Mr. Roots, had made several attempts to interest others in his invention; but, they failing, he came to his old friend, Mr. Roots, and presented the matter to him, and promptly Mr. Roots formed a co-partnership with Mr. Heinemann for the manufacture of the signs. Their success has been marvelous, they hav-

ing made over one hundred thousand dollars' worth on an investment of less than ten thousand dollars. The signs are used in all parts of the world, having one order from one firm in Liverpool of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and future prospects are very bright. The triple sign is a sign which can be read from three points of view, and changes reading as the position of the reader changes.

Mr. Roots takes a deep interest in political affairs, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party. There is an obligation of citizenship resting upon every individual which too many of our business men disregard, but Mr. Roots, with a full appreciation of his duty and a patriotic love for his country, keeps well informed on the issues affecting the weal or woe of the nation, and gives an earnest support to all measures which he believes for the public good. In sympathy with the principles of the "grand old party," he has served as chairman of the sixth district of the Lincoln League of the state of Indiana, and was also elected to the convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1892. He served twice as vice-president of the Indiana State Board of Commerce; was chairman of the convention that framed the call for the first monetary convention held at Indianapolis in 1896, and has been a delegate to each of the conventions since that time. In 1896 he was elected to the state legislature to represent the counties of Fayette and Henry, receiving a larger majority of votes than any other candidate on the ticket. In 1898 he was again elected by a large majority to represent the counties of Fayette and Wayne, and was appointed by the governor chairman of the state appropriations committee for the legislature of 1899, which had much to do with the recommendation of the expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars for the penal, benevolent and educational institutions of the state. He was also the author of the bill which provided for the appointment of the commission on state appropriations of 1897, of which he was chairman, as herein above referred to, and he has had the honor of nominating two United States senators, Fairbanks and Beveridge, an honor seldom accorded a state legislator. His name is now mentioned in connection with the office of lieutenant-governor of the state.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Francis T. Roots and Miss Sallie M. Heilman, daughter of Hon. William Heilman, ex-congressman, of Evansville, Indiana. They now have one son, Clarence S. Their beautiful home is one of the finest residences in Connersville, and its furnishings are all that wealth can procure and a refined taste suggest. Quaint literature, choice statuary and valuable paintings and pictures add to the attractiveness of the home, which is at all times pervaded with an air of hospitality that makes it the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Roots and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder and trustee,

and every measure or movement intended to promote the welfare of Connersville receives his hearty indorsement and co-operation. He is regarded as one of the ablest financiers of the state, as a patriotic citizen, and is public-spirited in an eminent degree. In all the relations of life he has always been faithful and true, and in his life-work, eventful and varied as it has been, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil-doing darkens his honored pathway.

JOSEPH C. RATLIFF.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Wayne county, which has been his home for more than three-score years and ten. He began his remarkable career in the early pioneer epoch of the county, and throughout the years which have since come and gone has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by comparatively few men. He is of the highest type of business man, and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and abilities have achieved results that awaken the wonder and admiration of those who know them.

Joseph C. Ratliff was born in Wayne township, near the city of Richmond, on the 6th of July, 1827, being a son of Cornelius and Mary (Kindley) Ratliff. On the maternal side he is of German lineage, and on the paternal side is of English descent. Tradition says that his remote ancestors lived in the north of England near what is known, even to-day, as the Red Cliffs. One of the family became a member of parliament and was known as Redcliff, which name, in the course of time, was changed to Radcliffe, the present English spelling. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was James Ratliff, a native of England, who, according to tradition, came to America with William Penn and was present at the signing of the treaty made with the Indians under the famous old elm tree that stood on the site of the present city of Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, with which organization his family had been identified from the beginning.

Joseph Ratliff, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, and married Mary Fletcher, by whom he had four sons,—one of whom removed to Pennsylvania, another remained in North Carolina, a third came west, and the grandfather of our subject became a resident of Indiana in 1810. He made the journey westward with his family and spent his remaining days in Wayne county, where he died in 1828 at the age of seventy-four years. He was a very prominent and influential member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the committee that opened the New Gar-

den quarterly meeting of Friends in 1811. He married Elizabeth Charles, and had a family of six daughters and two sons.

Cornelius Ratliff, the younger son, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 25, 1798, and in 1810 came with his father to the territory of Indiana, locating on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a half mile northwest of Richmond. His father secured that land by obtaining a patent from the government and paying a dollar and a quarter per acre. It had been entered by another man, but had not been improved to any extent. Indians were far more numerous in the neighborhood than white settlers, and the district was an unbroken wilderness of heavy timber. This was six years before the city of Richmond was laid out and six years before Indiana was admitted to the Union. In all the hardships and trials of frontier life which fell to the lot of the family Cornelius Ratliff shared, and in the arduous task of developing a new farm he bore his part. He was only twelve years of age at the time of the arrival of the family in Wayne county, and on the old homestead he was reared, and there also spent his mature years, inheriting the property upon his father's death. Owing to the new condition of the country his educational privileges were necessarily limited, but he became an extensive reader and thus gained a broad fund of knowledge. His favorite volumes were Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts and Cowper's Task. Of the writings of the prophet Isaiah, he was also very fond, because of their sublime and poetic nature. Later in life much of his leisure was spent in reading religious books and papers, and he alse kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day.

He made farming his life occupation and as early as 1822 established a nursery, the first one in this part of the country. His catalogue embraced nearly all the known varieties of fruit of his day, and it was with great joy that he secured a new variety to add to his stock. He continued in the nursery business, in connection with his farming operations, for thirty-two years, and no man in the county was more entitled to honor and respect for his honesty and integrity in business. He was married June 12, 1822, to Mary Kindley, of Waynesville, Ohio, and they became parents of ten children, five of whom are living. His home was always noted for its hospitality, and no needy one was ever turned from his door empty-handed. It was in his church work, however, that the true life of Cornelius Ratliff shone forth with greatest brilliancy. He attended all the meetings of the Friends, and in forty years was never absent from his place in the house of worship except on three occasions, unless away from home. His was a noble Christian life, illumined by all the Christian virtues. During the last six years of his earthly pilgrimage he suffered from blindness, but bore the affliction uncomplainingly. He died June 18, 1890, in his ninety-second year, dropping asleep in

the old home where he had resided for four-score years, but his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew him, and his influence is still potent for good.

On the old family homestead, settled by his grandfather and subsequently owned by his father, Joseph C. Ratliff was reared, remaining there until twenty-five years of age. In his youth he attended the district schools of the neighborhood through the winter season, while in the summer months he aided in the labors of the farm. Later he was a student in the Richmond Academy, but in 1848 he put aside his text-books and began teaching, which profession he followed through the winter, and again gave his attention to plowing, planting and harvesting from spring until fall. Desiring, however, to enter another walk of life, he pursued the study of dentistry with Dr. Webster, of Richmond, for a year, after which he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Plummer, of Richmond. In the years 1851 and 1852 he was a student in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, after which he engaged in the practice of dentistry and surgery in Richmond for two years. In 1854 he became engaged in the manufacture of paper, in company with Miles J. Shinn and Timothy Thistlethwaite, under the firm name of the Hoosier Paper Manufacturing Company, but the following year traded his interest in the business for a farm three miles west of the city. He next worked at the carpenter's trade for one year, and for a similar period followed the millwright's trade, after which he removed to his farm, comprising eighty-two acres. He transformed this into a very valuable and richly productive tract and carried on agricultural pursuits for seventeen years, or until 1872.

During this period he served as justice of the peace and held other local offices in Center township, Wayne county, and was also an enrolling officer during the war. In 1872 he removed to a farm west of the old family homestead in Wayne township, and there erected a residence and barn and made other substantial improvements, his property eventually becoming one of the best farms of the locality. It continued to be his place of abode until May, 1888, and he managed his business interests so capably that they yielded him a substantial financial income. He was also called upon to settle many estates and act as guardian for many minors. At the time of this writing he is guardian for three insane people and has had several others under his charge.

In 1888 Mr. Ratliff removed to Richmond, and since that time has been actively associated with many of the leading business enterprises of the city. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Wayne Farmers' Insurance Company, of Richmond, was formerly vice-president of the Union National Bank, which he aided in organizing, and was also a director in the First National

Bank. For twenty-four years he was president, superintendent and treasurer of Wayne County Turnpike Company, which was capitalized for thirty-nine thousand dollars, and which owned the national road until 1894, when it was sold. Mr. Ratliff is a man of splendid business and executive ability and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His wise counsel and sound judgment have also been active factors in the successful management of other interests aside from business, and as trustee of Purdue University, of Lafayette, Indiana, he contributed not a little to its success. For seven years he was the efficient and honored president of the board of trustees of that institution of learning and for three years was president of the State Horticultural Society. Through these channels, as well as in other ways, he has promoted the interests of the farmer and fruit-raiser, and at all times he is alert in his efforts to improve the conditions of all lines of business, that the country may thereby become more prosperous and that all people may enjoy more of the comforts of life.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ratliff is a Republican and is a zealous advocate of the policy and principles of his party. In 1875 he was chosen to represent Wayne county in the state legislature, and while acting in that capacity was a member of the committee on education and sinking fund. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend and he does all in his power for its advancement. He is a prominent Mason, is past master of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M.; belongs to King Solomon Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., and to Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He is past grand of White Water Lodge, I. O. O. F., and represented the local lodge in the grand lodge of the state in 1854. He is a member and treasurer of the Indiana Yearly Meeting and one of its active representatives.

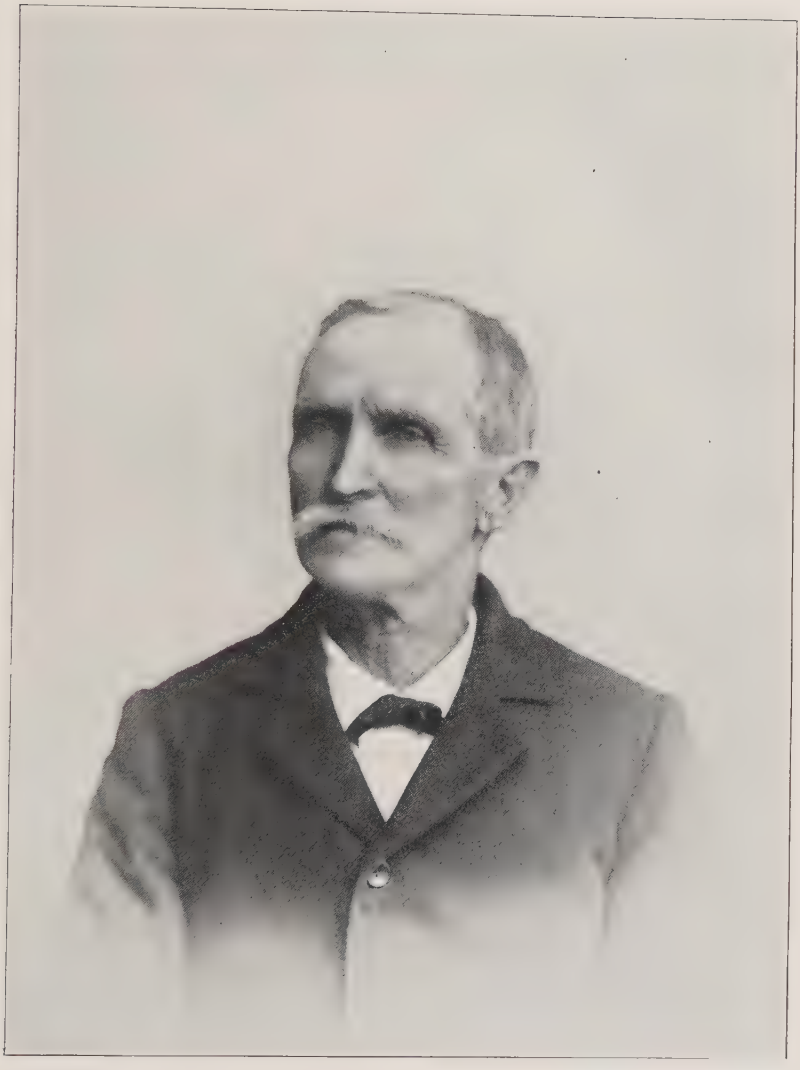
The last event to be mentioned, but by no means the least important, in the life of Mr. Ratliff, occurred October 9, 1852, when was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary F. Crawford, of Richmond, a daughter of Daniel B. Crawford. They had six children, four of whom are living, namely: Horace C., a farmer of Center township, Wayne county; Walter S., who resides on a farm adjoining his brother's; Benjamin S., a confectioner of Piqua, Ohio; and Laura C., at home. A man of domestic tastes, Mr. Ratliff has ever found his chief interest centering in his home and family, and has done all in his power to promote the happiness of wife and children. In every position which in his eventful life he has been called upon to fill, he has been highly successful. As a business man he is upright, reliable and honorable. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly regarding his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position. In those finer traits of character, which attract and endear man to man in ties of friendship,

he is royally endowed. Few men have more devoted friends than he, and none excels him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of his confidence and friendship.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

Hon. John S. Martin was born November 24, 1835, on the farm upon which he now resides. His parents were Stephen and Sarah (Wilson) Martin, natives of South Carolina, in the vicinity of Charleston. Stephen Martin came to Franklin connty, Indiana, in 1810, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land where Brookville is now situated and upon which our subject now lives. Two brothers, George and William, accompanied him, and after about three years spent in Franklin county they moved to Fayette county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Stephen Martin was born March 7, 1783, and was of hardy constitution, well fitted to withstand the hardships of pioneer life. He began with the determination to make for himself and family a home and comfortable living in the wilderness of Indiana, and right well did he succeed. At the outset he cut poles and erected a comfortable cabin, which sheltered his family many years. There he instilled habits of thrift and industry into the young minds of his children, not forgetting that example is better than precept, with the result that he prospered above his expectations and acquired a neat property which placed him in most comfortable circumstances. He was a man of intelligence and was well posted upon all general topics of his time, upon many of which he was considered authority. He was actuated by generous impulses and was inclined to let those around him feel the warmth of his hospitality, dealing in deeds not words. In religion he was a Universalist, and he lived the liberal faith he professed and believed. He was twice married, his first wife being Anise Corner, to whom he was united March 12, 1801. Their children were: Elizabeth, born in October, 1803, married William Stoops; Edy, born November 15, 1805, married John Stoops; Amos D., born October 15, 1810, is deceased, having been county commissioner and a merchant; William, born January 24, 1812; Daniel C., born September 14, 1815; Stephen, born September 18, 1816; Eliza Jane, born July 5, 1822, was the wife of John Warren. All of these children are dead. The second marriage was with Sarah Wilson and was solemnized in January, 1833. She was born June 6, 1802, and died February 11, 1888. Her children were: John S., born November 24, 1835; Patty Annie, born June 10, 1838, now deceased; and Charles B., born May 28, 1841. Her father came to this county in 1810 and settled near the farm of Stephen Martin. Stephen Martin died on his farm, May 5, 1846.

John S. Martin received his education in the common schools, and at



John L. Martin

the death of his father took entire charge of the farm, although he was but sixteen years old. His father was possessed of five hundred acres of land at his death, and of this our subject inherited but one-ninth. He had a warm feeling for the old homestead, however, and purchased the interest of the other heirs, thus coming into possession of the entire place. By persistent energy and the display of considerable foresight he was enabled to succeed in this venture, and in 1876 he put up a fine brick building to replace the old one of logs. He also rebuilt the outbuildings and placed the farm under a high state of cultivation, making it one of the best in Brookville township and a model in all respects.

Mr. Martin was married October 21, 1863, to Sallie, daughter of James and Emeline Jones, natives of Maryland. Mrs. Martin was one of eight children, namely: William T., of Chicago; Samuel J., of this city; Anna D., wife of Dr. John B. Davis; Sallie; Rhoda J., wife of Harman Calpha, of Elwood, Indiana; Josie, wife of Alonzo Hays, of Blooming Grove; Amanda, wife of John Webb, of Metamora; and Mary, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children of their own, but have given their love and care to three orphans,—Willie Beutel, Josie Martin and Victor Hugo Tettenborn. These children have received all the benefit of a liberal education and well appointed home, and it has been the constant aim of the foster parents to bring them up to lives of honor and usefulness. On March 15, 1899, Victor Hugo enlisted in the regular army and is now stationed at the barracks at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Martin is a man of splendid endowments and keeps in close touch with all matters of public importance. He is one of the prime movers and contributors in the building and support of the West Fork Methodist Episcopal church, which was erected in 1889, and of which he is a member. He has voted the Democratic ticket since 1856, and was elected to the Indiana legislature, by a handsome majority, in 1875, serving until 1876. In 1890 he was elected by the legislature a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. He was appointed by Governor Matthews, in 1896, as trustee of Purdue University, a position he still fills. He was made an Odd Fellow when twenty-one years of age, and is still an honored member of the fraternity.

DANFORD LA FUZE.

The La Fuze family, of which the subject of this sketch is a representative, is one of the oldest and largest families in Union county, Indiana. Danford La Fuze is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Immel) La Fuze. Samuel La Fuze was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1805, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Harper) La Fuze, the former of English

and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent, both born in Pennsylvania. The fathers of both Samuel La Fuze, Sr., and Eleanor Harper came with their families from Pennsylvania to Indiana in the year 1814, before Indiana had attained the dignity of statehood, and settled in Center township, Union county, a mile and a half northeast of Liberty. The senior Samuel La Fuze was a weaver by trade, but after coming to Indiana devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Samuel, Jr., was a carpenter and spent some years at that work in Union county. At the time of his marriage he bought a farm and settled on it, and carried on farming the rest of his life. March 26, 1840, he married Elizabeth Immel, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Immel, the Immel family having come to Union county, Indiana, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1830, and settled in Brownsville township. Mr. Immel had passed the seventieth mile-post at the time of death, and his wife was over ninety when she died. The Immel homestead has since passed into other hands, and now only one of their children, Catherine, wife of B. F. Coddington, lives in Brownsville township.

When he started out in life for himself Samuel La Fuze, the father of the subject of this sketch, had only a small amount of means, but he was a man of pluck and energy, and he soon showed that he could both make and save money. He acquired a fine farm, four hundred acres in extent, which was the homestead, and besides it he owned other property, frequently buying and selling. His political views were those advocated by the Republican party, and he was always active in promoting the best interests of his party, though never seeking official honors for himself. His death occurred December 13, 1887, and up to within six years of that time he had a strong and vigorous constitution. He managed his own affairs to the last, at different times assisting his children, and he arranged his affairs in such a manner that all was settled quietly and without any litigation. He was a member of the Christian church, and throughout his life was a Christian in deed as well as name. His widow still survives him and is now seventy-eight years of age, clear in mind and vigorous in strength for one of her age. Their children, in order of birth, are as follows: Mary, wife of S. A. Martin, of Liberty, Indiana; Ellen, wife of Alexander Creek, died at the age of thirty-five years; Samuel Monroe, a farmer of Harrison township, Union county; William Henry, a farmer of the same township; Leonidas Homer, also of that township; Lucy, wife of T. J. Bennett, Harrison township; Danford, whose name forms the heading of this sketch; Oliver P., Liberty, Indiana; and George E., on the old home farm.

Danford La Fuze was born on his father's farm in Brownsville township, Union county, Indiana, December 19, 1860, and remained a member of the home circle until the time of his marriage, which event occurred June

13, 1888, the lady of his choice being Miss Myrtle Kitchel, daughter of John and Susannah (Patterson) Kitchel, of Harrison township, Union county, where she was born February 11, 1869.

Since his marriage Mr. La Fuze has occupied his present farm. He received eighty acres as his part of his father's estate and he has since added to it by the purchase of another eighty-acre tract, paying therefor ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre. He has carried forward the work of improvement and has developed his land into a first-class farm in every respect. He utilizes each year about fifty acres in the cultivation of corn and fall wheat and keeps a high grade of stock, his herd of fine cattle numbering about twenty-five head. He has also for several years taken a pride in his poultry, keeping thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens, which he finds a profitable breed. An important feature of his place is its water system, a windmill furnishing the power by which the water is taken to places where used. In short, everything about the farm shows thrift and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. La Fuze have four children, namely: Hattie Belle, Herbert Earl, Frank Ernest and Goldie Mabel.

Like his honored father, Mr. La Fuze harmonizes with the Republican party and the principles advocated by it. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

THOMAS D. EVANS.

Thomas Davis Evans, a prominent attorney of Liberty, Indiana, and well known throughout the state, was ushered into life in Decatur, Newton county, Mississippi, August 17, 1840, and there spent the early years of his childhood. When he was seven years old his mother died, leaving three little children. His father, Dr. Thomas E. Evans, was born and reared in Bath, England; was educated at Oxford; came to America when a young man and at Philadelphia won great honors as a physician. From there he went south, where he met and married Miss Sarah Yerby, a native of Alabama and a representative of a historic family of that state. After her death he married again and moved to Vicksburg, and in 1853 went to New Orleans. On account of the great cholera epidemic that year he sent his family north, himself remaining in New Orleans and caring for the sick in the hospitals. After several months spent in hospital work he started to join his family, who were at Gallatin, Tennessee, but at Vicksburg was stricken with the dread disease and died there July 31, 1853. He was buried with the honors of Freemasonry. While he had a large practice and was untiring in his efforts to relieve the sick and afflicted, he was liberal and generous to a fault and he died a poor man, the heritage of a good name being all the fortune he left to his family.

Thomas Davis Evans, when a youth, secured a position as clerk in a

store and in that way provided for his own support and that of the two younger children, his stepmother meantime having married. After clerking in several stores, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Gallatin Examiner. In the meantime, June 7, 1860, he married, at Gallatin, Miss Mollie Johnson, daughter of James S. Johnson, mayor of that place.

Mr. Evans had for a neighbor in Gallatin Joseph S. Fowler, later United States senator, then president of Howard Female Institute, in which Mrs. Evans was educated. It was largely due to the influence of this gentleman that Mr. Evans when he became a voter espoused the cause of the Republican party. The majority of his friends and neighbors, however, were rebels, and at the outbreak of the civil war he took sides with the Union. At the beginning of hostilities he took his family and went into the mountains of east Tennessee, where he remained until Gallatin became a military post, commanded by Brigadier-General E. A. Payne, when he returned and subsequently secured a position in the United States quartermaster department as military storekeeper, an important position, which he held until the close of the war, sometimes having in his charge millions of dollars' worth of stores. This position gave him a wide acquaintance among military men.

While acting as storekeeper Mr. Evans took up the study of law, and at the close of the war was examined and admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Tennessee, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of his profession at Alexandria, same state. He soon built up a large practice which extended, during the years immediately following the war, throughout Sumner, Wilson, Davidson and Smith counties, and in connection with his legal work he was active in political campaigns, stumping for the Republican party.

In 1870 Mr. Evans came north, locating first at Mansfield, Ohio, and shortly afterward came over into Indiana, settling in Albion, Noble county. In 1879 he removed from the latter place to Liberty, Indiana, all the while continuing the practice of his profession. At Liberty he soon became prominent at the bar, and has been connected with many important litigations, his practice reaching into the higher courts of the state. For ten years he was county attorney of Union county, and it was during his incumbency of that office that the court-house and poor-house were built. His activity in political lines has taken him into every county in the state, where he has addressed Republican gatherings. He is still conducting a large and lucrative practice.

August 31, 1863, Mr. Evans' first wife died, and a few years later he married again. His second wife died previous to his removal to Liberty, and he wedded his present companion, Miss Lucretia Julien, at Tiffin, Ohio. His first wife left one child, Mollie, now the wife of James A. Murphy, of

Richmond, Indiana; and the children of his second wife, three in number, are: Thomas D., a hotel-keeper of Berlin, Wisconsin; Carrie, widow of James F. Copeland, who died in 1898; and Carl R., an attorney with Crawford & Crawford, Dallas, Texas. He has no children by his present wife.

ELIAS P. SCOTT.

Elias P. Scott was born February 19, 1841, on the homestead farm where he now resides, in Harrison township, Wayne county, his parents being James C. and Sarah (Willets) Scott. The former was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1797; the latter was born in 1806, and their marriage was celebrated in 1826. In the spring of 1813 James C. Scott came to Wayne county, Indiana, with his father, John Scott, and William Scott, a younger brother, cleared a few acres of ground and built a log cabin. In the fall they returned to Kentucky for the rest of the family. John and Mary Scott, in the fall of 1813, took up their residence on section 5, Harrison township. They encountered many difficulties and hardships during the first few months. They had to leave their cabin and go to a block-house that was about two miles distant, on account of depredations of Indians, a number of times. So dense was the forest at that time that the only way of finding the various settlements was by the aid of blazed trees. Wild grape-vines grew luxuriantly in the rich soil of the locality and added to the difficulty of travel by sending their twining branches across the paths.

James C. Scott built a log house on the farm now owned by our subject, and this was later replaced by a frame building, while the present residence on the homestead is the finest in Harrison township. The grandfather lived only long enough to see a portion of the beautiful landscape freed from timber and the cleared ground transformed into rich fields, the remainder of that labor falling to the lot of James C. Scott, who cleared the west half of the farm, embracing two hundred acres of land. His son, whose name introduces this sketch, now has in his possession the two parchment register certificates given to his father and grandfather, and signed by James Madison, thus transferring the property to them. James C. Scott died upon the farm in 1854, but his widow survived him until 1880, and passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. Her father was a native of Virginia, who, on emigrating to Indiana, took up his residence on Green's Fork, Wayne county. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Scott, namely: John M., Amanda E., Melissa A., Lewis, Levi W., Mary R., Elias P., Sarah J., Alice P. and Vashti. Only two of this large family now survive, Elias P. and Alice, who is the wife of Dr. Albert Southworth, of Los Angeles, California.

In the common schools of Wayne county Mr. Scott of this review obtained his education, and when twenty-one years of age he began operat-

ing the home farm for an interest in the crops. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits, and is accounted one of the most progressive, enterprising and practical farmers of the community. All the conveniences and accessories of the model farm are found upon his place, and its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision.

He was married September 30, 1862, to Miss Mary L. Goodwin, who was born in New Castle, Indiana, November 21, 1844, a daughter of Richard and Catharine (Kinsey) Goodwin. Eight children have been born of their union: Attie, wife of Charles Savage, of Centerville; James, of Jacksonburg, Indiana; Richard, who is living on the adjoining farm; Katherine, wife of Joseph Burroughs, living on a farm one mile south of Jacksonburg; William, of Jacksonburg; Fred E., John and Frank, at home. Mrs. Scott's father, Richard Goodwin, was at an early day engaged in the pork-packing business, and later conducted a dry-goods store. He was a prominent man, influential and progressive, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Reared in New Castle, Indiana, he died in that place December 23, 1848, and some years later his widow, who was a native of Wayne county, married J. G. Welch, of New Castle. They had six children, Tidia, deceased, William, Nicholas, Jennie, Catherine and John. Mrs. Welch died in 1873.

In his political affiliations Mr. Scott has been a life-long Republican, and in 1882 was elected township trustee, in which position he served for two terms. Both he and his wife are members of the Disciples' church, and Mr. Scott has been active in its support and filled a number of its official positions. Since the organization of Harrison township representatives of the Scott family have been among its substantial leading citizens, and he of whom we write shows the same generous spirit of hospitality and progressiveness which has characterized the ancestral line from the early days.

CHARLES S. LEWIS.

Honored and respected by all, Charles Sumner Lewis has been for several years prominently identified with public affairs of Fayette county, and is now serving as deputy sheriff. He was born in Andersonville, Franklin county, Indiana, April 13, 1856, but in the fall of the same year was brought by his parents, Moses and Eliza J. (Carter) Lewis, to Fayette county, where he has since made his home with the exception of four years.

His father, Moses Lewis, was born near Andersonville, Franklin county, February 5, 1830, a son of John and Susannah (Barber) Lewis, and grandson of David Lewis, a life-long resident of east Tennessee and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who contributed a large amount of money to the cause, for which he received nothing. He owned and operated a gristmill, which was considered very large for those times, the products of which he

gave to the army. Like the other representatives of the family, he was a Whig in politics. John Lewis, grandfather of our subject, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and in 1812 came with a large colony from that section to Indiana, settling first on Salt creek, where he assisted in putting down the first salt well in Franklin county. Later he removed to Andersonville, the same county, where he died in 1864, at the age of sixty-six years. He owned a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Whig in politics and a Quaker in religious belief, but as there was no church of that denomination in his locality he united with the Methodist church. His wife died in Andersonville in 1867, when nearly seventy years of age. She was a daughter of Eliphalet Barber, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who came to this state in 1815 and setted at Andersonville, where he died in 1858, at the age of eighty years. He was a prominent farmer and became quite well-to-do. In politics he was a Whig.

Moses Lewis, who is one of a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, was reared in Andersonville and received a very limited education as he had to walk three or four miles to attend the public schools. Leaving the home farm at the age of eighteen, he learned the blacksmith's trade at Andersonville and after an apprenticeship of only a year and a half commenced working for wages, as he was very handy with tools and soon mastered the business. From 1850 until 1852 he worked at Glenwood, and for about three years in Decatur county, after which he returned to Andersonville. In 1860 he came to Fayette county and for fifteen years followed his chosen occupation in Orange township. The following two years were spent in Columbia township, and for four years he again carried on operations at Glenwood, since which time he has made his home in Connersville, being engaged in blacksmithing all the time. Politically he is a strong Republican. and religiously an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1855 he married Miss Eliza J. Carter, of Fayette county, and the following children were born to them: Charles Sumner, our subject; William D., a clerk of Connersville; Frank F., who is employed in a buggy factory in Indianapolis; Edward E., who is engaged in milling and also conducts a feed store in Connersville; Anna M., wife of Walter Nelson, of Indianapolis; and Ernest, a clerk in Connersville.

The boyhood and youth of Charles S. Lewis was passed upon a farm near Alpine, and his early life was devoted to agricultural pursuits until coming to Connersville. In 1877 he removed to Glenwood and in 1882 took up his residence in Connersville, where he was first employed by the Connersville Hominy Company, and later was manager for the Connersville Milling Company for eight years. In 1890 he was elected city marshal and served in

that position for two terms of two years each. Before the end of the latter term he was elected sheriff of Fayette county, and the duties of that office he discharged with a promptness and fidelity worthy of all commendation for four years, from 1894 until 1898. Since then he has been serving as deputy sheriff, and has also been engaged in the fire, life and accident insurance business. He still owns a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres one mile east of Connersville, which is cultivated under his careful supervision and consequently proves quite profitable.

On the 12th of August, 1891, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Aurelia Cortleyow, of Fayette county, and to them have been born three daughters. Socially he is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent Patriotic Order of Elks, and politically he is a recognized leader in the ranks of the local Republican organization. He has ever taken an active interest in county politics; has been a member of the county Republican central committee for a number of years, and was treasurer of the same in 1898. He is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of the county which has so long been his home.

TIMOTHY HARRISON.

Timothy Harrison, deceased, for many years a leading promoter of commercial and industrial interests in Wayne county, was born May 10, 1832, in Yorkshire, England, a son of Timothy and Mary (Smith) Harrison. The family is one of the old and eminently respectable families of Yorkshire, and historians have no difficulty in tracing the genealogy back to the time when Charles I. was on the throne of England. Strong intellectuality has ever been one of the marked characteristics of the Harrisons, and many prominent representatives of the name have left the impress of their individuality upon the public life of both America and England. Among these are William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison and Carter H. Harrison. In England the family largely followed mechanical pursuits and were extensively engaged in the construction of locomotives.

The life record of Timothy Harrison is one which added new luster to a name already bright, for he manifested not only excellent business ability but also the higher traits of character which everywhere command respect and admiration. His mother died when he was only ten years of age, his father when he was eighteen. He was largely reared by his sister Rebecca, and when seventeen years of age completed his literary education at Rugby, one of the most famous preparatory schools of the world. He was fortunate in pursuing his studies under the superintendence of the celebrated Dr. Thomas

Arnold, and his marked intellectuality and literary culture well fitted him for responsible duties in life. He could speak seven different languages, and his scholarly tastes and habits remained with him throughout life, enriching his thought and broadening his mental vision. In accordance with the laws of his native land requiring that all boys should learn a trade, he served a seven-years apprenticeship at mechanical engineering, completing his term in the Leeds Locomotive Works. A natural predilection for mechanics led him into the field of endeavor and he became an expert workman.

In 1856, in company with his aunt, Rachel Smith, he emigrated to the United States, and making his way westward finally located in Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, where he was engaged in the dry-goods trade for a short time. Subsequently he purchased a woolen mill at Raysville, Henry county, operating the same on an extensive scale and meeting with excellent success. He continued in that line of business until 1860, and at the same time was associated with Charles Hubbard in the ownership of a large general store at Knightstown, Mr. Hubbard acting as its manager. Mr. Harrison, however, continued a partner in that enterprise until his death, when his son, Thomas H., closed out the business. In 1859 Timothy Harrison removed to Richmond and became one of the principal stockholders in the Quaker Machine Works, in which he served as bookkeeper for four years. In 1872 he became one of the organizers and directors of the Ezra Smith Manufacturing Association, now doing business under the name of the Richmond Casket Works. It was capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, with a paid-up capital of ninety-six thousand dollars. Mr. Harrison continued to serve as bookkeeper in that industry until his death, which occurred March 22, 1881, and his wise management and business ability contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Harrison was likewise prominent in church work and was a recognized leader in the Friends' meeting, serving for many years as clerk of the Whitewater meeting and as elder of the Indiana yearly meeting. He was an earnest, zealous and untiring worker in the cause of the Master, and in connection with William Tate organized a Sunday-school for the colored children of Richmond. They began with only a few scholars, but developed the school until it became the largest ever held in Richmond. He gave his support to all measures which he believed to be of public benefit, and exercised his right of franchise in support of the Republican party, in whose principles he firmly believed, although he took no active part in politics. He was a man of good judgment and sound financial ability; and that he had the unlimited confidence of his fellow men was shown by the fact that he was frequently chosen to settle up estates.

Mr. Harrison was united in marriage, in 1858, to Miss Naomi W. Mor-

gan, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Mary E. Titsworth, who was educated in the high school of Richmond and Westtown, and is now a resident of Chicago; Thomas H., whose sketch appears following this; Mrs. Susan R. Johnson, a graduate of Earlham College, now of Whittier, California; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Anna R., who received a high-school education and became a trained nurse in the Ann Arbor Medical hospital, where she became head nurse, and when she handed in her resignation in the spring of 1896 received the unanimous vote of the medical faculty to the place again; Timothy, who was educated in Earlham, married Pearl, daughter of Senator Landers, a prominent Democratic politician of Indianapolis, and is now buyer for the Stubbs Construction Company, Chicago, having previously, in 1893, served as manager for the Chicago Wrecking Company, which was engaged in wrecking buildings after great conflagrations; Miriam Alice, a graduate of Earlham, who pursued a post-graduate course of education in Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Harrison was most devoted to his family and counted no effort or sacrifice too great that would enhance the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. He crossed the Atlantic ocean thirteen times, the first time after his arrival in America in 1858, when with his bride he went on a wedding tour to the land of his birth. In 1867 also he went abroad, accompanied by his wife and three of their children, visiting his brother, Thomas H. Harrison, who still resided in the mother country.

Mr. Harrison of this review long ranked among the foremost representatives of business and religious interests in Richmond, and his death was a sad loss to the community. His widow still resides in West Richmond, in a residence erected by Mr. Harrison soon after his arrival in this city, but which was remodeled, enlarged and improved in 1870. Like her husband she shares in the warm regard of his many friends, and is an earnest Christian lady.

THOMAS H. HARRISON.

In connection with industrial interests, the reputation of Thomas Henry Harrison is not limited by the confines of Richmond, his name being well known in this connection in Chicago and many of the leading cities throughout the central section of our country. In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is oftener a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life-work than it is of genius, however bright. When we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as successful, and, of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find that in almost every case they are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These

qualities are undoubtedly possessed in a large measure by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and who, by reason of his marked business ability, has recently been appointed manager for the Hazel Pure Food Company.

Mr. Harrison, a son of Timothy Harrison, was born on Cedar Hill, at the corner of Main and West Seventh streets, Richmond, November 16, 1860. He pursued his education in the old Whitewater Friends' school, in a district school taught by Mary Harris, an eminent educator and graduate of Vassar College, and later entered Earlham College, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. He entered upon his business career as an architect and builder, and has since continued in that line of business. He erected the Richmond city hall in 1886, and also built a number of the dwellings in Richmond and Earlham Place. In 1885 he took the contract for the erection of the laboratory for Morrison, Plummer & Company, of Chicago; in 1887 superintended the construction of the water-works at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for A. L. Pogue; in 1888 he built Lindley Hall, of Earlham College; and in 1889 sent in an estimate for the building of the court-house at Richmond, but was not awarded the contract. He then went to Chicago, where he erected the Lakeside hospital; was the architect and superintendent of construction of the plant of the Chicago Wire & Spring Company, near Blue Island, and of Farquhar's furnace plant. He also superintended the construction of the Epworth and Columbia hotels,—World's Fair enterprises,—and remodeled a hotel in Buffalo and one on the Bowery in New York city. In connection with Mr. Campfield he erected the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1896, and has figured on contracts from Pittsburg to Little Rock, Arkansas, and from the north to the south. In September, 1898, he accepted the position of manager for the Hazel Pure Food Company, having charge of their extensive plant, which is being erected and is owned by the well-known firm of Siegel, Cooper & Company, of Chicago. He will have charge of the manufacturing department, a most responsible position, the duties of which, however, he is ably qualified to discharge.

In 1885 Mr. Harrison wedded Miss Claribel Barrett, of Spring Valley, Ohio, a daughter of Isaac M. Barrett, an extensive miller and pork-packer, who has also served as state senator of Ohio. Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Isaac Merritt, Raymond T., Russell Earl, Carlos E., William Henry and Thomas. The third son, Julian Paul, has passed away.

In his political views Mr. Harrison is a stalwart Republican and takes a deep interest in the issues and questions of the day, at the same time laboring earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. His family have long been connected with the Society of Friends, and he is like-

wise connected therewith. For a time after his father's death he served as clerk of the Whitewater meeting. He is a man of commanding influence in the community and the county, and widely known and honored throughout the state as one who is always on the right side of all questions affecting moral and educational interests. He has attained prominence in business circles, while in private life no man in Richmond has more friends than he, and they have been won and are being retained by his attractive personality, his outspoken devotion to the best interests of the community and his mental ability, which is of a high order.

SAMUEL H. MORRIS.

Samuel Heffley Morris, of Harrison township, Wayne county, is numbered among the veterans of the civil war and is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of this region. He is a grandson of Jonathan Morris, whose birth occurred in 1789, in Pasquotank, North Carolina. He married Abigail Charles, and in 1816 they came to Wayne county. Settling in this township, they passed the rest of their lives here, esteemed and honored by all who knew them. He died in 1844, and two years later his widow passed to her reward, when fifty years of age.

The father of our subject, Elias Morris, was the eldest son born to his parents, his birth taking place in this township, November 6, 1817. Here, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, he grew to manhood, reared in the noble ethics of the Society of Friends, to which his parents belonged. He was independent enough, however, to marry the woman he loved, notwithstanding that she was not a member of the sect, and for this reason he was excluded from the church, as was the rule at that time. Mrs. Morris, who is still living, was formerly Miss Margaret Heffley, and fifty-five years have rolled away since she became the wife of the sturdy pioneer. Her parents, Samuel and Mary (Myers) Heffley, natives of Pennsylvania, resided in this county for a number of years, dying here, the father in 1840, at the age of forty-seven years, and the mother in 1857, when in her fifty-seventh year. Quiet and somewhat retiring in disposition, fond of his home and family, Elias Morris spent his life in a manner beyond reproach. Friends he had by the score, and as far as known he had no enemies. Ever glad to aid those who were unfortunate, he followed the teachings of the golden rule, and all loved him. For some time previous to his death, which event occurred December 23, 1889, he was an invalid, but he was remarkably patient and uncomplaining. His widow, who was born in 1824, is living on the old homestead where she has dwelt for so many years.

Samuel H. Morris, the eldest child of Elias Morris and wife, was born October 11, 1845, on this homestead, which property was purchased by his

grandfather in the early days of this county. The other children of Elias Morris are Henry F., Jonathan P., Mrs. Sarah Miller, Mrs. Melinda J. Mills and Martha, who died at the age of twenty years, and Mary E., who died at twenty-six years of age.

On the 18th of December, 1863, S. H. Morris enlisted in the defense of his country, becoming a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. From Camp Wayne he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where the regiment was attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and proceeded to take part in the memorable Atlanta campaign under the leadership of General Sherman. From the important battle of Buzzards' Roost to the evacuation of Atlanta by the Confederate forces under General Hood, the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was actively engaged in the numerous battles with the rebels, suffering severe loss. When Sherman started on his march to the sea, it was transferred to the command of General Thomas and aided in the Nashville campaign, which resulted in marked victory for the Union forces. Subsequently our subject's regiment was sent to the Atlantic coast, by way of Washington, and in North Carolina took part in the battle of Kingston, after which it proceeded to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where it joined General Sherman's army. From that time until the 31st of August, 1865, when they were mustered out of the service at Greensboro, North Carolina, the regiment was on garrison duty, and finally the boys who had made such a splendid record were honorably discharged at Indianapolis, in September. Mr. Morris was always thoroughly trustworthy and true to his duty. Though only eighteen years old at the time of his enlistment, he performed his arduous tasks with the steadiness and discretion of a man of twice his age, and it was a matter of pride to him that he was never forced to go to the hospital. On the 21st of July, 1864, under the blazing southern sun, during the siege of Atlanta, a day made memorable by the death of the gallant General McPherson, Mr. Morris received a sunstroke, which rendered him unconscious for several hours. In consequence he was granted a permit to "march at will," and thus managed to stay with his regiment. Many a summer since, he has suffered more or less severely from the effects of that stroke, and his health has been less robust since the hardships and privations of the war were endured by him. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to M. D. Leeson Post, No. 453, of Jacksonburg, Indiana. Since his return home he has devoted himself to the cultivation of the old homestead, where his entire life, with the exception of the years given to his country, has been passed. Strictly upright and above reproach in all his dealings with others, he merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MILES K. MOFFETT.

The present efficient and popular clerk of Fayette county, Miles K. Moffett, holds and merits a place among its representative citizens, and the story of his life, while not particularly dramatic, is such as to offer a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose.

A native of Fayette county, Mr. Moffett was born in Fairview township, September 21, 1860, and is a son of John and Fanny J. (Hamilton) Moffett, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish descent. The paternal grandparents, Joseph and Salome (Heller) Moffett, were born, reared and married near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where they continued to make their home until the removal of the family to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1826, when they settled on Williams creek, six miles west of Connersville. The grandfather, who was a life-long agriculturist, owned and operated a large farm here and in his undertakings met with excellent success. He also built the first gristmill on Williams creek and carried on milling for a number of years. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and in 1840 served as county commissioner of Fayette county. He died on his farm in 1872, when between seventy-five and eighty years of age. He filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and was long a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom followed farming.

The father of our subject, who was the oldest son in this family, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was about two years old when brought by his parents to Indiana, almost his entire life being passed on Williams creek, where he engaged in carpentering and farming as an extensive agriculturist and large contractor and builder. He was quite a prominent man and served as county real-estate appraiser for five years. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Connersville. He died on his farm in 1874, aged fifty-two years, his wife in 1890, aged sixty-eight. She was a native of Fayette county and a daughter of George Hamilton, who was for many years a prominent and successful farmer of the county, where at one time he owned a large amount of land. Our subject is one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and with the exception of himself the sons all follow agricultural pursuits.

Reared upon the home farm in Fairview township, Miles K. Moffett attended first the common schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently the Fairview Academy for one year and the Danville Normal School for two

years, graduating in the scientific course at the latter institution in 1884. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching school, and had taught three terms in Fayette county before his graduation. He continued successfully to follow that profession until 1894, and was principal of the Maplewood school of Connersville for the last five years of the time. He was then elected clerk of the county, and so acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected in 1898, his present term expiring in 1902.

As a Republican, Mr. Moffett has always taken an active and prominent part in political affairs, was chairman of the county committee in 1896, and is now a member of the Republican state committee. He read law with Reuben Connor, an able attorney of Connersville, and was admitted to practice in 1893; but, having since been engaged in teaching and in the discharge of his official duties, he has not yet engaged in practice. On the expiration of his present term, however, he expects to turn his attention to his profession. He is quite prominent in social as well as political circles, and is a member of Fayette Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Whitewater Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Connersville Lodge, No. 11, K. P.; Connersville Lodge, No. 379, B. P. O. E.; Otonka Tribe, No. 94, I. O. R. M., of which he is past sachem; and is past state president of the Haymakers' Association, a branch of the Red Men. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Connersville. He is held in high regard by all who know him, his public service has been most exemplary, and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty. On the 4th of May, 1886, Mr. Moffett married Miss Anna Hoak, of Hendricks county, Indiana, and to them have been born two children, a son and a daughter.

DAVID HOOVER.

This gentleman was one of the honored pioneers who aided in laying the foundation on which to erect the superstructure of Wayne county's present prosperity and progress. Through the period of early development he was an important factor in the improvement and advancement of this section of the state, and was also concerned with the broader interests which had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

David Hoover was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 14th of April, 1781, and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Waymire) Hoover. He removed with his father's family to Ohio in 1802, and in 1807 came to Whitewater, Indiana. He was of the earliest settlers in this section of the state. The land was still in its primitive condition, the forests were uncut and the work of progress and civilization had scarcely been begun. Mr. Hoover was married March 31, 1807, to Catharine Yount, near the Great Miami, and removed to the land selected and entered in 1806, and on which,

before his removal, he had erected a log cabin. There he made his home until his death in 1866. Although his educational privileges were exceedingly limited, having, as he wrote, "never had an opportunity of reading a newspaper nor seen a bank note until after he was a man grown," he accumulated a fund of practical knowledge which fitted him for the various public trusts confided to him by his fellow citizens. In 1810 he was appointed a justice of the peace of Wayne county and filled that office for many years, discharging his duties with marked fairness and ability. In 1815 he was appointed an associate judge of the Wayne county circuit court and his service in that position covered an extended period. In February, 1817, he was elected clerk of that court, and held the office by re-election nearly fourteen years. He would undoubtedly have been continued in that position for a longer period had it not been incumbent upon him as an office-holder to remove to the county seat. He preferred the farm, however, and in consequence retired from office. He served as a member of the Indiana senate for six years and left the impress of his strong individuality, clear insight and sound judgment upon the statutes of the state. A man of strong intellectuality, of honorable purpose and keen discernment, he was well fitted for leadership in matters of public moment, and in the first half of the century was one of the most prominent men of Indiana. He delighted in reading and collected a large and valuable library, embracing a wide range of literature, science and general knowledge. This more than supplied the deficiency in his school education, and his example strongly commends itself to the thousands of young men who, like him, have been deprived of early advantages, but who, following in his footsteps, may attain success, and perhaps fame. He stated his political position thus: "In politics I profess to belong to the Jeffersonian school," and he took his motto from Jefferson's first inaugural, "Equal and exact justice to all men." He declared himself a firm believer in the Christian religion and was opposed to all wars and to slavery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were born ten children. Elizabeth, the eldest, married Jacob Thornburg, of Newcastle, and after his death became the wife of Simon T. Powell, of that place; Hiram married Elizabeth Marmon, and after her death removed to Kansas, where he married Mary Price and spent his remaining days; Mary died in childhood; Susan was the wife of William L. Brady, of Richmond; Sarah was the wife of Benjamin Hill, of Wayne township, Wayne county; Isabel married James M. Brown, of Richmond; Esther became the wife of Henry Shroyer, of Newcastle; William and Rebecca died in early childhood; and David married Phœbe Macy, and resided on the old family homestead until his death. His children are Andrew M., Henry Irvin and David Simon.

Judge Hoover died in 1866, in his eighty-sixth year, and his wife passed

away in 1865, in her seventy-sixth year. His was a long, active, useful and honorable life, and his name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of Wayne county's history.

His grandfather on his mother's side, Rudolph Waymire, was a native of Hanover, Germany, who used to boast that he had been a soldier under his Britannic majesty, and that he was in the battle of Dettingen in 1743. For some time previous to his emigration to America he also served under Frederick the Great, of Prussia, as one of his body guard, a company into which no man was admitted who was not seven feet or more in height, he being seven feet eight inches!

ARETUS FRANKLIN BURT.

This name is one known throughout Union county, for here Mr. Burt has passed his whole life, and here his parents lived for many decades. He is now serving his fifth year in the responsible office of county commissioner, having been twice elected to this position by his Republican friends. He has been active in the councils of the party and generally attends the meetings of the county central committee. At various times he has occupied more or less important township offices and has always acquitted himself with credit. There are sixty-seven miles of graded roads in the county to be looked after, and many other quite as important public matters that require his supervision as commissioner.

The father of our subject was Zenas Burt, whose birth occurred in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1794. He was a son of Zephaniah Burt, two of whose brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. For his wife Zenas Burt chose Miss Phœbe Ratcliff, who was born May 12, 1799, and soon after their marriage, March 6, 1817, the young people started for their new home on the frontier, proceeding down the Ohio river in company with Mrs. Burt's brother, Samuel Ratcliff, and his family. Some years later this brother went to New Orleans on a flat-boat and was never heard from again. Zephaniah Burt had made the trip to Union county about 1814 and took up some land here. A few years later he located in Henry county, where he died. Zenas Burt settled on seventy-one acres of the Union county property selected by his father, and this land has never left the family and is now owned by James Morris, a son of our subject. In time Zenas Burt became well-to-do, owned four farms, and for years was a justice of the peace. He was an old-line Whig and very active in his party. Religiously he was a strict Presbyterian, concerned about the observance of family prayers and other forms of the church. He was one of the zealous members of the Silver Creek church, which he assisted in founding and later was influential in the organization of the Presbyterian church at Liberty. In 1850 he bought

the present farm of A. F. Burt, and dwelt here until his death in 1866. His widow survived him several years. He had a brother Daniel, who lived in Union and Henry counties, and they had three sisters, one of whom, Eunice, married John Bradway, of Henry county. In the days of his early settlement here Zenas Burt was obliged to haul his grain to Cincinnati, a four-days trip, and would return with provisions and supplies for his household, enough to last for many months.

Of the children born to Zenas and Phœbe Burt, Laban R. was the eldest. He was born December 28, 1817, and was a farmer of Kosciusko county, Indiana, for several years prior to his death, which event took place when he was in his sixty-sixth year. John Milton, the second son, was born March 5, 1820, and died in Franklin county, this state, where he had been engaged in merchandising. Amzi Elmer, born March 9, 1822, died at the old homestead in this county when a young man, in 1853. Isaiah Grable, born May 23, 1824, died in Coles county, Illinois, where he owned a farm. Hannah Main died at the age of nine years. Rebecca Rittenhouse, born August 15, 1829, never married and died when about thirty-five years of age. Phœbe Caroline, born September 15, 1831, never married, and died when about sixty-five years of age. Joseph Hayward, born September 17, 1833, served under General Lew Wallace in the Eleventh Indiana Regiment during the civil war, and died while at home on a furlough. Silas Everts, born December 15, 1835, was a farmer of Union county until four years ago, when he removed to Taylor county, Wisconsin.

Aretus F. Burt, born October 15, 1840, is the youngest of his parents' large family, and the labors of the farm devolved upon him and his brother Silas when they were quite young, as their father was getting well along in years. Our subject remained on the homestead after his father's death, and when his mother died he became the owner of the place, which comprises eighty acres. He has since added another tract of similar extent, adjoining the old farm on the north; and besides this he cultivates sixty-three acres of the Whitzel farm (next to his own), thirty acres at the school-house and fifty acres in another tract not far from his home. He is very enterprising and progressive in his methods, raises from fifty to one hundred acres of wheat and seventy-five acres of corn each year. He keeps a good grade of live stock, feeding from sixty to eighty hogs a year, thirty head of cattle and about forty sheep. He is a member of the Union County Agricultural and Historical Society and for fifteen years has been connected with the Odd Fellows order. He and the members of his household are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

The marriage of Mr. Burt and Miss Juliana Waddell, of this county, was celebrated November 29, 1866. Their eldest child, Josie A., is the

wife of Henry Martin, of Center township; James Morris is a farmer; Carrie Alma is the wife of Lewis Harold, of Liberty; Mary Pearl is the wife of Oscar Martin, a hardware merchant of Liberty; and Emma Lucinda, Royden Hays, Frank and Grace are still living with their parents.

JAMES C. McINTOSH.

When the history of Indiana and her honored sons shall have been written its pages will bear no more illustrious name, and record no more distinguished career, than that of James Cottingham McIntosh. If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and characters, the achievements and honor of the illustrious sons of the nation. The name of Mr. McIntosh is inseparably associated with the history of jurisprudence in Indiana. He did not look to public or official life for advancement, but found it in the line of his chosen profession wherein he manifested ability of a superior order, and in the faithful performance of each day's duty, in accordance with the principles of the loftiest and most noble manhood. Such was Connersville's honored citizen, whom to know was to respect and esteem.

He was born in the city where he spent his entire life, January 13, 1827, a son of Joshua and Nancy McIntosh. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Maryland. In the spring of 1824 the family settled in Connersville, and representatives of the name have since been prominently identified with the growth, prosperity and progress of the city. The mother was a devout Christian woman and the father was for many years a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. His earnest labors in behalf of the cause were most far-reaching in their influence and he left the impress of his individuality upon all with whom he came in contact. He also served as one of the associate judges of the county from 1847 until 1851, and "even-handed justice" was manifest in his decisions.

James C. McIntosh was peculiarly fortunate in his home surroundings. Reared in a Christian atmosphere and early instructed in the divine truths, his strong religious nature was awakened, and in January, 1844, under the ministry of the Rev. W. W. Hibben, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church. His belief, thus manifested, colored his entire career and was the dominant element in a character that all who knew him learned to respect and admire. He also possessed studious habits aud his love of learning was supplemented by a belief that it was his duty to acquire the best education possible and thus be better fitted to cope with the problems and responsibilities of life. His early mental training was received in the schools of his native village, and in the spring of 1846 he entered Asbury University, at

Greencastle, Indiana, where he was graduated in the class of 1849, after completing the regular three-years course, with the honors of his class.

Mr. McIntosh then accepted the position of teacher in a school in Lagrange, Indiana, and in 1850 entered upon preparation for the bar by becoming a law student in the office of W. Parker, of Connersville. He applied himself untiringly to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar, Judge Elliott presiding, while his own father occupied a seat on the bench as associate judge. At a later date he was licensed to practice in the supreme court of the state. Promotion in the legal profession is proverbially slow. Each one who takes his place at the bar must commence at the very beginning, must plead and win his first case and gradually work his way upward through merit and ability, that finds recognition as he demonstrates his power to successfully handle the intricate problems of litigation. Like all others who have attained eminence, Mr. McIntosh steadily advanced until he became known as one of the most able lawyers in his section of the state, the important character of his business indicating his marked ability. It is the theory of the law that the counsel are to aid the court in the administration of justice, and no member of the profession in Indiana was more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than Mr. McIntosh. He never sought to lead the court estray in a matter of fact or law. He would not endeavor to withhold from it a knowledge of any fact appearing in the record. He treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due, and indulged in no malicious criticism because it arrived at a conclusion, in the decision of a case, different from that which he hoped to hear. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and overflowing with kindness, he gave to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and a rare learning, but he never forgot there were certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice and a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success would permit him to disregard. He was an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice, as he was endeared in private life to all who knew him by the simple nobility of his character.

On the 28th of April, 1851, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth W. Martindale, and to them were born five children; Horace P., a lieutenant in the United States Navy, who was graduated at Annapolis, Maryland, and during the Spanish-American war had charge of a detail office in Washington, D. C.; Ida L., wife of William Newkirk, president of the Indiana Furniture Company and of the Fayette Banking Company, who was one of the pioneer manufacturers of his county and has been identified with its business interests for more than half a century; James M., whose

sketch follows this; William W., who died in Portland, Oregon, in September, 1898; and Charles K., who is now paying teller of the First National Bank of San Francisco, California.

Mr. McIntosh was ever deeply interested in any movement or measure tending to elevate or advance the interests of the race. For many years he served as one of the trustees of the university of which he was an honored alumnus. Although his life was a busy one and his extensive law practice made heavy demands upon his time, he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his entire Christian life was a steady, persistent plea for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men, was always willing to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves; yet in this, as in everything else, he was entirely unostentatious. Nothing could swerve him from a path which he believed to be the right one; friendship was to him inviolable and the obligations of home life a sacred trust. His upright life commanded universal respect, and his memory is like the fragrance of the flower that remains after the petals have fallen.

JAMES M. McINTOSH.

From an early period in the history of the development of Fayette county the name of McIntosh has appeared frequently upon its records in connection with important public service, and in the subject of this review we find one who has labored most effectively in public office for the public good and is accorded that recognition which is justly due the public-spirited and progressive citizen whose unselfish efforts in behalf of the general welfare have been attended by splendid results. He is one of Connersville's native citizens, his birth having here occurred on the 14th of November, 1858. He completed the regular public-school course and then entered the DePauw University—the old Asbury University—at Greencastle, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1880. Soon afterward he began reading law under the direction of Charles Roehl, his father's old law partner, and was admittted to the bar in 1882. His practice has covered a wide range in jurisprudence, demanding a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law, as well as strength of argument and logical arrangement of evidence in presenting his cause before the court or jury.

Mr. McIntosh has been honored with a number of public positions. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him to the position of mayor in 1886, and so ably did he administer the affairs of the city that he was re-elected in 1888, serving for four consecutive years. In

1890 he was elected clerk of the circuit court for a term of four years, and in 1895-6 he represented Wayne and Fayette in the legislature of Indiana. He was an active member on the floor of the house and was the author of the "direct tax" bill for educational purposes, and was a prominent member of the ways and means committee. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in support of the party principles, and for ten years he has served as chairman of the county central committee. At one time he served as cashier of the First National Bank, and was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Whitewater Valley Silver Plating Company, occupying that position for a number of years. In September, 1899, he received the appointment of national-bank examiner for Indiana upon the endorsements of Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks, and without solicitation on his part.

On the 12th of February, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of James McIntosh and Miss Anna L. Pepper, of Connersville. Unto them have been born four children, namely: Mary E., Jessie C., Dorothy J. and James P. McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations, his name being on the membership roll of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M.; Connersville Lodge, No. 11, K. of P.; Otonka Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is broad in his views and liberal in his judgments, strong in his convictions and earnest in his opinions. He is of a social disposition, courteous and genial manner, and throughout the county in which his entire life has been passed has a host of warm friends.

JOSEPH MOORE, M. A.

A life devoted to science and education—thus may be summed up, within the compass of half a dozen words, the history of Professor Moore, who has been connected with Earlham College well-nigh continuously for forty-six years. Perhaps to his efforts as much as to those of any other man does this now justly celebrated institution of learning owe the high standing which it occupies in the educational circles of the northern central states of the Union. Few have felt a more loyal and sustained interest in the college than he, and few have labored and planned, night and day for decades, for its welfare and advancement as he has done. Throughout the state he is known as a geologist and scientist, his opinions in these lines being considered authoritative.

The Moores, faithful members of the Society of Friends, resided for some time in North Carolina, and about 1820 Joseph Moore, the grandfather of the Professor, removed from Perquimans county to this state with his wife, Penina (Parker) Moore, and their several children. They located in Washington county, where they carried on a farm successfully for years.

Mr. Moore died on the old homestead there and was survived about forty years by his widow, whose age at death was nearly four-score and ten. They were Friends in their religious adherency, and in his political opinions Mr. Moore was a Whig. Their lives were spent in strict accord with the peaceful principles in which they believed. The children included Samuel, Lemuel, Alfred, William, John Parker, Nancy, Mary, Eliza and Jane.

The father of the subject of this sketch was John Parker Moore, who was born in North Carolina in 1810, and was about ten years of age when he came to the state of Indiana. From that time until his death, in 1882, he was a resident of Washington county, where he was known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and an extensive dealer in live stock and produce. Exceedingly limited as were his early advantages, he was well posted on general affairs and manifested a decided interest in education and whatever else he thought promotive of the public good. For his companion and helpmate in the journey of life he chose Martha, daughter of Joseph Cadwallader, of Indiana. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a relative of the Revolutionary war general of the same name. The marriage of John P. and Martha Moore was blessed with the following named children: Sarah, Joseph, Calvin, Walter, Samuel, Franklin, John, Martha, Barclay, Ellen and Emory. Those who are still living are: Sarah, Joseph, Calvin, Walter, Samuel, John and Ellen.

Professor Moore was born February 29, 1832, near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and until he reached his majority he lived at home on the farm, save when he was engaged in teaching school. He was educated in the Blue River Seminary, a Friends' school, near his home, and subsequently was employed as a teacher there for one term. His first labors as a pedagogue were conducted in Jackson county, and his third term as a teacher was at a school near Azalia, Bartholomew county. Then he came to the Friends' Boarding School (now Earlham College) for special study, and at the end of the first term was engaged to act as assistant to the principal. From 1853 to 1859 he gave his whole mind to scientific studies, teaching, meanwhile, in the college, and at length he entered Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard College, where he enjoyed the companionship and instruction of such men as Agassiz, Gray, Wyman and Horsford, then the most distinguished educators in their special lines in this country. At the end of two years' work, in 1861, Professor Moore received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Returning to Richmond he accepted a professorship in Earlham College, which had been chartered in that name in the meantime. This position he held for four years, when, on account of failing health, he resigned and entered upon educational work among the Friends in North Carolina and Tennessee, in which he continued for three years. Representing the Baltimore Association of

Friends, he looked after the education of the children of Friends in different parts of the state, and introduced the first normal school in North Carolina.

In 1869 he was honored by being called to the presidency of Earlham College, where, for fourteen consecutive years, he earnestly strove to promote the efficiency and high standing of the institution. Beyond all question he was successful in this noble endeavor, and for years it has been the proud boast of many of the citizens of this section that Earlham College is their *alma mater*. While President Moore was at the head of the college it received its first endowment of fifty thousand dollars. In 1883 he once more withdrew from the college, on account of his health, and went to North Carolina, where a year later he became the principal of the Friends' school at New Garden, Guilford county. He occupied that position for four years and materially aided in the organization of what is now known as Guilford College. Since 1888 he has held the chair of geology and botany in Earlham College and has been the curator of the justly celebrated museum. In 1853 he began the collection of specimens used in his studies, and those specimens were really the nucleus of the present fine museum, considered one of the most comprehensive and useful of any in the state. In his trips to the south and to New England, wherever he went, to the mountains or sea-shore, on the plains or in the valleys, he found most interesting treasures, which he has donated to the museum. Lindley Hall, built in 1888, was constructed with due regard for the storing and classification of the material he had gathered and of which, from the first, he has been in charge. In 1874 he went to the Hawaiian islands and returned with an extensive collection of corals, shells and plants, together with implements and various things used by the natives. He delivered about forty lectures here and there, on his travels and collections.

In 1862 Professor Moore was married to Deborah A. Stanton, who died two years later, leaving a son, Joseph Edward. In 1872 the marriage of the Professor and Mary Thorne, of Selma, Ohio, was celebrated, and their four children are Anna M., Grace E., Lucy H. and Willard E.

HON. SAMUEL S. HARRELL.

The profession of the law, when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of man. As thus viewed, there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, conscious of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the

Samuel S Haswell

richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life. A prominent representative of the bar of eastern Indiana is Samuel S. Harrell, of Brookville, who is also accounted one of the political leaders of this section of the state.

He was born in Fairfield township, Franklin county, January 18, 1838, and is a son of Stephen S. and Ruth (Schooley) Harrell. His grandfather, Chester Harrell, was a pioneer farmer of Franklin county, and Stephen S. Harrell, born in the county, was a successful teacher, farmer and lawyer. Samuel S. Harrell remained upon his father's farm, in Fairfield township, until eighteen years of age, acquiring through the medium of the district schools the foundation of an education to which he has since continually added by study, reading and observation. He spent the winter of 1855–6 as a student in the Brookville College and in 1860 began teaching school. Desiring, however, to make the practice of law his life work, he began preparation for the bar in the office and under the direction of Dan D. Jones, then an attorney of Brookville, and a year later was admitted to the bar. In 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the seventh judicial circuit, on the Democratic ticket, and served two years. He then resumed the private practice of law and thus continued until 1867, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Franklin county. By re-election he was continued in that office for two terms, or eight years, after which he again began practice, his ability soon winning him a distinctively representative clientage. From the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner his efforts have been attended with success. He has largely mastered the science of jurisprudence, and his deep research and thorough preparation of every case committed to his care enable him to meet at once any contingency that may arise. His cause is fenced about with unanswerable logic, and his arguments are strong, clear, decided and follow each other in natural sequence, forming a chain of reasoning that his opponent finds very difficult to overthrow.

His ability has led to his selection for public honors, and in 1885 he was elected to the state legislature, where he served for eight consecutive years. He took an active part in the work of the assembly and was instrumental in securing the adoption of many measures which have proved of great benefit to the public. Largely through his instrumentality the free-turnpike law, the Australian ballot law, the school-book law and the tax law were passed. He has always been an ardent and active Democrat, has served as a member of the state central committee of his party, and for the past four years has been chairman of the county central committee, filling that position at the present writing.

On the 7th of December, 1873, Mr. Harrell was united in marriage to

Miss Sarah F. Carmichael, and they have two children, Hallie, a graduate of DePauw University, and Edna, now in school. Mrs. Harrell, one of the most prominent ladies of the state, is mentioned in the following article. Mr. Harrell ranks high at the bar and in political circles, and Brookville numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

MRS. SARAH C. HARRELL.

To those at all familiar with the educational interests of Indiana, Mrs. Sarah Carmichael Harrell needs no introduction, for her efforts in behalf of the public schools have gained her a reputation not confined to the limits of Indiana, and her labors in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition won her national fame. In all that tends to the intellectual and moral advancement of the race she takes a deep interest, and her zeal has been of that practical kind that secured results immediate and beneficial. Brookville may well be proud to claim her as a daughter, for her career has been one which reflects honor upon her native town.

Mrs. Harrell was born January 8, 1844, a daughter of Noah and Edith (Stoops) Carmichael. Her father, a native of Tennessee, came to Franklin county at an early day and was a pioneer merchant and stock dealer here. His wife was born in Brookville, but her father, William Stoops, was born in Kentucky, and became identified with the agricultural interests of this community at an early period in the development of the state. Mrs. Harrell was reared in Brookville and received but limited educational privileges. Having attended the common schools, she pursued her studies for a short time in the Brookville College, but at the age of fifteen she began teaching and followed that profession for twelve years, in Brookville and in Ottumwa, Iowa. She was employed mostly in the grammar grades and was very successful in her work, having the faculty of imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge she had acquired. She has always been an earnest student, her reading embracing all classes of historical and scientific research, together with the classics of ancient and modern literature.

In 1873 she became the wife of Samuel S. Harrell, then clerk of the court, and while her interest has centered in her home and in the education of their cultured daughters, Hallie and Edna, the former a graduate of DePauw University, she has nevertheless given the benefit of her services to the promotion of intellectual and reform interests. She attended the State Teachers' Association in order to help forward every good movement, such as teachers' and children's reading circles, and of the results of her labors in this direction she has every reason to be proud. The work accomplished through these circles has been marvelous, bringing a knowledge of good and suitable literature into many homes where otherwise it would have been

Sarah C. Harvell

unknown. She herself has taken a course in the Chautauqua Reading Circle and received about twenty-five seals for post-graduate work. She has continued her own studies without interruption and most systematically, and her superior scholarly attainments rank her among Indiana's most cultured daughters. During her husband's eight-years service in the general assembly she formed an extended acquaintance among the most prominent people of the state and was called to fill many positions requiring marked ability and foresight.

In 1891 Mrs. Harrell was appointed, by Governor Hovey, a member of the Indiana Columbian Exposition Board and was chosen a member of the committee on education and on woman's work, but gave most of her time and energy to the first named, in the department of literature and school work. As secretary of the educational committee she worked almost day and night for many months, until every plan was before the teachers of the state and a free and full correspondence was opened up from every quarter. The scheme for raising money, known as the penny fund, was entirely her own, and resulted in securing the funds necessary to carry on a work which at first seemed almost impossible to accomplish, on account of the lack of money. In the report of the state superintendent of public instruction appeared the following: "Under the determined, public-spirited and skillful managment of Mrs. S. S. Harrell, secretary of the committee on education, the literary exhibit of the state of Indiana proved to be one of the most popular as well as one of the most instructive and creditable exhibits made by the state. At one time it was feared that this important feature of the work of the committee would have to be abandoned, but Mrs. Harrell, with rare disinterestedness, indefatigable energy and clear-sighted tact, overcame all obstacles, stimulated active co-operation out of apparent indifference, and secured an exhibit which, though not complete in all details, proved clearly that in literary activity, as well as in literary achievement, the state of Indiana takes among the sisterhood of states a rank of which her citizens may well be proud. Mrs. Harrell arranged, in a case convenient of access, hundreds of volumes from the pen of Indiana's gifted sons and daughters. In suitable portfolios the numerous periodical publications of the state were displayed, and convenient tables and racks were filled with the current daily and weekly publications. The reading room of the Indiana State Building, in which these displays were made, was one of the chief points of interest for visitors from Indiana and other states." The reading room was under the direct supervision of Mrs. Harrell, and her genial and social qualities there displayed greatly endeared her to the people of her state.

In the state superintendent's report there also appeared an account of the "penny fund," which was so popular and practical that it was adopted

by many other states: "Unfortunately, as it seemed at first,—fortunately as it ultimately proved,—the financial means for an educational exhibit were lacking. This of itself, unless remedied, must always prove fatal to such an undertaking. A practical, popular and sufficient plan must be devised at the outset for meeting the necessary expenditures in procuring and managing an exhibit such as would prove really representative of and creditable to the state. Happily, such a plan was quickly conceived and promptly executed. For this we were indebted to a cultured and efficient lady, a former teacher, who was appointed one of the lady commissioners of the exposition, for Mrs. S. S. Harrell, of Brookville, whose name is associated with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and with educational and literary work in various forms, submitted a comprehensive plan." This was carried into effect and proved most successful. The plan was that the fourth Friday in November, 1891, and the 11th of February, 1892, should be set apart as Exposition days, on which a programme of patriotic, historical and social exercises was to be rendered in every school throughout the state. On each of those days a collection was taken, as follows: From the pupils, one cent each; from the teachers, ten cents; from the principals of high schools, twenty-five cents; from county superintendents, city superintendents, township trustees and members of school boards of towns and cities, and college professors and presidents, fifty cents. "The result of Mrs. Harrell's plan," continues the report from which we have quoted, "has become a proverb throughout the nation. 'Penny funds' were collected in other states, and secured, in one notable instance, the exhibition of a remarkable statue, the Hiawatha and Minnehaha, in the Minnesota building. The exposition days were generally followed as proposed in the circular, and in many schools unique and original entertainments were devised. The year was one of happy memories in every school in Indiana. To Mrs. Harrell, whose patriotic foresight provided the plan, and whose labors and wide-reaching influence carried it through to its consummation, the schools of the state owe a debt of gratitude which is not likely to be underestimated or forgotten. The total amount of the penny fund turned over by the treasurer of the educational committee was four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents, and the total amount expended in preparation for the Indiana educational exhibit was four thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. The surplus amount has been turned over by the committee to the battle-ship Indiana fund to be used toward the purchase of a library."

As a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Mrs. Harrell served for two years as superintendent of the department of scientific temperance in the public schools, and pressed the subject so closely, by personal solicitations and the distribution of many hundreds of petitions, that in

the general assembly of 1895 a bill was passed making it obligitory to teach the injurious effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system. She has never felt any interest in the suffrage movement, having views peculiar to herself in regard to woman's position and usefulness,—the chief of which is: "If she does the very best she can with the responsibilities lying nearest her, honors will come, opportunities will open up for her to exercise a more powerful and perhaps better influence than with the ballot in hand." However, she has no word of condemnation for the woman who "womanly" thinks or moves otherwise.

Mrs. Harrell is a writer of superior ability, clearness, force and beauty, and has been a frequent contributor to floral and household magazines and educational journals; yet has no ambition as an author. A contemporaneous biographer said of her: "Over the signature of Citizen, at the age of sixteen, she furnished a series of letters to the local press, so showing up the management of the liquor traffic, the boldness of so-called moral and religious men in its patronage, etc., that such an awakening to its evil influences was created as had not been stirred up for years. Her circular letters in the preparation and management of her Columbian Exposition duties and the preliminary work leading up to the enactment of a scientific temperance-education law were models of clear and comprehensive composition, possible to none but those of a ready pen and clear thought. Her letters of travel and those pertaining to the progress, completion and final work of the Columbian Exposition appeared in many of the newspapers of southeastern Indiana. Her essays and papers on various topics have been voluminous, covering a period from her sixteenth year to the present time."

Mrs. Harrell's ancestry were Scotch Presbyterians, and from her youth she has been an active worker in the church. Her last public labor, and to her a very dear one, was the opening of a reading room for boys. In this she was associated with a few other ladies of her native town. She watches over this enterprise with great interest, delighted with the good already accomplished. Who can measure the influence of her labors in this and other directions? The center of a happy home circle, she has also extended the field of her endeavors, and many people have been benefited and blessed thereby. Her strong mentality and intellectual attainments, her broad sympathy and charity and her pleasing social qualities have rendered her very popular and won her the love of many with whom she has been associated in the active pursuits of life.

JOHN MILTON HIGGS.

For forty years this gentleman has been a resident of Connersville and for a third of a century has been connected with its journalistic interests as

editor and proprietor of the Examiner, one of the leading Democratic papers in Indiana. He was born in Franklin county, four miles west of Brookville, April 5, 1842, a son of George and Melinda (Irwin) Higgs. His paternal grandfather, William Higgs, was a native of North Carolina, came to Indiana at an early day, and spent his last years in Franklin county. By occupation he was a farmer. The father of our subject, a native of Franklin county, also carried on agricultural pursuits as a life work. For five years previous to his death he resided in Connersville, where he died July 29, 1895.

Under the parental roof John M. Higgs was reared to manhood, acquiring his education in the common schools and in the Brookville high school. He put aside his text-books at the age of fifteen years in order to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience and obtained his first business training in the office of the Brookville Democrat, where he remained for seven years, thoroughly mastering the business in all its details. Forty years ago he came to Connersville, and established a paper called the Connersville Telegraph, which he published for two and a half years. The country then became engaged in the civil war, and on the 18th of September, 1861, he responded to the call for troops, enlisting as a member of the Forty-first Regiment, Second Indiana Cavalry, under command of Colonel John A. Bridgeland. He was made quartermaster-sergeant of Company L, and served for three years and nine days, during which time he participated, with the Army of the Cumberland, in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga and Stone river, together with many skirmishes. The command was surrendered by General Johnson, at Gallatin, Tennessee, but his company managed to get away.

After the close of the war Mr. Higgs went to Indianapolis, where he was employed on the Indianapolis Sentinel and Gazette. The Democrats of Fayette county, however, wanted a paper, and he returned to Connersville, where he issued the first copy of the Examiner, December 24, 1867. A contemporary publication spoke of the paper as follows: "The Examiner was established in 1867. It was at a time when the country was still involved in the results of the civil war, when the great questions agitating the public were those of reconstruction, a settlement of the public debt and providing a safe currency. The Examiner took the extreme Democratic view on all these questions, and soon became a noted Democratic organ. It had its times of trial and its seasons of prosperity, like all the other papers of that time, but in the main its life has been prosperous, and to-day it ranks among the ablest Democratic papers of the state. It has always been a friend of Connersville, and much of the prosperity of the little city is due to the progressive spirit of this journal. In 1887 a daily was also published, and Mr. Higgs now issues both the daily and weekly edition, having a

large circulation extending to every state in the Union and also to Europe. Its advertising patronage is extensive and its success is well merited."

Mr. Higgs was united in marriage to Miss Kate T. Davis, a daughter of Colonel A. M. Davis, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, October 31, 1861. Mr. Higgs is a member of Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R., and in Democratic circles he has been a very prominent factor, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland in both of his administrations, filling the office altogether for seven years. He has served three times as a member of the city council and for two terms as secretary of the school board. In 1872 he received the nomination for county treasurer, and obtained the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate in the county up to that time, but was defeated by ninety-nine votes. His public duties have ever been discharged with marked promptness and fidelity, and during his long residence in Connersville he has been very closely connected with its progress and advancement, supporting all measures for the public good.

BENJAMIN MOORMAN.

As one reviews the history of the county and looks into the past to see who were prominent in its early development, he will find that almost throughout the entire century the name of Moorman has been closely connected with the progress and advancement of this section of the state. For eighty-two years Benjamin Moorman of this review has been a resident of Wayne county. Wild was the region into which he came when a boy of eight years. Its forests stood in their primeval strength, the prairie land was still unbroken, and the Indians still roamed through the dense woods, seeking the deer and lesser game which could be had in abundance. From that early period Benjamin Moorman has been prominently identified with the history of eastern Indiana, and now in his declining years he is living retired in Richmond, crowned with the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded an honorable old age.

He was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, August 21, 1809. His parents were also natives of the same county, where four of their sons were born, while three were born in Wayne county, Indiana. Of this number only two are living, Benjamin and Jesse, the latter a resident of Miami county, this state. In 1816 the parents removed with their children to Highland county, Ohio, and a year later came to the Hoosier state, locating twelve miles north of Richmond, in what is now Franklin township, Wayne county. Their farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, which had been entered from the government by Archibald Moorman, the grandfather of our subject, who paid for it the usual price of a dollar and a quarter

per acre. He lived upon the place until his death, which occurred in 1830. He was a Quaker in religious belief and a leading member of the church. His life was most honorable and upright, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. John Moorman, the father of our subject, after a few years' residence in Wayne county, removed to Amboy, Miami county, Indiana, where his death occurred about 1887.

Upon the old family homestead in Franklin township, however, Benjamin Moorman spent his boyhood days. He was reared by his grandfather, with whom he remained until the latter's death, after which he made his home with his uncle, Benjamin, upon the same farm until the latter also passed away. When he came to Indiana this entire region was an almost unbroken wilderness and the first home of the family was a little log cabin. Neighbors were miles apart and it seemed improbable that cizilization would soon transform the district into beautiful homes and fine farms, while towns and villages would bring into the region all the industrial and commercial interests common in the east. As time passed and the land was cleared and developed, improvements were added to the farm, the little cabin home was replaced by a commodious one of more modern construction, and all the accessories and conveniences of the model farm of the nineteenth century were added. Indians were frequently seen, and some years passed before they retreated into the west before the oncoming tide of civilization. Turkeys, squirrels and all kinds of wild game were plentiful, and Mr. Moorman has shot as many as a hundred deer in the neighborhood of his home. As a boy he frequently rode to the then little town of Richmond, carrying with him a grist. He was very much afraid of the wolves, which were quite common, often carrying off the farmyard animals and making the night hideous with their howls. He also performed his part in the arduous task of clearing the land, plowing, and planting the crops, and for eighty-one long years was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the old family homestead in Franklin township.

In 1835 Mr. Moorman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Turner. He brought his bride to the old homestead, and, in addition to managing the farm, he began dealing in live stock, handling cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. For fifty years he carried on business along that line and was one of the most extensive and best known stock dealers in Wayne county. An excellent judge of stock, he found this a profitable source of income, and gained thereby a handsome capital. As he approached the western slope of life, he laid down his cares, and in 1885 retired from all business duties, but continued to live upon the farm until 1897, when he removed to Richmond, where he is now making his home. His own industry and enterprise in former years now enable him to secure all the comforts of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Moorman had no children of their own, but their kindness prompted them to furnish homes to four little ones. They reared Ruth Frazer, who is now the wife of David Pyle, of Franklin township, Wayne county ; John W. Turner, who is now the present county treasurer of Wayne county and a prominent and influential citizen ; Emma Turner, a sister of John, who became the wife of Reuben Rich, of Richmond, and died, leaving a son, Morrison D., whom they also reared.

In early life Mr. Moorman was a stanch Democrat of the Jacksonian school and a leader of his party in the neighborhood, but his opposition to slavery led him to espouse the cause of the new Republican party in 1856, and he has since been one of its stalwart advocates. He has long been a prominent member of the Friends' meeting, and for the past thirty years has been a deacon of the New Garden quarterly meeting. He is an earnest Christian man, and the teachings of the lowly Nazarene have actuated his life and formed the principles upon which his conduct has been based. He has almost reached the ninetieth milestone on life's journey. His path has been marked by good deeds, by honest purpose, by commendable industry and worthy motives, and when the final summons comes he will leave a record that is well worthy of emulation.

RALPH A. PAIGE.

Ralph A. Paige was born in Ware, Massachusetts, August 26, 1825, and died in Richmond, Indiana, September 23, 1887. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when settlement was made in Massachusetts by ancestors of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather, Major James Paige, was a minute man on the immortal 19th of April, 1775, when American history first began to be made. His immediate ancestors were Benjamin Paige and Mary Ann (Magoon) Paige. Benjamin Paige saw service in the Massachusetts militia, holding a commission as lieutenant, signed by Elbridge Gerry in 1811, and one as lieutenant colonel by Governor Brooks, of Massachusetts, in 1822.

Ralph A. Paige was the youngest of a large family of children. In 1831, when he was six years of age, his parents decided to try their fortunes in the great and then almost unknown west. They came out to Zanesville, Ohio, where after a short stay they moved to Richmond, Indiana, where Benjamin Paige for some time kept hotel, or "tavern," as was then the usual method of denominating hotel business, at what is now known as the northeast corner of Sixth and Main streets. The son Ralph A. for a brief period during his boyhood days attended such private schools as the times and country afforded,—crude and imperfect affairs, compared with the system of modern times; but the greater part of his education was obtained

through his own industry and efforts, after his daily work was finished, and the midnight hours often found him endeavoring to overcome the want of early educational training.

He began his business career at an early age, first clerking for James Morrisson, Sr., a relative of the well known Robert Morrisson, donor of Morrisson Library. After some time spent with Morrisson he was employed in the dry-goods business with James E. Reeves, with whom he was associated later on as partner. In 1846 he started a store at Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana, but after a short time there returned to Richmond, where he continued business with William Wilson. Upon the dissolution of this partnership he was associated with his cousin, Edwin C. Paige, in the dry-goods business, with whom he continued in business until 1853, when he bought out his partner. From this period until the time of his retirement from active business in 1873 he was entirely alone in his business ventures, which he carried on with excellent judgment and success.

In 1853 he was married, at Centerville, Indiana, to Miss Mary E. McCullough, only child of Isaac W. McCullough and granddaughter of Samuel McCullough, one of the early settlers of Oxford, Ohio. Two children were born to them, Ralmaro and Lillian E. Fraternally he became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and was an early noble grand in the first lodge at Richmond,—Whitewater Lodge. He was also a charter member of Oriental Encampment, of which he was chief patriarch. He also obtained the charter and selected the name, it being suggested to him on account of the situation of Richmond, in the extreme eastern part of the state. Politically his first vote was cast for Zachary Taylor. Upon the formation of the Republican party he became one of the original members of that organization, with which party he continued to affiliate. While in no sense an office seeker or politician, he took great interest in the political welfare of his country; and his extensive reading of political history and his wonderful memory of events and dates were such that few men were better acquainted with the historic affairs of his country than he.

Coming from New England Congregational religious training, his later years were, through family associations, more or less Presbyterian. Though not a member of any church, his religious beliefs were well grounded, and his knowledge and practice of fundamental religious principles were more thorough than those of many of more pretensions. His belief can best be expressed by an extract from a poem written by himself, which we quote:

"When our work on earth is done,
And time shall veil our setting sun;
When the spirit shall leave its mortal mold,
And all the glories of Heaven behold,—
Then the goal of life is won."

In his business relations he was thoroughly upright and conscientious, gentlemanly, considerate and courteous in his personal and social contact, and with all mankind an honest man.

JOHN W. BARNES.

Conspicuous in the roll of names of men that have conferred honor upon the profession of journalism in Indiana is that of John W. Barnes, one of the proprietors and editors of the Evening Item, of Richmond. He has a great versatility of talents, and exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments and work. He is a writer of superior force and ability, while he has been an earnest worker; and in all the relations of life he is an honorable, upright gentleman who has won the sincere respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

A native of Ohio and a son of William W. and Eliza J. (Littler) Barnes, he was born in Centerfield, Highland county, on the 10th of January, 1847. On the paternal side the family is of English lineage and was founded in Connecticut as early as 1645, by ancestors who came from England, where many representatives of the family still reside.

William W. Barnes, the father of the subject proper of this sketch, was born near Danbury, Connecticut, in 1819, and is now a resident of Indiana, spending his summer months on his valuable farm in Howard county and the winter seasons in the salubrious climate of Florida. He married Eliza J. Littler, and of their six children three are living, of whom John W. is the eldest. The mother of these children died in 1890.

John W. Barnes spent the first ten years of his life in the county of his nativity, and was with the family in their removal to Martinsburg, Fayette county, Ohio, where his father was engaged in the dry-goods business for two years. The next removal of the family was to New Vienna, that state. When our subject was seventeen years of age he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and serving until the close of the war. After his mustering into the service his company was ordered direct to the Shenandoah valley, attached to Sheridan's army and participated in the battle of Monocacy Junction, against the troops of General Early, who was advancing north on Washington. Although but a boy, he was a brave and loyal defender of the starry banner, that is, the cause it represented; and of his military record he has every reason to be proud.

After the cessation of hostilities he accompanied his father on his removal to Howard county, Indiana, where he assisted in the labor of clearing and developing a farm. He also was employed in his father's sawmill for two years, and then turned his attention to educational pursuits. He

taught his first term in a log school-house in Howard township, in the winter of 1867–8, and, soon demonstrating his ability, was entrusted with a more important position, that of first assistant in the high school at Kokomo. He was then offered a principalship, but declined, desiring to advance his own education, which had been abruptly terminated by his enlistment in the army.

In the fall of 1869 he entered Asbury University, now De Pauw, where he was graduated in 1874. Then he engaged in teaching, in the high schools of Greentown and Kokomo, until 1878, when he was elected county superintendent of schools for Howard county, and by re-election he served in that office for thirteen years. He was never defeated for office, and his long service indicates his popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the people of Howard county.

In 1878 he was elected chairman of the Republican central committee of Howard county and served for two years, at the expiration of which period he retired, as his duties in that position interfered with his labors as county superintendent. While the incumbent of the latter office he was selected by Congressmen Steele and Waugh to assist in conducting an examination for cadets for West Point. In 1883 he wrote the war history of Howard county. In 1890 he was a candidate for the nomination for superintendent of public instruction of Indiana. He discontinued his school work in that year and until 1894, in connection with his brother, George D. Barnes, was engaged in the saw and planing mill business in Saline county, Illinois, where they owned twelve hundred acres of fine timber land.

In February, 1894, Mr. Barnes came to Richmond and assumed the business management of the Evening Item. He purchased a half interest in the paper April 1, 1896, and on the 1st of July, 1898, J. B. Gordon was admitted to a partnership, under the firm name of Barnes & Gordon. These gentlemen are the present proprietors and publishers of the Item, which is now the leading paper of Richmond. Since Mr. Barnes became connected with the journal its circulation has greatly increased, and it now has the largest patronage of all papers published in cities of the size of Richmond or less in the state, its subscribers numbering two thousand and nine hundred. The leading merchants of Richmond all regard it as the best advertising medium in this part of the state, and it is thus enabled to command the highest rates for advertisements. The office is equipped with the best style of presses, the latest improved machinery, including linotypes, and accessories for turning out first-class work, while the literary tone of the paper equals that of any journal in Indiana. The proprietors are both gentlemen of high intellectual culture.

In his social connections Mr. Barnes is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. He maintains pleasant relations with his old comrades through his member-

ship in Sol. Meredith Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of these fraternities. His home life also is very pleasant. He was married January 9, 1879, to Wyoma A. Brandon, of Kokomo, and they now have two sons, Earl B. and Creston W. The former was born March 17, 1881, was graduated in the Richmond high school in 1898, the youngest boy in the class, and is now in his sophomore year in Earlham College. He was a delegate at large representing the Indiana colleges at the Republican Lincoln League state convention at Fort Wayne in 1899, the youngest representative sent to that convention, and was one of the three debaters selected by Earlham College to meet three representatives from Indiana University in joint debate in Richmond, April 21, 1899. In this debate the unanimous decision of the judges was given to Earlham College.

J. BENNETT GORDON.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the firm of Barnes & Gordon, publishers of the Item, of Richmond, and is the able and efficient editor of that bright and newsy journal. He is undoubtedly the youngest editor in the state, and has been familiar with newspaper work for many years.

He is the son of Charles E. and Nancy (Bennett) Gordon, and was born in Dixon township, Preble county, Ohio, April 29, 1876. The family from which he springs is of Scotch-Irish extraction and was founded in this country before the war of the Revolution, locating in Guilford county, North Carolina. Charles Gordon, our subject's grandfather, was born and reared to manhood in that county, and moved with the tide of emigration westward, settling in Union county, Indiana. He married and brought up a large number of children, was a prominent farmer, owning a considerable extent of land in this state, and was known as a thrifty, prosperous man.

Among his children was Charles E. Gordon, the father of our subject, who was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1849. After reaching the state of manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county, and was quite prosperous. Later he moved to Preble county, Ohio, where he continued as a farmer until 1883, when he moved to Richmond, in order that his son might receive the benefit of more thorough educational training. In 1864 he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, Company D, and served through the war. In marriage he was united with Miss Nancy Bennett, April 26, 1873, who still survives him and resides in Richmond, at which place he died April 26, 1885. His widow remarried, wedding Arthur Hazelton in 1889.

J. Bennett Gordon was an only child. He entered the district schools at the age of five years and was instructed in them until he was eight years old, when his parents removed to this city and he became a student in the public

schools here. He graduated in the high school in the class of 1894, when but eighteen years of age, being one of the four chosen, on account of thought and delivery, to represent his class on graduation day. He gave great promise of literary talent at an early age, and when a student in the high school he was always prominent in every literary task of his class. He was active in the organization of the first debating club in the Richmond high school.

After his graduation he was given the position of city editor in the office of the Richmond Telegram, where he showed that he was a thorough master of the situation, and afforded the publishers of that paper great satisfaction by his able management of that department. In the autumn of 1895 he entered Earlham College and completed the regular literary course in three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. While attending to his class work he took a prominent part in the literary work of the college, debates, etc., and was regarded as the best speaker in the class, of which he was president. He twice represented his college in the debate with De Pauw University, being a member and the leader of the team which captured the state championship in forensics. He was also a regular correspondent of the Item.

Immediately after graduating at Earlham he purchased an undivided half interest in the Item, of B. B. Johnson, and took editorial charge July 1 of that year. The business of the journal is conducted on strictly business methods, and Mr. Gordon, as editor, so well understands the wants of the reading public that he publishes the news in the most intelligible and attractive form, and has met with ready appreciation and extended patronage. The Item is to-day the leading paper in this part of the state. It is a power in the Republican ranks, is bold and fearless in its utterances of the truth, and its influence can hardly be overestimated.

Mr. Gordon is one of the most active and intelligent workers of the Republican party in this state, and is destined to become a leader. He is the president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Richmond, and has been a speaker in the cause for several years. In 1896 he "stumped" the sixth congressional district of Indiana, delivering fifty-six speeches in six weeks during the campaign. Two years later he was under the direction of the state committee and was sent to "stump" the sixth congressional district and southern Indiana. As a speaker he is argumentative and convincing, being known as a "vote-maker." He is in frequent demand as the orator of various public gatherings; and if his career as a public speaker is unchecked he will be widely known in the future as an orator who adorned the rostrum, and a scholar whose literary productions are models that are studied and appreciated. He was a delegate to the state convention of 1898 and was a member of the committee on credentials for his district. He is a

prominent member of the Lincoln League in Indiana, being a member of the state committee, representing the sixth congressional district.

Mr. Gordon is a young gentleman of exemplary habits and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Richmond. At present he is engaged with Professor Hodgin, of Earlham College, in compiling a political history of Wayne county, Indiana, together with biographical sketches of the county's most prominent politicians.

JOHN UHL.

There is no element which has entered into our composite national fabric which has been of more practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of Germany, and in the progress of our Union this element has played an important part. Intensely practical, and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German contingent has wielded a powerful influence, and this service cannot be held in light estimation by those who appreciate true civilization and true advancement.

Among the most prominent German-American citizens of this section of Indiana is John Uhl, of Connersville, who was born near Heidelberg, Germany, June 16, 1828, a son of George and Catharine (Miller) Uhl, who spent their entire lives in that country. Being drafted, the father entered Napoleon's army at the age of sixteen years, and after the overthrow of that great commander he served seven years longer under the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was delicate as a youth and most of his service under Napoleon was in the hospital, where he studied and practiced surgery. After the close of his military service he was engaged in the grocery trade, kept a hotel and also engaged in surgical work, such as cupping, bleeding and setting limbs.

Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age and acquired a good education, attending first the excellent public schools of Germany and subsequently a gymnasium and seminary. Under his father he also learned something of surgery and the grocery and hotel business. Emigrating to America he landed in New York city, June 1, 1850, and the same day started for Cincinnati, which he reached one week later. Being nearly out of money, he took up the barber's trade, which then included cupping, bleeding, etc., of which he had an excellent knowledge.

In 1857 Mr. Uhl came to Connersville, Indiana, and purchased an interest in a brewery, with which he was connected for two years. During that time he learned something of coopering and started a cooper shop of his own. He soon established a good business and gave employment regularly to fourteen men for six years, the product of his plant finding a ready sale in

the home market, as Abraham B. Conwell and others were at that time extensively engaged in the pork-packing business and needed barrels. The work was then all done by hand. Mr. Uhl is still interested in the business, which is now conducted on a small scale. In 1865 he embarked in the milling business, operating with different partners the Valley Mills on Whitewater river, in Connersville. He has been from that date the leading spirit in the business, which is a large one, and is now conducted under the firm name of Uhl & Snyder, his son-in-law, Frederick Snyder, being a member of the company. Mr. Uhl is also a stockholder in the Connersville Furniture Company and was formerly a director in the First National Bank, one of the strong financial institutions of the county. He is a business man of much more than ordinary ability and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Religiously, he is a member of the German Presbyterian church, and socially of Guttenburg Lodge, No. 319, I. O. O. F.

In 1850 Mr. Uhl was united in marriage with Miss Maria Elizabeth Kartsher, a native of the same place as her husband, and to them were born two children: Minnie, who married Frederick Snyder and died in 1880, leaving two children; and George W., who died in 1883, at the age of thirty years. He was a bright young man with seemingly a brilliant future before him, having obtained a good English and commercial education. For seventeen years he was connected with the First National Bank of Connersville, where he was serving as assistant cashier at the time of his last illness. He spoke and wrote both English and German fluently, had a good knowledge of French, and had traveled extensively over this country and also Germany, France and Italy.

LELAND H. STANFORD.

Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble and lowly beginnings to places of leadership, renown and high esteem, and it is still one of the proudest boasts of our fair country that such victors are accounted of thousandfold more worth and value to the commonwealth than the aristocrat, with his inherited wealth, position and distinguished name. "Through struggles to triumph" appears to be the maxim which holds sway over the majority of our citizens, and though it is undeniably true that many an one falls exhausted by the conflict, a few, by their inherent force of character and strong mentality, rise paramount to environment and all which sought to hinder them. Thus it has been with the eminent member of the bar of Liberty, Indiana, whose name opens this biography, and in whose life history many useful lessons may be gleaned.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13, 1848, he was bound out at an early age, and when fifteen he ran away from his employer and enlisted in the

Sixty-ninth Ohio Regiment. After serving in Sherman's army for two years in the defense of the Union, the war was brought to a close and he was given an honorable discharge at Camp Dennison, July 26, 1865. The young man then went to California, and on the Pacific coast he was employed at various callings,—spent some time in running sawmills, and had charge of a gang of Chinamen when the Virginia City & Truckee Railway was in process of construction, and also superintended some of the work on the Central Pacific Railroad. On his trip to the west he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but on his return he was enabled to come by the recently completed railroad across the country. He arrived in Indiana at the beginning of winter, almost stranded, without home, friends or money. He wandered from Richmond to Liberty, vainly seeking employment of any kind, and when almost despairing he met kind-hearted Frank Coddington, who sent him to Abner C. Beck, a farmer who had been anxious to hire some one to assist in the management of his homestead. After some argument and discussion Mr. Stanford was engaged at a salary of sixteen dollars a month and board, and he continued to reside on the farm until November, 1870.

In the meantime he had greatly surprised Mr. Beck by marrying that gentleman's daughter, Elizabeth J. Late in the autumn of 1870 the young couple took up their residence in Liberty, where their home has since been made, almost uninterruptedly. It had always been a dream of Mr. Stanford's that he might some day enter the legal profession, and, while he was on the farm he had spent many an evening in serious study and preparation. Admitted to the bar on the 2d of January, 1871, he opened an office, and in earnest began the battle for name and position, which for some years appeared to be a hopeless endeavor. By himself he had picked up stenography and in 1873 he took a special course in reportorial work of J. E. Munson, who was the official stenographer of the surrogate court of New York. He found that this was a great benefit to him, while he was getting started in the practice of law. His first legal encounter was in Brownsville, where he tried a case before a justice of the peace, this being prior to the time that he left the farm. Practice came slowly, he was unknown and handicapped in many material ways, but he persevered with wonderful determination. His father-in-law tried to discourage him from continuing in the law and gave Mrs. Stanford ten acres of land, on which was built a small house. Our subject carried on this homestead, working in the early morning and after his return from town studying hard every evening to post himself further in the law. Such pluck and perseverance deserve reward and success at length came to him, though not until after he had been obliged to sell all but two acres of the little farm, and on that remnant there was a mortgage of four hundred dollars.

In 1875 he removed to Lebanon, Indiana, where he spent a year, after which he engaged in court reporting for a similar period at Indianapolis, and after living in Connersville for another year he returned to Liberty. Having won in several cases of considerable note, Mr. Stanford now found the tide of public favor turning in his direction, and from that time forward he prospered. At the present time he is on the top wave of success and is steadily pressing forward to yet greater achievements.

In 1880 Mr. Stanford was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the responsible office of prosecuting attorney of this county and served in that capacity for two terms, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He gave general satisfaction to all concerned and met the requirements of the office with fidelity and ability. He has always been an ardent supporter of the principles and nominees of the Democratic party, though he is not a politician. Among his property interests are included some seven hundred acres of the best land in Union county.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, a son, Roscoe L., and a daughter, Lillian, were born. The latter is the wife of Robert E. Barnhart, a graduate of the law department of DePauw University, and now in partnership with L. H. Stanford. The domestic life of our subject has been remarkably happy, and in all his reverses and discouragements he has had the loving sympathy and advice of his wife, a lady of true and tested worth.

J. D. KERR, M. D.

A native of Henry county, Indiana, born December 31, 1863, the subject of this sketch comes of a family of physicians, several of whom have attained distinction in the profession, and he seems to have inherited in a marked degree love for the noble task of succoring those laid low by disease or accident.

Dr. Kerr, now engaged in practice in Green's Fork, Wayne county, was but two years old when his father, Daniel Webster Kerr, a young man of but twenty-four years of age, was summoned to the silent land, in January, 1866. The child was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, Dr. William M. Kerr, one of the prominent and renowned physicians of Henry county, and from his early years was made thoroughly familiar with all departments of medical science. For two-score years or more the grandfather was actively engaged in practice, and in pioneer days was obliged to ride far and wide to answer the calls of distant patients, his own home being in Stony Creek township.

After having made excellent progress in his efforts to gain an education, and in 1882 having been graduated in the high school at New Castle, Indiana, our subject went to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he engaged in the drug busi-

ness with a relative, Dr. William H. Kerr. At the end of two years he returned to this state end embarked in the same line of business in partnership with N. P. Carter, his paternal uncle. After they had been pleasantly and profitably associated together for several years, Mr. Carter withdrew from the firm and Dr. Kerr carried on the business alone. Many years before he had contemplated entering the medical profession, and had studied with his grandfather and others, and in the fall of 1895 he matriculated in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis. There he took one course of lectures and the following winter attended the medical department of the university at Louisville, Kentucky. In the spring of 1898 he was graduated in the Indiana Medical College, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Having pursued a systematic course of study and instruction under the guidance of Dr. John A. Larrabee, a celebrated specialist in the diseases of infants and children, Dr. Kerr passed an examination and was presented with a diploma January 31, 1897. Thus thoroughly prepared, theoretically and practically, for his professional work, the Doctor commenced the labors to which he expected to devote his best talents and energy. He has won the good will of his brethren in the profession and enjoys a large and growing patronage. In 1886 he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Reinheimer, a daughter of Adam Reinheimer, and to this estimable couple one child, Blanch M., has been born.

ANDREW BURGESS.

Andrew Burgess, of Wayne township, Wayne county, Indiana, was born in the house in which he now resides, April 10, 1833. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Burgess. His mother was a daughter of William Bulla. Samuel Burgess was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, January 10, 1795, and came to Indiana about the year 1815 with his father, John Burgess, who entered the tract of land now owned by the family, but lived on an adjoining tract across the river. John Burgess died at the age of fifty-two years, before the birth of our subject. He had four sons—Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel and Abner, and five daughters, all dead except Rebecca Griffin, youngest daughter; and she is quite aged. Daniel left two children: Jennie, who died at the age of twenty-three years, unmarried, and Emma, the wife of Jesse Burgess, her cousin. Jonathan died at Green's Fork at the age of seventy years, unmarried. Samuel had made great improvements on the farm before his marriage, hewing poplar logs with which he constructed the house some seventy-five years ago. He died in 1836, at the age of forty-one years. His wife, Elizabeth Bulla, was born on February 27, 1800, and died in 1858, twenty years after her husband. Their marriage was contracted in this state and a family of nine children were born to them, viz.:

Melinda, the wife of Oliver Barber, living in Kansas; Anna, who became the wife of John Park Voss and died at the age of fifty-four years; John, who spent the greater part of his life on the old homestead and died at the age of sixty-eight years; Mary Jane, who married Ephraim Overman and died in Kansas, at the age of fifty years; Eliza, who is the widow of William Sinex and resides in Richmond; William Bulla, who is a farmer at Hagerstown; Daniel Milton, who also is a farmer at the same place; Jesse, who resides on part of the old homestead; and Andrew, our subject, who is the youngest of the family. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Burgess continued on the farm, reared her family and saw them all settled in homes of their own. John, her eldest son, was but sixteen years old when his father died, but with his help she ran the farm in a highly creditable manner. This property was not divided until after her death. She was an earnest Christian woman and active worker in the Methodist church.

Andrew Burgess was but three years old at the time of his father's death. He attained the years of manhood on the farm, and as the older sons grew up and settled in homes of their own, upon him and his brother Jesse devolved the management of the place for some years prior to the death of their mother. The farm then was divided among the children, our subject receiving as his portion the house with thirty-three acres of ground. He joined hand and heart with Miss Margaret Sulser on April 21, 1858. She was a daughter of Harrison and Mary (Sanderson) Sulser, of Wayne township. In addition to his farm labors he also did considerable carpenter work. He grew large quantities of sorghum cane and was one of the first in this section to manufacture it into syrup. He has been engaged in this work for the past thirty-five years and has made as much as four thousand gallons in a single season. In later years he has turned his attention to raising strawberries, which he finds to be a profitable crop. In 1880, after almost twenty-two years of life together, his wife passed to that better land, leaving him the following family: Mattie, wife of Frank Lough, of Richmond; Ida, a teacher in Logansport, for six years in the schools at Richmond; and Oliver A., who lives at home and helps with the farm. September 1, 1882, he was married to Mrs. Essie Belsham, widow of Arthur Belsham, a bookkeeper. She is a daughter of William and Catherine (Reynolds) Fagan, and was born in 1850, in Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana, to which place her parents had moved from New Jersey a few years before. While she was an infant they located in Richmond and her father kept the national toll gate on the road west of the city. He was in charge of this until his death, nearly thirty years afterward, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have one child, Howard, who is a student in the high school. Mrs. Burgess had two children by her first marriage: Alden, who was a machinist and made

his home with our subject until his death at the age of twenty-one years; and Bertha, who died in infancy. Mr. Burgess is a Republican in his political affiliations and is a man who is highly esteemed in the community for his honorable, upright life.

SWAIN MARSHALL.

Wayne county was exceptionally fortunate in the character of her pioneers, who, save in rare instances, possessed the pluck, fortitude and genius of the true Anglo-Saxon,—that race which appears to delight in difficulties, because thereby an opportunity is afforded to conquer them. The founders of this county were God-fearing, law-abiding citizens, patriotic and true to their native land, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty toward their fellow men.

Of such a stamp were the ancestors of the subject of this sketch. His grandparents, Miles and Martha (Jones) Marshall, were natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1789 and the latter in 1792. They removed from Tennessee to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1812, at first locating on Green's Fork, near the present town of the same name, but after a few months had passed the family returned to the state whence they had come. In the fall of 1814 they came back and made a settlement on Elkhorn creek, in what now is Boston township, and about two years later they came to the present township of Green. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Marshall bought eighty acres of land in Perry township, here making a permanent home. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Society of Friends, their lives being governed by the noble principles of that sect. Mr. Marshall was recognized as a man of superior ability, and frequently was called upon to serve in local positions of trust and responsibility. For fifteen consecutive years he served as a justice of the peace, and for two years he was a member of the Indiana legislature. His beloved wife died in 1854, and the following year he went to Dallas county, Iowa, where he died in 1868. Only three of their ten children survive. They were named as follows: Thomas; Mitchell, who died in 1846, aged thirty-three years; Myra, who has been dead many years; Maben, who was born in 1817, died in 1898; Minerva, born in 1820, died in 1898; Margaret, who died in infancy; Calvin, born in August, 1824, and now living in Dallas county, Iowa; Collins, born in 1826, was killed by the bushwhackers during the war of the Rebellion; Miles, born in 1830, died in the fall of 1898; and Martha, born in 1832, is a resident dent of Dallas, Iowa.

Thomas Marshall, the eldest child of his parents, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, December 8, 1811. He has been a resident of Perry township for eighty-three years, and for sixty-eight years has lived upon his

homestead, which was entered from the government by his father. For one so well along in years, he enjoys remarkably good health, and is sound in mind and body. No one in his part of the county is more thoroughly esteemed, and his life record is without stain or blemish. For twenty-two years he was a trustee of his township, but he has never sought public office, preferring to lead a retired life. By marrying the lady of his choice, one outside the Quaker church, he was promptly excluded from membership; but, firm in his conviction that he was in the right, he pursued the pathway he had marked out for himself, and has prospered in every way. It was on the 3d of November, 1833, that his marriage to Miss Cynthia, daughter of Sylvanus and Rhoda (Worth) Swain, was celebrated. She came from North Carolina to this county with her parents in 1824, and her death occurred December 31, 1851. The second marriage of Mr. Marshall took place on the 19th of March, 1854, when Miss Elvira Macy became his wife. She is a daughter of Isaac and Eleanor (Thornburg) Macy. By the first union there were born five children, namely: Clayton, Rhoda, Swain, Alonzo and Orlando; and of the second marriage, two children were born,—Cynthia Ellen and Elmer Ellsworth. Three of the sons, Clayton (now a resident of Nebraska), Swain, and Alonzo (the present auditor of Wayne county), were Union soldiers in the great civil war.

Swain Marshall, whose birth occurred at the old homestead so long owned by his father, October 18, 1839, has been numbered among the worthy citizens of Perry township during his entire life,—three-score years. He early learned the various details of agriculture, and as he approached manhood he earnestly followed the stormy tide of events which were leading up to the civil war. During the summer which followed the firing upon Fort Sumter he was plowing in the field with oxen, when a neighbor came to him and they entered into discussion upon the subject of enlisting to fight for the Union. History repeats itself, as the old saying goes, and young Marshall immediately left his plow in the field and went to town, where he enlisted, August 20, 1861, becoming a member of Company G, Eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Owing to the circumstance related above, he received the sobriquet of Putnam, and was so called by his comrades in the ranks. He was mustered into the service in the following month, and was sent to Springfield, Missouri, to serve under command of General Fremont, in the spring of 1862. After taking part in the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, he and his regiment went with General Curtis on an expedition through Arkansas. This march was a long and hard one, and Mr. Marshall proceeded much of the distance with bare feet, as many of his comrades likewise were compelled to do. In October, of the same year, the regiment was sent from Helena up the Mississippi river, and thence upon another tour of

Arkansas, being recalled to participate in the famous siege of Vicksburg. May 1st it was actively engaged in the battle of Grand Gulf; May 14th in that of Jackson; Champion Hills on the 16th, and the fight at Black River Bridge. The regiment joined Grant's forces at Millikin's Bend, and were among the first to invest the Confederate stronghold. Mr. Marshall was a participant in the famous charge on the enemy's works on the 22d of May, his regiment suffering the loss of one hundred and sixteen men. Soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, the gallant Eighth was sent to New Orleans, and in the following October proceeded to Texas. In January, 1864, when their term of enlistment expired, Mr. Marshall and those of his comrades who desired to continue in the service of their country as long as they were needed, re-enlisted at Indianola, Texas, and were permitted to return home for a short time on a furlough. This prevented their taking part in the unfortunate Louisiana campaign under the leadership of General Banks. Returning to New Orleans, the Eighth regiment veterans were sent to Washington in August, 1864, and thence to the front, where they were actively engaged in General Sheridan's Shenandoah valley campaign. They were in the battle of Winchester, September 19th; Fisher's Hill on the 22d, and in the famous Cedar Creek engagement, where Sheridan, though "twenty miles away," arrived in time to turn the tide of defeat into victory for the Union army. At the close of the campaign in that region, the Eighth was placed on transports and sent to Savannah, Georgia, to await the arrival of Sherman and the brave men who were on the march to the sea, and in that vicinity continued to do garrison duty until the end of the war. Soon after his first enlistment, Mr. Marshall was made a corporal, and later served as a sergeant. He was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Morton, July 19, 1865, and was mustered out as such August 28 following, his honorable discharge being dated September 24, at Indianapolis. The young man's army record was of the best, and during the long four years of his service for his country he was never absent from his post of duty, and though he was actively engaged in every encounter which his regiment had with the Confederates, and went on hundreds of miles of weary marches, he escaped going to the hospital. When on his last long march, from Augusta, Georgia, to Darien, on the sea-coast, he received a sunstroke, from the effects of which he has suffered more or less ever since.

On the 4th of March, 1871, Mr. Marshall married Miss Cynthia Swain, who was born in this township, March 11, 1847. Soon after their wedding was solemnized the young couple went to Dallas county, Iowa, where relatives of Mr. Marshall were living, and there the wife died, on the 8th of March, 1874. Their two children are still living, Thomas Worth, the elder, being a successful civil engineer, and Harry Swain, the younger, being an

able assistant to his father in the care of the homestead. Returning to Wayne county, Mr. Marshall resumed farming in Perry township, and has since devoted himself to agriculture, with good financial results. His marriage to Miss Lucinda Swain, a sister of his first wife, was celebrated on the 23d of October, 1875. She was born April 25, 1832, her parents being Elijah and Mary Swain, honored early settlers of this township.

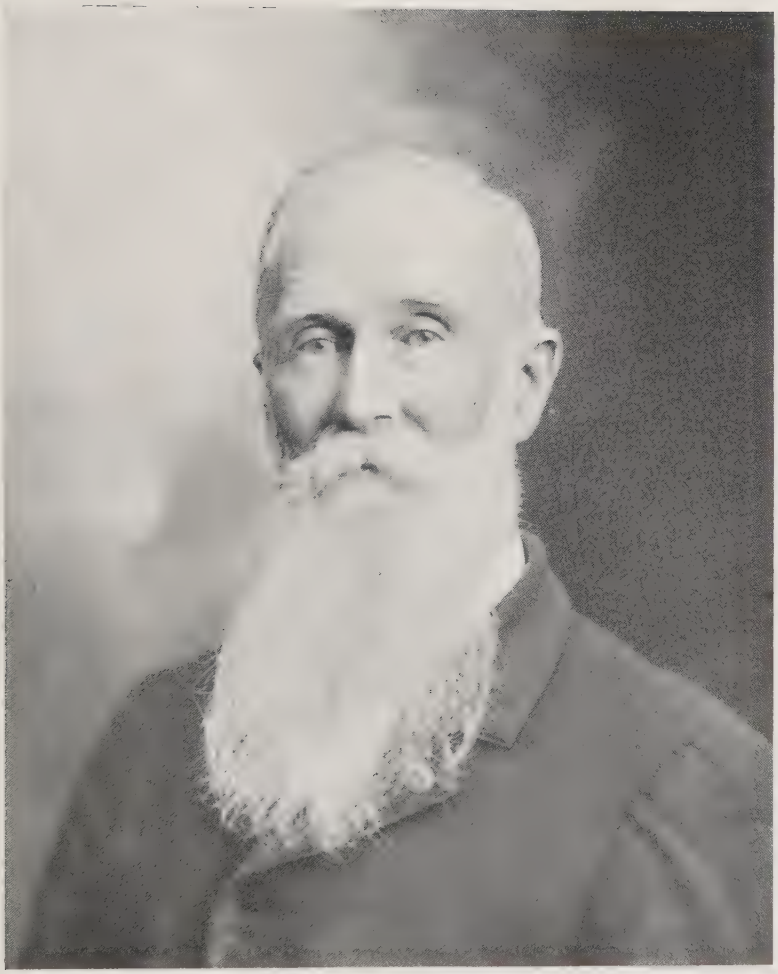
In his political relations Mr. Marshall is a zealous Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being associated with Sol. Meredith Post, No. 51. Public-spirited and progressive in all his ideas, he lends his influence to all measures which he believes useful to the majority, and always plays the part of an earnest, patriotic citizen.

NATHAN MORGAN.

Three-fourths of a century ago Nathan Morgan was born in an unpretentious house situated on Fifth street, on the Market House Square, Richmond, the date of the event being November 15, 1823. He came from good old Quaker stock, and his grandfather, John Morgan, was a native and life-long resident of the state of New Jersey. Our subject's father, Nathan Morgan, Sr., was born and reared in Blackwaytown, New Jersey, and on the 12th of May, 1813, he was united in marriage with Beulah Beetle. Of the eight children born to this worthy couple the four eldest died in infancy, and the others were William A., Beulah Ann, Mary and Nathan.

In the early part of 1823 the family set out for the west, intending to join the new Quaker settlement in Indiana. Their few necessary household effects were placed in a one-horse wagon, and while the mother and two children rode in the vehicle the father walked nearly all of the way, most of the time carrying an eighteen-months-old child. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and, having reached Richmond, he embarked in the business, which he carried on until 1850, then being succeeded by his son. His last years were spent upon a farm located about one mile and one-half north of this city. His death occurred March 7, 1885, when he was five months and twenty days over ninety-two years of age. Had it not been that he fell and crushed his hip, the accident proving fatal on account of his advanced age, he might have reached the century mark, for he was a man of remarkable vitality and had always adhered to a simple, healthful mode of life. In all his transactions his career was signally upright, just and exemplary, and he possessed the respect of all who knew him. His first wife, Beulah, died in 1824, and three years later he married Margaret Holloway, by whom he had six children, namely: Hannah, Charles D., Elizabeth, David, Abbie and John E.

With the exception of the two years, 1847 and 1848, when he was in



Nathan Morgan

Baltimore, working as a cabinet-maker, the subject of this sketch has always made his home in Richmond, and since his return from the east he has lived at 24 North Fifth street (the name having been changed from Pearl street). From 1850 to 1856 he carried on the cabinet-making business which had formerly belonged to his father, after which he traveled for some time, selling patent rights. His next venture was to open a meat market and provision store, which enterprise engaged his attention until the outbreak of the civil war.

The patriotic spirit which has always animated Nathan Morgan since his youth prompted him to enlist in the defense of the Union, September 13, 1861, for a period of three years. He was placed in Company C, Forty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and after serving in the ranks for six months he was promoted to be a hospital steward. He participated in the various campaigns, in which his regiment did gallant service, and at last was wounded in a charge at Triune, Tennessee, his horse falling upon him and fracturing one of the bones of his leg below the knee. In consequence of this injury he suffered dreadfully for the remaining six months of his service, then being mustered out, October 4, 1864, at Indianapolis, and for many years he was forced, at intervals, to resort to crutches.

Thus disabled, Mr. Morgan found it very difficult to resume the ordinary vocations of life, and for two or three years was chiefly engaged in selling patent rights. When Ezra Smith & Company organized the Church & School Furniture Company in this city, in 1868, Mr. Morgan was employed by the concern as a patternmaker, and subsequently he traveled and sold goods for them. In 1878 he opened a meat market on Fort Wayne avenue, and continued to carry on the business for ten years. He still owns the property, and rents the store, being practically retired. He has taken a loyal part in local affairs, and has served as clerk, inspector and judge of elections for thirty years. Until the St. Louis convention of 1896 he was an ardent Republican from the formation of the party, but, having devoted much time to the study of the financial question, he espoused the views of H. M. Teller, and is strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, while at the same time he believes in a moderate protective tariff, and is opposed to the forcible expansion of our country's territory. He is a member of the Sol. Meredith Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held the position of surgeon. It appears that when he was a youth he studied medicine for a short time with an uncle, and also clerked in a drug store, and during his army experience he acted as a physician's assistant.

The marriage of Mr. Morgan and Miss Frances I. League was solemnized in Baltimore, Maryland, June 29, 1847. Of the five children who blessed their union, three are deceased: Lewis G., who died at the age of eight years;

George W., who died when in his thirty-third year; and Emma R., who was the wife of Albert G. Ogborn, of Richmond. Ida M., the eldest child, is the wife of O. V. Lemon, who is employed as a shipping clerk by the Richmond City Mill Works. William L. Morgan is engaged in the meat-market business in this city. Our subject and wife are among the best known citizens of Richmond, where their friends are legion.

SAMUEL J. SHIPLEY.

No death in many years has caused such profound sorrow throughout the county as did the passing away of this venerable citizen of Connersville, Indiana, Lieutenant Samuel J. Shipley, who, by long years of honorable, upright life and kindly nature, had grown into the affections of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. He was born at Wilmington, Delaware, December 24, 1813, and came to this county at the age of six years, making his home here from that time until his death, on July 11, 1897. His parents were Joseph B. and Mary H. (Test) Shipley, the former born near Brandywine, Delaware, November 14, 1780, and the latter a native of New Jersey. The family were of English stock and came to America soon after William Penn established his colony in Pennsylvania. They were members of the Society of Friends. Samuel Shipley, the grandfather of our subject, was born December 5, 1775, and married Jane Bennett, a sister of Caleb Bennett, who commanded a company of American soldiery at the famous battle of Brandywine. Four children were born to Joseph and Mary Shipley, viz.: Mary A., born February 29, 1805; Charles, born August 17, 1807; Ella J., born October 15, 1811; and Samuel J. The father died while the children were small, and in 1819 the mother brought her little family to Fayette county and here reared them.

Samuel Shipley was a bright, energetic lad, and it became the ambition of his life to become a sailor. In 1833 he made application for appointment as midshipman, his case being urged by General Jonathan McCarty, then member of congress from Connersville district, who took an interest in the young man and desired his success. His application receiving favorable notice, he entered upon his duties and remained in active service until his retirement, by reason of ill health, many years later. A naval academy was established in Philadelphia in 1839, which later was transferred to Annapolis, Maryland, and their first class for examination was called before the board in 1840, at which time Mr. Shipley was one of the successful competitors. He was raised to the lieutenancy in 1847, and had a long and successful career at sea, visiting nearly all the important ports in the world and meeting many exciting and interesting experiences. When the cloud of secession spread over our fair land and threatened the destruction of our beloved government,

Lieutenant Shipley hastened to offer his services, and was stationed at Fortress Monroe as executive officer of the "Brandywine." Some two years later, in 1863, ill health caused him to retire from the sea and return to his home in this county, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In 1837 Lieutenant Shipley purchased a farm in Harrison township, Fayette county, which became his home. On November 14, 1841, while home on leave of absence, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Holton, daughter of Rev. Jesse and Jane Holton. The young wife lived but a short time, dying in her twenty-fourth year, in 1846, leaving an only daughter, Jennie, as the comfort and companion of the bereaved husband. Father and daughter spent many happy years together in their beautiful country home, a close bond of love and sympathy binding them the more firmly to each other as the years passed, and his death has been a blow that has been well nigh unsupportable to the beloved daughter. He was a man of great energy and rare judgment, which he carried into all affairs in which he was interested. He was a man of intelligence, and few men had acquired a greater or more varied knowledge, which, coupled with his amiable disposition and companionable manner, made him one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was a manly man, and the honor and esteem in which he was held by all who came in contact with him was but the just tribute to his worth.

THOMAS C. BURNSIDE.

Among the best citizens of Union county, esteemed alike for his sterling worth of character and his activity in the business world, is Thomas C. Burnside, a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families. He was born in the town of Liberty, November 24, 1844, and is a son of Judge Edghill and Jane (Dill) Burnside. His father died when the son was only fifteen years of age, but the mother resided in Liberty until 1874. His boyhood days passed quietly, the usual duties of the home and the school-room occupying his attention throughout his youth. At the age of twenty, however, he entered railroad work, securing a position as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which system he was connected for fifteen years. He served as conductor, first on freight and afterward on passenger trains, and for ten years was a passenger conductor on the Indianapolis & Vincennes, and Indianapolis & Louisville divisions of this road, between Indianapolis and Louisville. No railroad man in this section of the country was more generally known or had more warm personal friends, for his uniform courtesy, his kindliness and genuine worth won him the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. His relations with the railroad company were also of the most pleasant character and he won high encomiums from both the officials and patrons of the road.

In 1884 Mr. Burnside retired from that life and located on his present farm, two miles south of Liberty. There he has since made his home, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits, and his well tilled fields, substantial buildings and modern improvements indicate the supervision of a painstaking, practical and progressive owner.

In 1874 Mr. Burnside married Miss Jennie Kelly, a daughter of Seth Kelly and a representative of one of the oldest families of the county, established here in 1805. At a little later date Willis Kelly came to Indiana from Boston, Massachusetts. He lived in Laurens county, South Carolina, where he formed the acquaintance of Charity Hollingsworth, whom he married in Union county, theirs being the first wedding ceremony performed here. Mrs. Kelly's parents had died in South Carolina, and she had come to Union county with her sisters and her two brothers, David and Jonathan, whose descendants are still living in this locality. The name of Charity Hollingsworth was well known at an early day, and many leading citizens of Union county at the present time are numbered among her relatives. Willis Kelly, whom she married, was a teacher and farmer, but died in early life. His son, Seth Kelly, father of Mrs. Burnside, married Elizabeth Ann Holliday and resided on his father's farm for a long period, but his last years were spent in Liberty, where he died at the age of sixty-eight. He was one of the most enterprising agriculturists of the community and his well kept farm was widely celebrated. He took an active part in politics as a supporter of the Republican party, was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and a great temperance worker. One of his sons, Kosciusko Kelly, resides at Liberty, and is clerk and treasurer of the town. The farm now belonging to Mr. Burnside was formerly the property of a sister of Seth Kelly, Mrs. Cynthia Haworth, wife of Richard G. Haworth, who was one of the most extensive breeders of fine stock in Union county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burnside have been born three children: Clara, who has engaged in teaching; Margaret, who was a teacher in the graded school at Salem; and Jennie. All are at home.

Mr. Burnside now devotes his energies to general farming. He has two hundred and ten acres in corn and wheat, and also raises hogs and Jersey cattle. He is engaged in the dairy business, and in company with a few others established a successful co-operative creamery. He has long been interested in the Farmers' Institute, has for six or seven years been a member of the institute board, and does all in his power to secure the adoption of improved methods of farming. He is a very active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, attends its conventions and was chairman of the Republican county central committee, for two years and during the Harrison campaign of 1888, but has never been a candidate for office. Belief in the

superiority of the principles prompts his advocacy of the party, and not hope of reward in office-holding. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and his wife and daughters take an active interest in church work. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order; was the master of Liberty Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., for six years; has been the high priest of Liberty Chapter, and is probably the only Knight Templar in Liberty, his membership being in Roper Commandery, at Indianapolis. He has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in the Consistory of the Valley of Indianapolis, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has given his aid in many generous ways to the perpetuation of those forces which conserve the best interests of the community, and the course that he has followed in political, business, social and home circles commends him to the high esteem of all.

EDGHILL BURNSIDE.

The name of Judge Edghill Burnside has been inscribed high on the roll of Union county's honored pioneers and eminent men, and the part which he took in the founding and development of the county well entitles him to prominent mention in this volume. He established the town of Liberty, in which he long made his home, laboring for its promotion and its welfare. His memory is revered by all the old settlers who knew him, and the influence of his life upon the community was most beneficial.

Born in Laurens county, South Carolina, in 1790, he was a son of Captain James Burnside, whose loyalty to the cause of the crown was manifest by his service as an officer in the British army during the war of the Revoluiton. The family were all Royalists, and their estates were confiscated by the colonies, but in return they were given grants of land on the island of Jamaica. Thither they went with Colonel Edgehill, of South Carolina, having small indigo plantations there. In 1786, however, Captain Burnside returned with his family, consisting of three daughters and four sons. In 1808 Mrs. Captain Burnside, then a widow, came with her family of four sons and two daughters to Indiana, locating in what was then Franklin county but is now a part of Union county, their home being in the little town of Washington. Andrew, James and Thomas Burnside, the brothers of our subject, afterward removed from the county, Thomas and James with their mother and sisters returning to South Carolina, while Andrew went to Freeport, Illinois.

Judge Burnside spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, and when eighteen years of age came with the family to Union county, where his remaining days were passed. In this then wild and unsettled region he labored to establish a home, and as the years passed exerted a

wide influence on the public life, thought and action of this locality. He was the founder of the town of Liberty, which stands as a monument to his enterprising spirit. He served as associate judge of the circuit court and filled the office of county clerk for the long period of twenty-eight years, retiring in 1858. No confidence reposed in him was ever betrayed and his fidelity to to the public trust in the discharge of his official duties was most marked. He gave his political support to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, being one of its zealous advocates until his death. He exerted a wide influence in all county affairs, was very popular and highly respected. No man identified with this section of the state during the early period of its development was held in higher estimation.

Judge Burnside was twice married. He first wedded Pamelia Brown, and in December, 1843, he married Jane Dill, a daughter of Joseph Dill, a native of Warren county, Ohio. The children of the first marriage were Henry M., who followed farming at Laurel, Franklin county, and afterward resided in Indianapolis, but died in Shelby county, Indiana, at the age of fifty-eight years; Benjamin F., a mechanic, who under contract furnished horses and mules to the Army of the Tennessee during the civil war, and died in Indianapolis, at the age of fifty-five; and General Burnside, the famous general in command of the northern forces during the great struggle between the north and the south. The second son was a Democrat in politics, but the others were all stalwart advocates of Republican principles. The only son of the second marriage of Judge Burnside is Thomas C. Burnside, a well known resident of Union county, whose sketch appears next. The father died March 28, 1859, and his second wife, long surviving him, passed away April 13, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years. For a half century Judge Burnside lived and labored to goodly ends among the people of Union county, and left the impress of his individuality upon the public life, the substantial growth and material development of the region. He was a man of true nobility of character, and his death was most deeply deplored by those to whom had come the fullest appreciation of his nature.

WALTER S. RATLIFF.

Walter Stevens Ratliff was born on April 24, 1860, on a farm three miles west of Richmond, Indiana, being the third son of Joseph C. and Mary F. Ratliff. Showing an early inclination for learning, he was sent to school, which was held in an old school-house on the old National Road, where he passed through the first reader before he was four years old. At the age of twelve, at the last day of school, he gave on the black-board a public exhibition of free-hand drawing, from memory, of the continent of Europe. He

continued there until February, 1873, when his father moved to a farm just northwest of Richmond, where he resided until he was married. There being no girl in the family he "wore the apron" around the house, and frequently lost a half day of school helping his mother to do the washing. Being a great reader, he spent three years in reading the Holy Bible, completing the same at the age of thirteen. The graded school at Sevastopol near by furnished a good opportunity for study, which was attended until the spring of 1878. At the age of seventeen he secured the prize offered for the best penman at a public writing-school, among many competitors. In September, 1879, he resolved to enter a larger institution and secure a more thorough, practical education, such as was given at Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana. He entered the college on the 10th of that month and spent four years of hard study, graduating, with two diplomas and with the honors of his class, on June 7, 1883. While there he had the distinguished honor of being the second student, the other being a young lady, who had ever in the history of the university completed two distinct courses of study in four consecutive years and graduated in the same. During the junior and senior years he assisted the professors by teaching in the preparatory department of the university. Considerable manual labor was done on the campus of the college grounds and on the farm while a student, and many of the arbor-vitae hedges, fruit and ornamental trees now standing bear evidence of his work, and over one-half of the necessary expenses incurred in securing his education were made in this way.

After graduation he resided with his father, following farming and the breeding of Jersey cattle. On November 12, 1885, he married Metta E., daughter of Stephen and Louisa Comer, and removed to a farm two miles west of Richmond, where he still resides. One child has blessed their union, Verlin Comer Ratliff, who was born March 14, 1895. At present he is engaged in breeding Jersey cattle and in dairying. He performed a series of experiments on his farm in connection with the university, as, sowing wheat with and without the use of commercial fertilizers; determining the merits of different brands of the same, on one particular variety of wheat; and noting the ravages of the Hessian fly on wheat with different times of sowing. A member of the State Farmers' Institute workers, he has given a number of papers at various institutes throughout the state, and he has furnished contributions to many of our local papers and magazines. He was vice-president one year of the Indiana Horticultural Society; a delegate two years to the Indiana State Board of Agriculture; has been secretary of the Wayne County Agricultural and Horticultural Society for ten consecutive years; is and has been for five years the Recorder of the Indiana yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, being an active member of this church; was super-

intendent of the Purdue University Young Men's Christian Association during his senior year; is an administrator of estates and guardian of minor children; a director of the Wayne Farmers' Insurance Company for 1897; furnishes statistics to the United States Department of Agriculture, and semi-annual reports to the Division of Ornithology of the Biological Survey of Indiana; for a number of years he was a volunteer in the service of the state weather bureau for this district, and the official observer at Lafayette, Indiana, at the volunteer weather station, from 1880 to 1883.

He is a stockholder, director and assistant superintendent of the old National Road, and with his father was selected by the company to make the final sale of the same to the county commissioners, which occurred on June 20, 1895.

Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; of the Tribe of Ben Hur of Indiana; of J. N. S. Council of the Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts; the worthy patron for two years of Loyal Chapter, No. 49, Order of the Eastern Star; is a past master of Richmond, Indiana, Lodge No. 196, F. & A. M., having spent six years in the chairs of the lodge; a member of King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; of Richmond (Indiana) Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and of the Indiana Consistory of Scottish-rite Masons, having taken the thirty-second degree on March 30, 1899. Mr. Ratliff is a total abstainer from the use of intoxicants, drugs, tobacco and other narcotics.

SAMUEL H. BALLINGER.

In 1898 one of the oldest merchants of Liberty in years of active business transactions, Samuel H. Ballinger, retired to private life and to the enjoyment of the rest which he has certainly earned during his thirty-one years of commercial enterprise. To his public-spirit and desire for local advancement can be attributed much of the prosperity which this town to-day enjoys. For thirty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and for years he has been one of the pillars in the Methodist Episcopal church, serving in various official capacities, such as steward, trustee, etc.

A son of Isaac and Orinda C. Ballinger, Samuel H. was born on the old homestead belonging to his parents, April 16, 1845. He passed his youthful days on the farm, supplementing his elementary work in the local schools by a year's attendance at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He continued to dwell on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and now, after a long interval of business life, he has returned with renewed interest to the peaceful occupations of the agriculturist, and takes great pride in the finely improved homestead which he owns and which became his property in 1879. It comprises four hundred acres, all in one body, and, in addition to raising

the usual line of crops common to this region, he feeds cattle and live stock, and is making a financial success of the whole.

On the 27th of January, 1876, Mr. Ballinger married Miss Lucy Sullivan, daughter of W. W. Sullivan. They became the parents of three children, the eldest of whom, Ora W., died at the age of two years and ten months; Robert Lincoln, lately engaged in the clothing business in San Antonio, Texas; and Mettie, a musician and artist of marked ability, now living at home, who has been engaged in the millinery business for some years and is considered an expert trimmer. Mrs. Ballinger and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Ballinger has never been an aspirant to office, but in a spirit of banter a Republican friend one day said to him that he intended to run as a candidate for the position of trustee of the township. Mr. Ballinger jokingly replied, "Why, you cannot be elected; I can beat you;" and when the other answerd, "I'll bet a dollar you can't," both took up the matter in semi-seriousness and announced themselves as candidates. The result of the primary election was that Mr. Ballinger was victorious and was elected by the people. He is now serving his fifth year in the office. He has nine schools under his supervision, hires teachers and buys the fuel and supplies for the schools, and also must look after the poor, the roads and general matters effecting the public more or less directly. While he is allowed wide latitude in these matters and has the handling of large sums of money every year, it is but justice to him to state that no complaint has ever been made against his management and that not the slightest doubt as to his fidelity and integrity has ever been expressed. By his long and honorable business career he is known to be above suspicion, and the good of his fellows has ever been his sincerest interest. Perhaps no better illustration of Mr. Ballinger's business ability can be given than his record in office as township trustee. When he first assumed this office the township was four thousand dollars in debt. During his incumbency the township has been placed out of debt and has money in its treasury, while the tax levy of the present year is a lower one than it has had for forty years. Besides this, Mr. Ballinger has built four new brick school-houses in the township. One of them, a double (graded) school-house, is a model structure, pronounced one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state. He has also superintended the building of more bridges and culverts and done more work on the roads of the township than was done in years before his accession to office.

Mr. Ballinger has done much earnest and efficient service in church work. He has been both steward and trustee of the Liberty Methodist Episcopal church for the past fifteen years. He was the treasurer of the board of trustees during the erection of the beautiful new Methodist church,

collected all the moneys as well as paid them out, and as one of the board had much to do with planning the structure; and it is not too much to say that the success of its erection in a prominent degree is due to him. Mrs. Ballinger is an earnest Christian and a hearty partaker in the activities of the church, and has been for years a valued teacher in its Sunday-school.

Mr. Ballinger has had a long career as a merchant and leading business man of Liberty. In 1867 he became a partner with his father-in-law, W. W. Sullivan, in the grocery trade. This firm had a large patronage and was the leading house in this line in all this region. In 1869 Thomas C. Ballinger was admitted to the firm upon the retirement of Mr. Sullivan. The brothers continued together in trade for five years, when T. C. Ballinger purchased his brother's interest. During our subject's connection with this house the firm handled seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. After closing his grocery business, Mr. Ballinger and J. P. Kennedy engaged in the dry-goods trade in Liberty, and this partnership was terminated at the end of six months by Mr. Ballinger becoming sole proprietor. Conducting a prospering business in this line for five years, his health failed, and he sold out to S. W. Creed. Purchasing the homestead farm of his parents, he made his home thereon with the expectation that the outdoor life incident to conducting a farm would restore his health. This expectation was realized, and for five years he was busily engaged in agriculture. With restored health the desire for mercantile activity returned, and he now purchased from Mr. Creed the dry-goods business he had formerly conducted. Thenceforth until his retirement from trade in 1898 he was prominent among the merchants of the county. With the exception of three years, when his brother Bennett was connected with him, and two years when his son was a partner, he was the sole proprietor of the business.

PROFESSOR JOHN ELWOOD BUNDY.

This gentleman, known as the "artist of Earlham Place," in Richmond, possesses talent which has placed his name high among the portrait and landscape painters of this state. Nor is his fame confined to this section, as in the east his works have received special honor and favorable criticism, and many of the most celebrated of his paintings are owned by private individuals and public institutions in New England. That genius is inborn and not acquired is an axiom which finds fresh exemplification in his case, as almost in his babyhood he sought to express his artistic ideas with pencil and chalk, and perseveringly he pursued his way with one fixed ambition and goal ever before him, undaunted by the obstacles which he encountered.

The parents of Mr. Bundy were John and Mary (Moore) Bundy, both

natives of Guilford county, North Carolina. Some years after their marriage, in 1858, they removed to a farm in Morgan county, Indiana, and there they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1891 and the mother in 1893.

The birth of John Elwood Bundy took place in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 1, 1853, and until he was twenty-four years of age he continued to reside with his parents, assisting in the labors of the old homestead. His education was such as the district schools afforded, supplemented by private study and reading. When he was but eight years of age his drawings of familiar scenes, animals and persons possessed such merit as to receive the favorable comment of his neighbors, and he determined that art should be his life work. As the years rolled swiftly by he continued to sit at the feet of mother nature, studying her in all her varied moods, and thus laying the best possible foundations for his future career. At length he went to Indianapolis, where he received instruction from B. S. Hayes, then considered the most successful portrait painter in the state, and, subsequently, the young man studied in New York city and was allowed the privilege of copying at the Metropolitan Museum.

In 1877 Professor Bundy commenced teaching art at Martinsville, Morgan county, and for the next ten years devoted himself to his chosen vocation, doing some fine work in the meantime. Then, coming to Earlham College, he took charge of the art department, with which he was connected for eight years. In 1895 he resigned, in order to devote himself more thoroughly to painting, and because the demands upon his time had become too exacting. Since then he has not been able to fill the orders which he has received for landscape and portrait paintings. One of his best-known efforts, entitled "Early Spring," a canvas forty by sixty inches in dimensions, now hangs on the walls in Earlham College, as does also a fine portrait of Professor Morgan, painted from life. That gentleman was connected with the college for many years and was thoroughly interested in the success of the institution. In the library at West Falmouth, Massachusetts, the visitor will observe two beautiful and lifelike paintings, one "An Autumn Scene on the Whitewater," the other "A June Morning," the latter showing a flock of sheep in the foreground. The critics have specially favored these productions from the brush of Mr. Bundy, though many others of his works seem deserving of equal praise.

In 1875 he married Miss Mary A. Maslett, of Morgan county, Indiana. Their elder son, Arthur L., has apparently inherited somewhat of his father's genius, and is an art photographer, taking views of landscapes, buildings and interiors of houses, as well as doing a general photographic business. Walter E., the younger son, is a student in the local high school.

JESSE J. KENWORTHY.

Jesse J. Kenworthy, deceased, was for many years a leading business man and prominent citizen, whom to know was to esteem him. He was born near West Elkton, Ohio, on the 10th of February, 1827, and was a son of William and Alice (Ballard) Kenworthy. The parents were natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to Ohio at an early day, locating near West Elkton. They were earnest Christian people of the highest respectability and the father was for many years an elder in the Friends' church. The mother died in her Ohio home during the early boyhood of our subject, and he was reared to early manhood on his father's farm, where he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist.

Soon after attaining his majority he came to Richmond and was identified with the interests of the city up to the time of his death. He first embarked in the tanning business in connection with his father, and carried on operations in that line with good success for a number of years. Subsequently, in partnership with his father, he engaged in the manufacture of flour under the firm name of Kenworthy & Company, and was thus associated with the industrial affairs of Richmond until almost the close of his life. A few years, however, before his demise he sold his milling interests, and was making arrangements to carry on the manufacture of linseed oil in connection with his brothers-in-law, Isaac P., William R. and Joseph R. Evans, when he was taken ill. Prosperity attended his efforts in the world of trade; he never indulged in speculation but followed the legitimate channels of business, and by the exercise of industry, sound judgment, energy and perseverance he won a handsome competency, of which he was well deserving. His reputation was unassailable in all trade transactions, and his word was as good as his bond. He enjoyed the confidence of all with whom his business dealings brought him in contact and he was regarded as one of the representative business men of Richmond.

In 1851 Mr. Kenworthy was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Evans, a sister of Isaac P. Evans, now deceased, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Thomas Evans, who is a clerk in the freight office of the Panhandle Railroad at Logansport, Indiana; Alice, who is living in Richmond with her mother; Lydia, wife of George Nichols, of Clyde, Ohio; and Margaret J., wife of Clayburn S. Jones, of Logansport, Indiana, where he occupies a clerical position in the office of the general superintendent of the Panhandle Railroad Company.

Mr. Kenworthy died August 29, 1864, and the community thereby lost one of its valued citizens, the church a consistent member, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father; but he left to his

children not only a comfortable property, but also the priceless heritage of a good name. In his political associations he was a Whig, but never sought or desired public office. He was long an earnest and zealous member of the Friends' church, was prompt in attendance on all its services, was liberal in his contributions to its support, and above all exemplified its teachings in his daily life. He served as a teacher in the Sunday-school, and was a very able instructor. In all life's relations he was true and faithful to duty and the trust reposed in him, and thereby won the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men. His widow still survives him, and now resides in her pleasant home in Spring Grove, a pretty little suburb of Richmond. She, too, is a faithful member of the church and a most estimable lady who enjoys the warm regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HENRY MOORMAN.

In the best development of Wayne county, Henry Moorman bore an important part. He was identified with the agricultural interests of this section of the state from pioneer days, and while promoting the material welfare of the community also gave an active and liberal support to those measures with tended to advance its intellectual and moral status. His life was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard, by reason of his upright, honorable life. Over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. To his daughter, his only descendant, he left not only a handsome property but that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches, and his example is one well worthy of emulation by his many friends.

Mr. Moorman was born in Richmond county, North Carolina, July 7, 1813, a son of Tarlton and Hannah (Way) Moorman, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. In 1816 Tarlton Moorman came on a prospecting tour to the west and purchased land in Randolph county, Indiana, then an almost unbroken wilderness, and in 1822 he removed with his family to the new possession. Thus it was that Henry Moorman became identified with the pioneer development of the state. He was then only nine years of age. His mother had died in the south and his father had married again. The second wife died July 12, 1865, and the father then lived with the children until his death, which occurred December 30, 1875, when he was almost ninety-three years of age. On the death of his father Tarlton Moorman had received one hundred and fifty dollars, and at his death was worth forty thousand dollars, which figures give some indication of the active, useful life he lived.

He had three brothers: Thomas, born in 1790, died in 1841; and James

and Jesse, twins, born in Richmond county, North Carolina, June 26, 1895. Their father died when they were six years old. In 1822 James Moorman came to Wayne county, Indiana, and was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this locality for many years. In 1860 he established the Winchester Bank, and was also the owner of considerable city property in Winchester and Union City. He also accumulated much farming property and at his death, which occurred in 1888, he left to his nephew, Henry Moorman, seventeen hundred and eighteen acres of valuable land, besides realty in Winchester and Union City, the entire amount valued at about thirty-three thousand dollars.

Although surrounded by all the comforts of life in his last years, in early life Henry Moorman experienced many of the hardships and difficulties incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. He aided in the development of his father's farm until seventeen years of age, when he left home and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. After securing a farm of his own, he conducted a carpenter's shop there, and made cradles, window sash, doors, coffins and grain cradles. Through great industry and economy he was enabled to gain a good start in life, and worked his way upward to a position of affluence.

On the 17th of March, 1836, at Dunkirk, Randolph county, Indiana, Mr. Moorman was united in marriage to Miss Ann Diggs, daughter of William and Fanny (Crews) Diggs, who came from Anson county, North Carolina, to Indiana in 1822, settling in Randolph county. After his marriage Mr. Moorman took up his residence on a tract of land which he entered from the government, near where the Poplar Run meeting-house now stands. This was covered with timber, but he at once began to clear away the trees and in course of time transformed the raw tract into richly cultivated fields, the waving grain giving evidence of abundant harvests. There he made his home until 1869, when he purchased one hundred and eighteen acres of arable land in New Garden township, Wayne county. This tract was improved with a substantial residence and other good farm buildings, and to the further development of his land Mr. Moorman devoted his energies until after his wife's death, which occurred February 18, 1872. He continued to reside upon that farm until March 31, 1884, when he purchased property in Fountain City, where he made his home until his death. There were four children in the family, but the eldest died in infancy; Susanna died at the age of two and a half years, and Caroline died about two years prior to her father's death; so that Rebecca, wife of Joseph Brown, is the only one now living.

Mr. Moorman was a very prominent and influential member of the Society of Friends, and in his younger days took a very active part in the work of the church. He was first connected with the Beech Grove meeting,

and later with that at Fountain City. Before his death he and his daughter Rebecca donated two farms, comprising two hundred and fifty-two acres, to Earlham College, the income from which is to be devoted to the extension of the work of the Biblical department. His home was the place of entertainment for all the Friends, particularly the ministers who visited the neighborhood, and with his team and carriage he would drive the ministers from house to house, that they might visit the people of the denomination and promote the cause for which they were laboring. He made many sacrifices in the interests of his church, and throughout his life was deeply interested in its welfare. He was well read in the literature of the church as well as in Bible and other sacred history. At all times he was a warm friend of education and did all in his power to promote intellectual activity among his neighbors. Before the war he was a strong opponent of slavery and was connected with the "underground railroad." He joined the Republican party when it was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, and remained one of its stalwart advocates until his death. He was a man of firm convictions, honest purpose, kindly nature and upright life, and the world is better for his having lived. He departed from the scene of earth's activities November 14, 1889, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of his many friends.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown is now his only surviving child. She was married June 25, 1890, to Joseph Brown, a native of Preble county, Ohio, and since their marriage they have occupied the Moorman home in Fountain City. They carry on their farms, six in number, comprising about six hundred acres of land. Mr. Brown gives careful supervision to the property, and the improvements placed upon it have increased its value. Mrs. Brown greatly resembles her honored father in personal appearance and traits of character, is a faithful member of the Society of Friends, and her many admirable qualities and social nature render her very popular among a large circle of friends in Fountain City and Wayne county.

KITTRIDGE HILL.

Though now in his eighty-sixth year, Kittridge Hill, an honored citizen of Centerville, Wayne county, is strong and sound in mind and body, possessing the energy and vigor of many a man in the prime of life. He has been practically retired from business cares since 1863, though he has extensive property interests in the east, the supervision of which he has never relegated to others. In former years he occupied a distinctive position in the commercial and political circles of his community, and was recognized as an authority in public affairs. He has been faithful to his conceptions of the duties of citizenship, ever striving to advance the interests of his fellow men.

John Hill, the founder of the Hill family in North Brookfield, Massa-

chusetts, and ancestor of our subject, came to America from London, England, in 1725 or 1727. He became a permanent resident of North Brookfield in 1740, and died at his home in that place in 1775, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years and two months. The next in line of descent were his son Peter and grandson Peter, Jr. The latter was a farmer, and possessed considerable talent as a musician. His son Kittridge was born in North Brookfield in 1777, and the latter was the father of our subject.

Kittridge Hill, of whom this sketch is penned, was born in the northern part of North Brookfield September 29, 1813. In his early manhood he devoted himself to agriculture and found plenty of employment at his trade of stone-mason. He prospered in his various enterprises and still owns valuable property in his native state, including the old homestead, which he formerly cultivated. He was actively interested in the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party, and was frequently honored with local offices of responsibility and trust. For four years he served as constable of North Brookfield township, and for similar periods he was collector and treasurer there, being also United States assignee in bankruptcy so long as the law creating that office was in force. During President Pierce's administration he served as postmaster, was continued by Buchanan, and retained the office for some time after President Lincoln entered upon his term. Mr. Hill was so popular and so thoroughly efficient in the discharge of his duties as postmaster that, though the Republicans had come into power in the opening days of the war, and in spite of the fact that the Democratic sentiment was in a minority in New England at that time, when a ballot was taken among the citizens of North Brookfield he received a three-fourths vote. He resigned the same year, however, and was succeeded by a brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He then removed to New York state, where he resided for a year or two, and in March, 1863, he came to Centerville, where he has since made his home.

In his early manhood Mr. Hill wedded Miss Susan H. Brimhall, the ceremony which united their fortunes being performed April 11, 1837. The following year Mrs. Hill died, and subsequently he married Miss Elizabeth R. Tyler, from whom he was divorced in 1860. The third wife of Mr. Hill was Miss Fanny B. Sheldon, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and together they pursued the journey of life until the death of Mrs. Hill, at her home in this place, in 1891. Four sons were born to our subject, but only one, Lloyd Kittridge, of Centerville, survives. Albert Tyler died when three years old, and Warren Tyler and Walter Copeland when young lads. The friends of Kittridge Hill are legion, both in Centerville and in North Brookfield, his former home, his many noble qualities having won the praise and admiration of his

associates and acquaintances wherever he has gone. His life, which has nearly spanned the century, has been filled with useful, loving deeds, which will be remembered when he has been called to his reward. To his descendants he will leave the record of a blameless life,—a more priceless heritage than wealth.

LLOYD K. HILL.

Lloyd Kittridge Hill, who is well known throughout Wayne county because of his effective, earnest labors on behalf of the Democratic party, is of the sixth generation of Hills who have lived in New England, the founder of his family having settled in that section of the United States in the early part of the last century. He possesses the business ability, good judgment and acumen for which the Anglo-Saxon race is noted, and unites with these characteristics strong patriotism and an optimistic faith in the great future in store for his loved country.

Born at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 8, 1844, a son of Kittridge Hill, whose history precedes this sketch, our subject's boyhood memories are of the locality where his forefathers had dwelt for more than a century. His common-school education was supplemented by a course at the academy of his native town, and instruction in the higher branches of learning at Fall River College. When twenty years of age he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and for several years he was employed in clerking in various places,—in Centerville, Liberty, Cambridge and Terre Haute, among others. Then for two seasons he managed and conducted a dramatic company, comprised of eighteen persons, touring through Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and many of the southern and western states, and was quite successful in this difficult enterprise.

Subsequently to his marriage, in 1870, Mr. Hill located at Centerville, where he has since made his home. He has owned and carried on a valuable farm adjoining the town, and has not confined his energies to agriculture, for he has been engaged in cutting and supplying hard-wood timber to various factories, has hauled material for buildings and county bridges and contracted for grading county roads. Thus he has always been kept very busy at some outside enterprise. He furnished the hard wood to the Henley manufactory for his roller skates, on which a fortune was made by that concern, and has supplied Gaar, Scott & Company, Robinson & Company and the Quaker City Chair Company with timber at times.

The cause of education has always found a strong friend in Mr. Hill, who served for six years here as a member of the school board, a portion of this period being the president and treasurer. The Democratic party has few stancher supporters in this county, which is strongly Republican, as

Centerville was the home of Governor Morton and Senator Julian. For years he has served almost every election as one of the election judges, and frequently he has been sent as a delegate to local conventions of the party. He has been elected a member of the board of town trustees several times, and at present enjoys the distinction of being the president of the board. He is a firm believer in free silver and the principles ably advocated by Bryan in the last campaign, and is well posted upon all of the great questions of the day. Personally he is esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, for he is loyal and true to his friends, courteous and kindly in disposition, and has due regard for the the rights and welfare of his fellow men.

On the 28th of May, 1870, L. K. Hill and Miss Louisa Pierce, of Knightstown, Indiana, were united in marriage. They have been blessed with six children, the eldest of whom, Ida May, is the wife of Jacob Smelser, of Boston township, Wayne county. Mr. and Mrs. Smelser have one child, Howard, who figures as one of a photographic group of the four living generations of the Hill family. Grace C., the second daughter of our subject and wife, married John Hoerner, of Richmond. Adah, a young lady, is at home; Laura B., is a student in the Centerville high school, and the younger children are Lloyd Kittridge and Addie. They are receiving excellent educations, the elder children being graduates of the high school here. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have reason to be proud of their family, and in looking back over their past they have little to regret, as they have faithfully performed the duties devolving upon them, in all their relations with their fellow men.

JOHN S. LACKEY.

John S. Lackey, who is well known throughout Wayne county and this section of the state, comes of a family early identified with its history. He is a grandson of John Lackey, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1798, and reared eleven children, four of whom were associated with Cambridge City annals in later years, namely: Ira, Sanford, Mrs. Maria Richey and Mrs. Susan Kendall. The wife of Ira Lackey, Mrs. Catherine (Merritt) Lackey, departed this life, January 6, 1899, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Sanford Lackey, the father of our subject, was one of the pioneer merchants of this vicinity. Coming here from Cincinnati, Ohio, he established the first large and well equipped dry-goods store in Cambridge City, his original outlay of money in this enterprise amounting to ten thousand dollars. He was also much interested in horses, dealing in fine animals and transacting much business in this line in the course of a year.

John S. Lackey is a native of Cambridge City, born in 1850, and has passed his whole life in this immediate vicinity. He is the second in order of

birth of the five children of Sanford and Jane Lackey, the others being: Charles, Parke, Frank and Alice, the last named being the wife of B. F. Mosbaugh, editor of the Cambridge City Tribune. John S. Lackey remained unmarried until he was forty-two years of age, when he wedded Miss Catherine Driggs, of this city.

From his youth John S. Lackey was extremely fond of good horses, early becoming a reliable judge of their merits. In 1868 he opened a livery stable in Cambridge City, his native town, which enterprise he carried on successfully. In 1886 he instituted a combination sale, which has taken place each year since, and often from three to six hundred horses are sold, at one of these annual events the amount of money changing hands reaching one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Lackey is the owner and manager of the Cambridge City race track and stables, and makes a specialty of training trotters and pacers, buying and matching teams, and executing various commissions of that nature. He is recognized as an authority on all questions relating to horses or the turf, and unquestionably takes the lead in these matters in this part of Indiana.

WALTER T. CARPENTER.

In a brief sketch of any living citizen it is difficult to do him exact and impartial justice,—not so much, however, from lack of space or words to set forth the familiar and passing events of his personal history, as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life, which grows, develops and ripens, like fruit, to disclose its true and best flavor only when it is mellowed by time. Daily contact with the man so familiarizes us with his many virtues that we ordinarily overlook them and commonly underestimate their possessor. Nevertheless, while the man passes away, his deeds of virtue live on, and will in due time bear fruit and do him the justice which our pen fails to record. There are, however, some elements in the life record of Mr. Carpenter that even now serve as examples well worthy of emulation, and his fellow townsmen are not unappreciative of these. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Richmond, and his name will ever be associated with Earlham College during the period of its greatest prosperity.

Born on the 1st of January, 1811, at Duanesburg, near Albany, New York, he is a son of Isaac and Mercy (Frost) Carpenter. The family is of Welsh lineage and the ancestry can be traced back in direct line to Ezra Carpenter, who was born in Wilkshire, Wales, in 1570, and had two sons, Richard and William. The latter never married, and died in 1701, leaving an estate estimated at three million pounds sterling. Richard Carpenter had two sons, Ephraim and Timothy, who emigrated to the United States in 1678, and located in Hempstead, Long Island. The latter was born Decem-

ber 19, 1665, and had three sons, John, Runyan and Timothy. The first named, John Carpenter, of Oyster Bay, was born June 13, 1690, and had two sons, John and Abel. The former was born January 7, 1714, was a hatter by trade, and in 1736 removed to New Castle, Westchester county, New York.

Of his three sons, Abraham became the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Westchester county, December 27, 1728, and spent his entire life there, carrying on agricultural pursuits. He married Lydia Potter and had a family of ten children, including Isaac Carpenter, father of Richmond's well known citizen. He was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1779, and after his marriage to Mercy Frost removed to Duanesburg, that state, where he lived for ten years. In 1815 he became a resident of Clinton county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1836. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed that pursuit throughout his entire life.

Walter T. Carpenter was the youngest son in a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, and with his parents removed to Clinton county, Ohio, when four years of age. He attended the common schools for a time, then spent one year as a student in a boarding school in Mount Pleasant, and one year in John Griscom's private school, in New York city. Returning then to his father's farm in Clinton county, Ohio, he there remained until his marriage, when, in 1834, he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the milk business for two years. On the expiration of that period he again went to Clinton county, and embarked in the dry-goods business, which he carried on for ten years, when he returned to Cincinnati and joined his brother Calvin in the pork and commission business, under the firm name of C. Carpenter & Brother. This connection was continued two years, when the brother died, and our subject then removed to Warren county, Ohio, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for ten years. At the end of that time he came to Richmond, in 1858, and located on a farm, but in a few months he went to the Friends' Boarding School, now Earlham College, as superintendent, a position which he filled most acceptably for fifteen years. After two years' connection therewith the name was changed to Earlham College. He made the institution one of the leading educational features in this section of the state, and under his management its enrollment was increased from seventy pupils to more than two hundred. In the upbuilding and success of the school he was largely instrumental, having charge of the farm, the finances and the government of the students, in fact, virtually filling the office of president in connection with that of superintendent. His connection therewith covered the most prosperous era in its history, for it became a strong educational representative of the Society of Friends, and was entirely

self-supporting, which it had not been before, nor has it been since. On his retirement from the school, in 1875, Mr. Carpenter engaged in farming for three years, on a farm three miles north of Richmond, Indiana, but his health failed and he removed to West Richmond, near the college, and has since made his home there, resting in the enjoyment of a well earned retirement from labor.

In 1834 Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Miss Susan Mabie, of Westchester county, New York, and they now have three living children and have lost one. Charles G., the eldest, is superintendent of the Richmond Roller Mills; Albert F. died in infancy; Caroline is the wife of Henry C. Wright, of Argus, Indiana; and Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel W. Mormon, of Indianapolis, a member of the firm of the Nordyke & Mormon Company and of the Light, Heat & Power Company.

Mr. Carpenter was reared in the political faith of the Whig party, and first gave his support to its men and measures, but on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. He is interested in all that will promote good government and is a progressive, public-spirited citizen. Like his family for generations, he is connected with the Society of Friends and has lived a conscientious Christian life, characterized by many good deeds. Devotion to his family and friends, fidelity to every trust reposed in him, and advocacy of all that tends to benefit mankind,—these are the salient characteristics of Walter T. Carpenter.

PERRY J. FREEMAN.

Mr. Freeman, who is the present postmaster of Richmond, and a member of the law firm of Johnson & Freeman, was born near Albion, Noble county, Indiana, on the 5th of August, 1857, his parents being Rev. Everson S. and Elizabeth J. (Prouty) Freeman. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish extraction and on the maternal side is of German lineage. His grandfather, Rev. Noah Freeman, a minister of the New-Light church, was a native of Ohio and spent his entire life in the vicinity of Dayton, where he died in 1836. He married Margaret Morris, a niece of Robert Morris, the millionaire patriot whose liberality made possible the conduct of the financial affairs of the new republic. After the death of Rev. Noah Freeman she married Captain Frink and they removed to Noble county, Indiana, where they spent their remaining days. Captain Frink was a well known surveyor of pioneer times, served as county surveyor of Noble county and superintended the construction of the dam that forms the lake at Rome City, Indiana.

The father of our subject, Rev. Everson S. Freeman, was born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1832. He lost his father when four years of age, and when still a child came with his mother and stepfather to Indiana. He was

reared to manhood in Noble county and, preparing himself for the work of the ministry, spent his entire life as a preacher of the gospel. He belonged to the North Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and labored among the people of that district for many years, but a short time before his death he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where his last days were passed. In October, 1893, at the age of sixty-three years, he was called to the home beyond. By his marriage to Elizabeth J. Prouty he became the father of two children: Mrs. Ella E. Owen, of Topeka, Kansas, and Perry J.

In various counties of the state Perry J. Freeman spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He completed the high-school course in Noblesville, Indiana, and also the work of the freshman year, in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. At the age of twenty he began teaching in Wayne county, where he followed that profession for five consecutive years. In April, 1883, he came to Richmond and registered as a student of law in the office of Hon. Henry U. Johnson, representative in the sixth congressional district, and his present law partner. His studies were carefully directed, and, applying himself with great diligence to the mastery of the science of jurisprudence, he gained a wide and accurate knowledge of the law. In March, 1885, he was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, a connection that was maintained for two and a half years. He was then alone in business for two years, at the end of which time the old partnership relations were resumed, and the firm of Johnson & Freeman takes rank among the leading ones in this part of the state. Mr. Freeman is engaged in general practice, and has met with fair success. He is very painstaking and careful in the preparation of his cases, and, quick to note the strong points of a suit, he never fails to use them to the best advantage. Law rather than theory, common sense rather than pleasing rhetorical phrases, are the characteristically strong points of his argument, and his clients know him as one who is always true and loyal to the interests intrusted to his keeping. In 1890 he was a candidate for the nomination for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated before the convention by H. C. Starr, of Richmond.

On the 5th of June, 1883, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Howard, of Anderson, Indiana, and they have three children: Howard, Gath and Hazel. They have a pleasant home and many warm friends in Richmond.

It would be difficult to find anyone who takes a more genuine interest in the welfare of this city than Mr. Freeman, who at all times is ready to co-operate in any movement for the public good. In May, 1891, he was elected mayor of the city, and served three and a half years, a period of marked progress and improvement in the municipality. Under his adminis-

tration an electric-light system was introduced, the sewerage system was improved, streets were paved with vitrified brick, and other changes were made, until Richmond became one of the best improved and most progressive cities of its size in the United States. This is due in no small measure to Mr. Freeman, who used his official power for the benefit of the town and its residents. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of February. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also a valued representative of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In all his social and business relations he is popular and influential, and his future may be forecast at least to this extent: It will be characterized by great activity in the important things that concern the interests of society and good government.

HON. SAMUEL W. PARKER.

Hon. Samuel W. Parker, deceased, was a son of Samuel Parker, a native of Vermont, and of Elizabeth, *née* Miller, of Massachusetts, the former of English and the latter of German extraction. They removed with their parents to Jefferson county, New York, and were married October 20, 1803, in a town then known as Champion. They lived in Watertown, where the father died, leaving an only son, the subject of this sketch.

Samuel W. was born one month and seven days after his father's demise. At the age of one and a half years he was adopted by a kind and affectionate stepfather, Joseph Wadley, who owned a farm and flouring-mill near Sackett's Harbor. Here at the age of four years young Samuel began attending school. In 1815 the family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1818 to Oxford, same state. Having made a thorough preparation, Samuel W. entered Miami University in January, 1825, and graduated there in 1829, with high honors, his course being a succession of brilliant intellectual triumphs and evincing every omen of a bright future. He took high rank as a speaker.

Soon after graduation he came to Connersville and in November opened a private school, which he taught several terms, and then became principal of the county seminary, the building being then completed. Early in 1829 he began writing for the Fayette Observer. In 1830 he issued the Political Clarion, wherein he supported Henry Clay. He wielded a trenchant pen, showing no mercy to political heresy. During all this time, however, he entertained a determination to become eventually a lawyer, and during the intervals of other duties he devoted his moments to the study of law, and in 1831 he was admitted to the bar. He almost immediately took high rank as a jury lawyer, and in a few years stood high before the courts.

He served a term or two as a member of the state legislature. In 1849

he was elected to congress, and re-elected in 1851, his second term closing March 4, 1855. He declined a re-election. In congress he was one of the strongest opponents of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and made one of the most effective speeches against the repeal delivered on the floor of congress during those exciting years. His eloquence was of that thrilling character which laid fast hold on the minds of his hearers and carried them along with him like a resistless torrent. He never spoke at a political gathering where he did not leave his political friends in the wildest state of enthusiasm and his enemies seared and blasted by his sarcastic argument. He could arouse their indignation or melt them to tears with equal ease. He was scholarly, and all through his life was a student. Originally gifted with a mind of high order, he had added to it by a store of learning.

He resided the last years of his life on the old Elm farm near Connersville, and spent his time in practicing law in this and adjoining counties. He was president of the Junction Railroad Company at the time of his death, and was formerly the president of the Whitewater Coal Company, and he took a leading part in all public improvements. His death occurred February 1, 1859, and by that event the people of Indiana suffered a great loss.

DAVID J. HOERNER.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men who ever lived in Richmond was the late David J. Hoerner. Few men have been more prominent or widely known in this enterprising city than was he. In business circles he was an important factor and his popularity was well deserved, for in him were embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flagged. He was public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Richmond, and for many years he was numbered among its most valued and honored citizens.

A native of Germany, Mr. Hoerner was born in Waldenburg, February 12, 1830. His parents spent their entire lives there, the father dying during the early childhood of our subject and thus leaving to his wife the care of their little son and daughter. The latter, grown to womanhood, became Mrs. Christina Rist, and is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio. At an early age David J. Hoerner began preparation for the ministry, pursuing his studies in Stuttgart until after he had attained his majority, but his financial circumstances were limited, and finding it very difficult to meet his expenses he followed his uncles's advice to abandon his studies and take up some trade. Accordingly he began learning the baker's trade, beginning his apprenticeship in the Fatherland. In 1854, however, he determined to try his fortune in America, and crossing the Atlantic took up his residence in Dayton, Ohio,

David J. Hoerner

where he completed his apprenticeship in the bakery establishment of the firm of Bosler & Bowman.

In 1855 Mr. Hoerner removed to Richmond, where he began business on his own account, establishing the second enterprise of the kind in the city, his predecessor being William Mason. He began operations on a small scale at No. 13 South Fifth street, but his trade constantly increased in volume and importance until it had assumed extensive proportions. The quality of his goods, his evident desire to please his patrons, and his straightforward dealings won him a very marked success, and for many years he maintained the leadership in his line in this section of the state. During the war, in 1862 and 1863, he furnished bread and other bakery goods for over one thousand soldiers. He was one of the first cracker manufacturers of Richmond. These goods were at first made by hand, but after a time, owing to the great demand, he increased his facilities by putting in the most improved machinery used in the manufacture of crackers, and his trade was then extended over many of the adjoining states. He carried on a general bakery business, and prosperity attended his well directed efforts. He was solicited to join the United States Baking Company when the great combine was formed, but refused, and carried on an independent business until 1893, when he retired, being succeeded in the enterprise by his son, John J., who is still carrying on the business at the old headquarters.

Mr. Hoerner was a man of excellent business and executive ability, of keen discrimination, sound judgment and capable management. He did not limit his efforts to one line of business, but encouraged many enterprises that promoted the commercial activity of the city and promoted some by his financial assistance and his advice. He was at one time a large stockholder and a director in the Richmond National Bank, which for a considerable period was one of the substantial institutions of the city, but which afterward failed, Mr. Hoerner losing considerable money thereby. He was also one of the organizers of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was chosen its first president, and served in that capacity until his death. His reputation in all trade transactions was above question, and to an unusual degree he enjoyed the confidence and regard of those with whom he was brought in contact through business dealings.

In 1855 Mr. Hoerner was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Markwart, a native of Germany, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Dayton, Ohio. They had two sons, Charles, who is now living in Richmond; and David, who died in early manhood in the west. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoerner was again married, in 1860, his second union being with Miss Catherine Leab, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born in 1839. Her parents, John and Christina Leab, were both natives of Ger-

many, the father born in the city of Nurttengen and the mother in Phulinga. Coming to the United States in 1830, they located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Centerville, Indiana, in 1853, and finally came to Richmond, where the father died in 1877, and the mother in 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoerner were born eight children, of whom two died in infancy. The others are Mrs. R. D. Sherman, of Chicago; Mrs. Robert Jenkins, deceased; Mrs. Cassius C. Beall; John J., Mrs. Charles Bradway; and Mary C., who is living with her mother. With the exception of Mrs. Sherman the surviving children are residents of Richmond, and the family is one of prominence in the community, the members holding enviable positions in social circles.

In his political connections Mr. Hoerner was always an ardent Republican, and took a deep interest in local political affairs, but was never an aspirant for office. He held membership in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, and socially was connected with Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Webb Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the German Benevolent Society. He was always loyal to his duties of citizenship, and in many ways aided in advancing the measures and movements which promoted the city's welfare. He was a man of deep sympathies and broad humanitarian principles, faithful to his friends and devoted to his family. In 1892, accompanied by his wife, he went abroad, visiting the principal cities of France, England and Germany, also the places of historic interest, and the beautiful scenes for which those countries are famed. He passed away November 9, 1895, but those who knew him still cherish as a sacred treasure the memory of his friendship. Mrs. Hoerner and her youngest daughter reside in the pleasant family home in Richmond, left to her by her husband. She is a lady of culture and social grace, and the hospitality of her home is enjoyed by many friends.

O. B. FULGHUM.

"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. The subject to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the distinctively representative citizens of Richmond. He is a leading insurance agent and real-estate dealer, and has that keen discrimination and sagacity in business affairs which when combined with energy and industry lead to success.

Mr. Fulghum is one of Richmond's native sons, his birth having occurred February 28, 1859. His parents were Jesse P. and Susan (Benton) Fulghum. The former was born September 8, 1829, in Randolph county, Indiana, a son

of Frederick and Piety (Parker) Fulghum. The great-grandfather of our subject, Michael Fulghum, was a native of Wayne county, North Carolina, and there spent his entire life, his death occurring in 1804, at the age of sixty-five years. He owned a large plantation of several hundred acres and was one of the leading planters of his district. He married Molly Bunn, a lady of French-Huguenot extraction. Tradition says that their ancestors fled from France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots and took refuge in England. Later they came from that country to America, settling in North Carolina. To Michael and Molly Fulghum were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters, several of whom emigrated to Indiana. Among these was Anthony Fulghum, who located in Richmond, Indiana. He was the father of Benjamin Fulghum, a minister of the Friends' society. He preached for thirty years and was well known in church circles.

Frederick Fulghum, the grandfather of our subject and the youngest of this family, also came to Indiana. He was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, in 1799, and emigrated westward in 1820, being one of the first to seek a home in this state. He took up his residence in Randolph county, where he remained until called to the home beyond in 1879. He made farming his life work, and was the owner of a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which stood a good residence and other substantial improvements. An active member of the Society of Friends, he was an elder in the church, and for fifty years was the leading representative of the Arba meeting. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, but was never an aspirant for office. He married Piety Parker, a lady of English descent, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1818, a daughter of Jesse Parker, who spent the greater part of his life in that county, engaged in merchandising. About 1830, however, he came to Indiana and spent his last days in the home of Frederick Fulghum, in Randolph county. He was also a Friend, and the members of the family were prominent in the work of the society. To Frederick and Piety Fulghum were born four sons and five daughters: Edah, who became the wife of William Hunt, and both are now deceased; Michael, who also has passed away; Anna, who became the wife of Nathan Overman and has also passed away; Sally also married George Overman and is now deceased; Jesse P. is the next of the family; Martha is the wife of Alpheus Test, of Richmond; Mary is the deceased wife of Joshua Thomas; Francis A. died in infancy; and Frederick C. is the secretary of the Richmond Business College.

Jesse Parker Fulghum, the father of O. B. Fulghum, was reared in Randolph county, where he remained until twenty years of age; and then he came to Richmond, where he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned with his father. A year later he entered the employ of Gaar, Scott

& Company, in their machine shops, where he remained for eight years, when he went to Milton, Wayne county, to accept the position of superintendent of the Joseph Ingels drill works. After acting in that capacity for a year he purchased a half interest in the enterprise, and the following year, 1866, in connection with Joseph Ingels, organized the Hoosier Drill Company, of which he became secretary. The following year, however, he sold out, and in 1869 went to Dublin, Indiana, as a superintendent of the Wayne Agricultural Works, with which he was connected until 1873, when he returned to the Hoosier Drill Company as mechanical expert in charge of the machinery. For four years he occupied that position and in 1877 removed to Richmond to accept a similiar position in the Wayne Agricultural Works, which in the meantime had been removed from Dublin to Richmond. When that enterprise went into the hands of a receiver in 1886, he became mechanical expert for M. C. Henley, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a man of remarkable mechanical genius and has taken out about forty patents, having secured more patents on agricultural implements than any other man in the west. To his enterprise, energy and ability is due not a little of the commercial activity of this section of the state, and the welfare and progress of any section depends upon its commercial activity.

Jesse P. Fulghum married Miss Susan Benton, a daughter of Thomas Benton, who was born near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1838, locating in Boston township, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then sold his land and removed to Richmond, where he engaged in freighting by team from Cincinnati, Ohio. A few years later he abandoned that enterprise and established a hardware and grocery store as a member of the firm of Fletcher & Benton, his partner being S. F. Fletcher. He became the leading hardware merchant of the city and continued to carry on operations in that line until his death, which occurred in 1871, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat. He belonged to the Elkhorn Baptist church, was one of its active workers and for many years served as deacon in the church. He married Miss Susan Rhodes, and to them were born two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Thomas H., was killed at the second battle of Bull Run.

O. B. Fulghum, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Richmond, Milton and Dublin, Indiana, his parents living at the three places during his youth. His literary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in the Richmond Business College, and he was thus well fitted for the practical duties of life. When fourteen years of age he began earning his own livelihood as an employe in the Wayne Agricultural Works in Dublin. When sixteen years of age he accompanied his parents

on their removal to Milton, where he attended school and also worked in a shop. In Richmond he was employed by Gaar, Scott & Company, and on leaving that service he spent three years with the Singer Sewing Machine Company as bookkeeper. Later he went to Cambridge City, from which point he superintended the sale of the Singer sewing machines through a considerable territory. Upon his return to Richmond, in 1883, he assumed the management of the White Sewing Machine Company, acting in that capacity until 1887. Since that time he has been extensively engaged in the fire-insurance business, representing a number of well known and reliable companies, including the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Massachusetts; the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco; Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany; the American Central, of St. Louis; the American, of Newark, New Jersey; the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Ætna Indemnity Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1889 he also began dealing in real estate and now has control of considerable valuable property. He is a man of keen foresight and sagacity, and therefore is enabled to make judicious investments, which yield him a good profit. He is energetic, enterprising and reliable, and has the confidence as well as a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

In 1882 Mr. Fulghum was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Tracy, of Richmond, and they have one child, Myra G. He belongs to the First Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of deacon. To church, charitable and benevolent work he contributes liberally and is always found on the side of progress and advancement. Most of his life having been spent in Wayne county, he is widely known among her citizens and is held in uniform regard.

HON. OLIVER H. SMITH.

The subject of this memoir, now deceased, was a son of Thomas and Lætitia Smith, and was born twelve miles above Trenton, New Jersey, on Smith's island, in the Delaware River, October 23, 1794. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were friends and associates of William Penn, and emigrated with him from England in 1683. They were members of the Society of Friends and prominent in the early colonial history.

Mr. Smith attended school at Lurgan, but was educated mostly by self-tuition. Upon the death of his father in 1813 he left home with but a few dollars. In 1817 he settled at Rising Sun, Indiana, and the next year moved to Lawrenceburg, where he read law under the instructions of General Dill, and was admitted to the bar in the Dearborn county court in March of that year. He immediately located in Versailles, Ripley county, and in 1820 came to Connersville. He had been here but eighteen months when he was induced to become a candidate for the legislature, and in

August, 1822, was elected. Accordingly he served during the sessions of 1822–3, and was the member who named Johnson county, in honor of Judge Johnson, of Indiana. He was chairman of the judiciary committee, etc. In 1824 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the third judicial circuit of Indiana by Governor Hendricks, in which office he served two years, distinguishing himself by prosecuting some of the most noted criminal cases in the history of Indiana. In 1826 he was elected to congress by a large majority over Hon. John Test, of Brookville, one of the oldest and best known men of the state. He served during the sessions of 1827–8, contemporaneously with such men as Tristram Burgess, John Randolph, Samuel C. Southard, etc. Although he made no conspicuous mark he gained the reputation of a hard-working, honest, sensible member. He practiced law until 1836 when he was elected to the United States senate over Governor Noble and Governor Hendricks, his predecessors, and served in that august body with distinguished ability for the full term of six years.

In 1838 he moved from Connersville to Indianapolis, where, after the close of his senatorial term, he practiced law until his death, which occurred March 9, 1859. He died as he lived, a sincere Christian. He was the author of a book entitled Early Indiana Trials, and Sketches, published in 1858. He was a man of untarnished reputation, of marked ability, public-spirited and favored all internal improvements. As a lawyer he was remarkably successful and wielded a great influence over his juniors; and withal he was a good speaker on political and other questions, taking an influential part in the campaigns.

JOHN K. JEMISON.

The gentleman whose name initiates this sketch, John K. Jemison, of Connersville township, Fayette county, Indiana, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this county. John Jemison, the father of John K., was born in Kentucky, in 1793. When quite young he was orphaned by the death of his father, and at an early age was "bound out" to learn the trade of tanner. When his time as an apprentice had expired he went to Cumminsville, Ohio, and there he worked at his trade for one year. From Cumminsville he came to Fayette county, Indiana, and located in Jackson township, where he erected a tannery, which was one of the first in the county. His death occurred in 1851. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, before coming to Fayette county, to Miss Cynthia Coe, a native of Virginia, who, like himself, was left an orphan in early life. She survived her husband many years. It might be said with regard to that most estimable woman, that previously to her marriage, and while a resident of Cincinnati, she was employed as a tailoress, a common occupation for women at that time. She

also at the same time cared for a younger sister, the two living together, and while the elder worked at her trade the younger did the housework. Several quite remarkable coincidences were connected with the lives of these two women. Both were married on the same day and each became the mother of seven children, the older having six sons and one daughter; the younger, six daughters and one son. Both of the husbands were named John, and both were natives of the state of Kentucky. They were tanners by trade and the two had been associated in business for about a year at Cumminsville. The younger returned to Kentucky, but later came to Indiana and settled on a farm, which was his home till death.

John Jemison was an industrious, upright citizen, and his descendants are numbered among the best people of Fayette county. Of his seven children, the daughter and one son have passed away. The surviving members are as follows: Jefferson H. and William, of Jackson township, Fayette county; John K., of this sketch; Oliver, of Nebraska; and Samuel, also a resident of Jackson township, Fayette county. The daughter, Jane, was the eldest of the family. She became the wife of Abram Myers, and was the mother of ten children, several of whom have passed away. Her death occurred in February, 1899. The deceased brother, Elijah Jemison, left a daughter, who is now the wife of C. Blacklidge.

John K. Jemison was born at the old homestead in Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana, June 29, 1823, and he, like his brothers, was reared to the occupation of farming. In October, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ward, daughter of James and Osee (Bell) Ward. Mrs. Jemison was born on the Wabash, in Parke county, Indiana, August 7, 1834. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, came to Connersville in their youth and were married here. After their marriage they settled in Parke county, later returned to Connersville township, Fayette county, and still later removed to Illinois. The mother's death occurred some years previously to the father's. He afterward married again, and at the time of his death was eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Jemison is one of a family of eight members, six of whom are living, viz.: Boswell and Marion, wholesale druggists, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Jemison; Mrs. Emily Jemison, of Connersville; Mrs. Ada Guffin, widow of Dr. John Guffin; and Osee, wife of Greenbury Hansan, of Jennings township, Fayette county, Indiana. Those deceased were Belle, who died at the age of twelve years; and Thompson, at the age of seventeen.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Jemison lived in Jackson township for fifteen years after their marriage, and then purchased the old homestead of his parents, in the same township, where they lived for fifteen years longer, and since then they have occupied their present home near the city of Connersville. They have two sons: Marion K., at home; and Ward, a druggist of

Connersville. For nearly half a century Mr. and Mrs. Jemison have journeyed through life together. Their influence has ever been directed toward advancing the interests of the moral and religious conditions of the community, and such have been their lives that they have won the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have been associated. They have long been worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which their younger son also belongs. The elder son and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIS P. SMITH.

In all ages the desire to be remembered after one's brief span of life is finished has been one of the most important factors of human existence, and with many individuals has been the motive of all endeavor and enterprise. To the majority, however, this ambition, laudable in itself, is not the mainspring of conduct, but is more often found in the heart of a devoted friend, who wishes to perpetuate the memory of the one who has departed into the silent land. Monuments and shrines of various kinds are erected and serve their place, but time crumbles even the hardest granite and marble, and the printed page, on which is recounted the life and deeds of loved ones, is the most enduring tribute, especially as this is so easily copied from age to age. We are glad to be able to place before the readers of this work, which records the histories of many of the representative citizens and families of Union county, a few facts which have been gleaned in regard to the life of the subject of this memoir.

Lewis P. Smith was a well known resident of Center township, Union county, and was excelled by only a few in this section of the state as a scientist. The chief delight and aim of his life was to explore yet deeper into the mysteries and secrets of nature, and for years he gave thought to little else. Born April 15, 1858, in Smithfield, Wayne county, Indiana, he attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when, on account of his delicate health, he was forced to abandon his studies for some time. He was, alas! the victim of that dread disease, consumption, but it was many a year ere his iron will succumbed to its power, and few ever made a braver or more determined fight against the foe. In his youth he went to Tennessee and for three years spent each winter in sawmills, in order to escape the hard northern season of ice and snow. A great part of his [illegible] in this manner—that is, in the south, employed at one thing or another.

October 15, 1885, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Olive Haworth, daughter of [illegible] and Mary Rose Haworth, a lady of fine attainments. Having graduated [illegible] high school in Liberty, she spent the next two years in Oxford College, at Oxford, Ohio, and in Glendale College, at Glendale,

Ohio. Subsequently she taught in the public schools for some time, and, also being accomplished as a musician, she had pupils in the musical art as well. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was blessed with four children, two of whom, Willis Stanton and Ethel, died at the ages of three and a half years and fourteen months respectively. Harold Haworth is a fine lad of ten years and Lloyd Esteb Haworth is four years old.

For about five years after their marriage the young couple lived on the old homestead belonging to Mr. Smith's father, after which they came to the old Haworth farm near Roseburg, the property now the home of Mrs. Smith. On account of his poor health, which became worse year by year, Mr. Smith was obliged to depend upon others to do the work of the farm, though he tried to exercise judicious supervision over all affairs connected therewith. During the winter seasons he continued to travel in the south, passing most of his time in Tennessee or Florida. His ever active mind required food, and he early took up the study of geology, natural history and the allied sciences, becoming thoroughly informed on these subjects. He took great interest in the collection of Indian and war relics, fossils, shells, etc., and his large, fine cabinets are filled with valuable specimens, carefully labeled and classified. Hundreds of relics of the civil war were picked up on the battlefields by himself, and in his geological cabinet he placed thousands of specimens. Besides, he secured a good collection of old family relics and heirlooms, spinning wheels, spinning jennies, etc. In his political views he was in accord with the Republican platform. His final illness was of short duration and death came to him October 25, 1896. His study of geology and science confirmed his belief in God, the Creator, and he acknowledged His wisdom and omnipotence in all things, but he could not conform to the established church creeds. He was tall and slender in physique, and his face would light up with animation and earnestness when he conversed upon things in which he was deeply interested. Of a social nature, he loved to have his friends with him, and contributed much to their enjoyment by his thoroughly entertaining conversation upon books he had read, places he had visited and affairs of general interest. He had no enemies, for his honest, kindly nature drew every one to him and made them his friends.

Mrs. Mary Olive Smith is still managing the old Haworth farm in Liberty and Center townships, two and one-half miles south of the county-seat, formerly owned by her grandparents, Thomas and Olive (Kelly) Haworth, and later by her father, Willis Capron Haworth. The grandfather succeeded his father in the possession of the family estate. He died there at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife, Olive, died a few years previously. Their children were: Willis C.; James Addison, formerly a teacher and the author of an arithmetic, and now a resident of Liberty; Marietta, who married T. J.

McAvoy, and died when about forty years of age: she was a teacher and a fine writer, and was the author of a copy-book which was once used in the schools; and Angeline, who died at twenty-three, unmarried. Thomas Haworth lived and died on the old homestead mentioned above, and his next-door neighbor was his brother, Richard G., who owned the adjoining tract of land. About 1855 Thomas Haworth erected the substantially constructed frame house, with its heavy timbers and beams, which still stands, in almost perfect preservation as a monument to his handiwork. He was a member of the Friends' church at Salem, and was a strong Abolitionist and one of the conductors of the "underground railway." After his first wife's death he married Eunice Johnson, a widow, who survived him, and later became the wife of William Shanklin. Willis C. Haworth was born at Roseburg, July 30, 1835, and departed this life January 25, 1877. In 1856 he married Mary Teresa, daughter of Dr. Erasmus Rose, and in 1868 they removed to the farm which had belonged to Thomas Haworth, his father. Dr. Erasmus Rose was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, in 1824 came to Liberty, Indiana, and up to 1845 practiced medicine. His death took place at Van Wert, Ohio. Mrs. Mary T. Haworth, born October 6, 1838, died July 8, 1881. To herself and husband five children were born, namely: Kit Carson, now of Liberty; Alpheus, who died in infancy; Mary Olive (Mrs. Lewis P. Smith); Angeline, who died at twenty-one years; and Thomas Erasmus, who died in childhood.

CHARLES W. STIVERS.

Charles W. Stivers, editor of the Liberty Herald, Liberty, Indiana, was born in the village of Decatur, Adams county, Ohio, August 21, 1848, second son in the family of five children of James M. and Louisa J. (Higgins) Stivers. Through his veins flows a mixture of German and Scotch-Irish blood. His father was of German descent and his mother of Scotch-Irish, both being natives of Clermont county, Ohio, whence they removed in early life to Brown county, that state, where for the most part their lives were passed. James M. was a teacher for a period of twenty-five years, teaching in Adams, Brown and Clermont counties. Also he was a civil engineer and was elected surveyor of Brown county, a position he filled eight years. From his ninth year he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died September 20, 1882, having survived his first wife some twenty years, leaving two sons by his second wife.

Charles W. Stivers spent the first fourteen years of his life on a farm. Then he entered the office of the Southern Ohio Argus at Georgetown, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. This paper afterward became the Brown County News. After leaving the Argus he was for a time on the

Courier force at Batavia, Ohio, and from there he came to Indiana, stopping first at Connersville, where he secured employment on the Times, under W. H. Green. Later he received further education in job printing in Cincinnati. He was yet a boy in his 'teens and his only opportunity for obtaining an education had been in the district school and the printing office. In July, 1866, he came to Liberty, Indiana, and entered the employ of J. H. McClung, then proprietor of the Liberty Herald. Something over a year later, when but nineteen years of age, he purchased the paper, and with the exception of a little more than one year he has been its editor ever since, at times having associated with him his brothers, Scott and Jackson Stivers. From 1873 to 1877 he owned and published the Brookville American, and during the campaign of 1876 he owned and edited the Rushville Republican.

In connection with this sketch of Mr. Stivers and mention of the Liberty Herald it may be well to refer to William Appleton, who established the first printing office in Union county. That was at Liberty, in 1850, his office being on the corner now occupied by Mr. Howe's grocery. He was a highly educated man, a graduate of Princeton College, as also was his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Anna Croft; both were natives of Burlington, New Jersey. Mr. Appleton resided here five years, three years of that time being spent on the Joseph La Fuze farm.

The Herald has maintained throughout the years of Mr. Stivers' identity with it the reputation of being a well edited, spicy newspaper; has a large circulation, and is widely read throughout the state. He wields a facile, able and at times a vigorous pen. He is an ardent Republican, and during the heat of campaigns he, figuratively speaking, cuts close to the line regardless of the falling chips. Always a student, both of books and human nature, and ever wide awake to what is going on around him, he has gained a wide range of information. His increasing years have tended to broaden his views and his political articles are now less tinged with partisan point, but possess the true ring of enlightened citizenship. Personally, he is affable at all times and has the bearing of a gentleman. In 1882 he was made postmaster of Liberty, being recommended by Senator—later President—Harrison, his appointment being made by President Arthur, and he served in that position four years.

Mr. Stivers was married October 3, 1867, to Laura E., daughter of Israel Freeman, one of the early settlers of Union county. She died in March, 1897, leaving a family of three children, namely: Frank A., a graduate of the law and literary departments of the State University of Michigan, and an attorney of Ann Arbor; Orion L., a graduate of Miami University and associated with his father in the publication of the Herald; and Florence E., now a student in the State University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

JOHN F. ROBBINS.

For almost a quarter of a century John F. Robbins has practiced at the bar of Wayne county and during that time his rise has been gradual, but he to-day occupies a leading position among the representatives of the legal profession in Richmond. His reputation has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his high standing is a merited tribute to his ability.

Born in Economy, on the 11th of June, 1853, he is a son of Dr. Robbins, a well-known citizen of Richmond. Liberal educational privileges were afforded him and fitted him well for the practical and responsible duties of life. He attended Earlham College, the Ohio Wesleyan University and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, his aptitude gaining him a broad classical and literary knowledge. Prior to reading law he engaged in teaching schools for a few years in Economy, and then entered upon preparation for his chosen profession as a student in the office of Charles H. Burchenal, an able attorney of Richmond. Close application characterized this period of his career, and having acquired a broad general knowledge of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar of Wayne county, in June, 1876. He has always been a student, and prepares his cases with the greatest care, as though a similar question had never before come within his notice.

The first years of his practice were such as fall to the lot of most young lawyers,—a novitiate in which he struggled to build up a business, having to compete against old and experienced lawyers, whose tested powers enabled them to secure the major share of the public patronage. Gradually, however, his practice increased, as he demonstrated his ability to successfully handle the intricate problems of jurisprudence, and to-day he has a large clientage which connects him with the leading litigated interests of the circuit. For a few years he struggled on alone and gradually worked his way upward; in 1881 he formed a partnership with Judge Peelle, with whom he was associated for three years, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, in 1884. For two years he filled that position and then declined a re-election. During that time he prosecuted and convicted the second man that was ever convicted of murder in Wayne county. The other trial had occurred seventy years before, at Salisbury, the county-seat. On his retirement from office Mr. Robbins formed a partnership with Judge H. C. Fox, which was continued until the latter's elevation to the appellate bench. Since that time he has been alone in practice. He served as city attorney from 1889 until 1891, but his attention has been given mostly to the private practice of law, which has now assumed extensive proportions. He is well informed on the subject of jurisprudence in its various departments, and can handle both civil and criminal cases with equal power and success. His arguments are forcible,

his reasoning sound, his deductions logical and the aim of his eloquence is to convince. He never fails to make a strong impression upon judge and jury, and has won many notable forensic triumphs.

Within a few weeks after his admission to the bar Mr. Robbins was married, Miss Rena Gunther becoming his wife on the 2d of July, 1876. Their union has been blessed with three sons, Byram, Philip and Malcolm, aged respectively seventeen, twelve and eight years. In his political connection Mr. Robbins is a Republican and takes a deep interest in the political questions which affect the welfare of state and nation and mold the public policy. He is a broad-minded, progressive man and public-spirited citizen, and in all life's relations is found true to all the duties of professional and social life which the day may bring forth.

MILO CRANOR.

One of the pioneers and founders of Wayne county was the father of the subject of this sketch. Joshua Cranor, for such was the name he bore, was a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred September 10, 1794. He was but two years of age when his father, Thomas Cranor, died, and, though it is not certainly known, it is believed that the Cranor family lived in North Carolina for several generations. The three brothers of Joshua —Thomas, Joseph and Moses—have all passed to their reward.

In his early manhood Joshua Cranor came to Wayne county, and in 1811 made a settlement in what is now known as Green township. He improved a farm situated about a mile southeast of Williamsburg, and continued to live there until his death, June 3, 1866. His reputation as a business man, citizen and neighbor was irreproachable, and every one held him in high regard. When about twenty-one years of age he married Susannah, daughter of William Johnson, a pioneer of Wayne county. She was born January 27, 1797, and died at the home of her son Milo, in Williamsburg, in December, 1887.

Five sons and six daughters blessed the union of Joshua and Susannah Cranor, and at this time six of the number survive. Martha, the eldest born, married Ephraim Cates, and died May 20, 1842, when in her twenty-seventh year; Sarah, born March 8, 1817, is the widow of Daniel Cates, and is now a resident of Iowa; Thomas, born January 31, 1819, died many years ago; Stephen, born in March, 1821, is living in Missouri; Ann, born August 29, 1823, married David Pitts, and died many years ago; William, born March 29, 1826, resides in Randolph county, Indiana; Hannah became the wife of Edward Neal and lives in Richmond, this state; Moses, born January 13, 1832, is a citizen of Howard county, Indiana; Jane, born April 23, 1834, died September 7, 1839; Amanda, born May 31, 1837, became the wife of

William Coggshall, and died September 23, 1886; and Milo, born September 15, 1839, completes the family.

Milo Cranor, the youngest child of his parents, was born and reared on the old homestead. He remained with them, tenderly caring for them in their declining years, and justly received the old home as his inheritance. He has never parted with the farm, to which he is attached by a thousand associations and the traditions of his forefathers, but for the past fourteen years he has made his home in Williamsburg, where he has owned and operated what has long been known as the Williamsburg Mill. In his business methods he is systematic, upright and just, winning the approval of those with whom he has dealings.

On the 9th of October, 1862, Mr. Cranor married Miss Frances J. Irvin, a daughter of George Irvin, of Randolph county, Indiana. Mrs. Cranor was born in Ohio August 16, 1842, and died September 19, 1896. The only child of this worthy couple is Leonidas I., whose birth occurred March 5, 1866. On March 5, 1892, he married Lizzie Meredith, daughter of John and Melissa Meredith, residents of Williamsburg.

JOHN W. TURNER.

On the roster of Wayne county's officers appears the name of John W. Turner in connection with the position of treasurer. This is an indication of his popularity and prominence, and all who know him willingly accord him a leading place among the esteemed citizens of the community. His entire life has been passed in the county, and has been one of uniform honor in business and fidelity in places of public trust. He is therefore deserving of mention among the representative men of this section of the state, and it is with pleasure that we present his history to our readers.

A son of Robert and Maria (Thompson) Turner, he was born in New Garden township, Wayne county, on the 16th of March, 1855. His father was born in the same township in the year 1815, and spent his entire life there, his death occurring in 1870. He was a successful farmer, owning two hundred and twenty acres of highly improved and richly cultivated land. He also engaged in raising, buying and selling stock, which he found to be a profitable source of income. His political support was given the Democracy, but he took no active part in the work of the party. He married Miss Maria Thompson and to them have been born two daughters and a son, but the daughters are now deceased.

John W. Turner was only six weeks old when his mother died, at which time he was taken to the home of his uncle, Benjamin Moorman, and by him was reared to manhood. He resided in Franklin township, near Bethel, and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. Later he

attended Amboy College, and on leaving school, when about twenty years of age, entered upon his business career as a farmer and stock dealer of Franklin township, Wayne county, to which industry he devoted his energies until called to public office. He owned and operated one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, and his well tilled fields yielded to him abundant harvests for the care and labor he bestowed upon them. He was also very successful in his stock dealing, shipping extensively to Buffalo, East Liberty, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, but mostly to the first named city. His systematic business methods, his sound judgment, his enterprise and his laudable ambition all contributed to make his business career a prosperous one.

In his political affiliations Mr. Turner has always been a zealous Republican, active in campaign work and laboring earnestly for the adoption of the principles which he believed would best advance good government. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in the autumn of 1896 and entered upon his duties on the 16th of November of that year, so that he is the present incumbent. He has been very efficient and faithful, making a most competent officer. He was also treasurer of the Wayne County Fair Association in 1898, and has ever been interested in this enterprise and in all movements or measures for the welfare of the agriculturists and stock dealers of the county.

On the 23d of September, 1876, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Josephine, daughter of Nathan Harlan, of Bethel. Socially he is connected with Bethlehem Lodge, No. 250, F. & A. M., Hollandsburg Lodge, No. 476, K. P., and Hokendauqua, No. 94, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Christian church, and while his life has not been characterized by thrilling incidents, his record is that of a man who has ever been true to himself, his neighbors and his country. He enjoys the regard of his fellow men, and is very widely and favorably known in Richmond and Wayne county.

CHARLES G. SWAIN.

Charles G. Swain, clerk of the circuit court of Wayne county and an esteemed resident of Richmond, is numbered among the native sons of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in the city of Dayton, September 29, 1849. The family is of English descent, and was founded at an early day, on Nantucket island, off the coast of Massachusetts, representatives of the name being among the original purchasers of land there in colonial days. The grandfather of our subject, Charles G. Swain, Sr., was a native of Nantucket island, whence he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and thence to Dayton, where he settled in the early '20s. There he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1867, when he had attained the age of seventy-five years. For a number of years he served as judge of the probate court of

Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a prominent and influential citizen, taking an active part in molding the public policy. He served for two terms as a member of the state legislature, from Montgomery county, and in his political associations was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. While in the east he had served as captain of a whaling vessel. Very active in church work, he served as a local Methodist minister in Dayton, Ohio, and at Wesley chapel, and built the Davison chapel in Miami City. His wife bore the maiden name of Alice Paddock, and of their marriage were born seven children, four sons and three daughters.

One of the number, Thomas H. Swain, was the father of our subject. He was born in Dayton, and there spent his entire life. In his youth he learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and afterward carried on business along that line in Dayton and in Chicago and Cincinnati. He married Miss Lydia B. Broderick, of Dayton, and to them were born two daughters and a son. The father died in 1892, at the age of sixty-five years.

Charles G. Swain spent the first nineteen years of his life in Dayton, Ohio, and during that period acquired a good education in the public schools of the city. He then came to Richmond, in 1869, and has since made his home in Wayne county, with the exception of about three years. In the city of his nativity he devoted two years to mastering the molder's trade, with the firm of Brownell & Company, and completed his apprenticeship with Robinson & Company, of Richmond. He obtained employment with the Hoosier Drill Company in 1880 and continued with that company until 1887, being one of their most trusted and efficient employes. In the year mentioned he was chosen for public service, being elected to the office of city clerk, on the Republican ticket. He filled that position for three terms, or seven years, and in 1894 was elected clerk of the circuit court, assuming the duties of the office October 30, 1896, his term to cover a period of four years. He is very prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and his service has received high commendation from the bench and bar of the Wayne circuit.

Mr. Swain is quite an active factor in political circles and was secretary of the Republican county central committee, which position he filled for a number of years. In January, 1898, he was elected chairman of the committee for a two-years term, and his able management and sound judgment have already proven important factors in the political interests of the county. He studies closely the questions of the day and gives to Republican principles an intelligent support. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church, and is a very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Indianapolis Consistory, S. P. R. S. He also belongs to Iola Lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias; to Whitewater Lodge, No. 41,

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was secretary for eight years; and Osceola Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Swain has been twice married. On the 14th of September, 1871, he wedded Miss Clara E. Samuels, of Richmond, and they had four children, of whom three are living: William G., Louie E. and George C. The mother died February 17, 1891, and on the 11th of April, 1892, Mr. Swain married Mrs. Mary E. Prescott, of Richmond. Both are widely and favorably known in this city, and enjoy the friendship of many of Richmond's best people. Mr. Swain is an intelligent and popular official, systematic and careful in the discharge of his duties, courteous to all, and no man connected with the courts of Wayne county has a greater number of warm friends than has he.

DANIEL T. HARVEY.

The Harvey family is one of the oldest in Union county and has been noted from the beginning of this century for the sterling traits that are so characteristic of the subject of this sketch, constituting him a fitting representative of the name. He was born on a farm adjoining the one which he owns and cultivates to-day, the date of the event being June 19, 1846. His whole life has been spent in Brownsville township, and everything tending to advance the best interests of this region has received his earnest support and attention. In all his views he is liberal and broad-minded, striving to settle all difficult questions in an unbiased, logical manner, and weighing in an impartial way for himself all evidence presented. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Universalist church at Pleasant Hill, and are generous in their contributions to the poor and needy.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Francis Harvey, who came in early days to dwell in this township, thus being one of the first to permanently locate in this vicinity. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Snyder, and their son Michael, father of Daniel T. Harvey, was born in this township in 1819, and died in 1881. He chose for his wife Mary Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, one of the early pioneers of this township, and formerly a Pennsylvanian. Mary Miller had but one sister, Rosanna, and she became the wife of Moses, a brother of Michael Harvey. This couple had no children and both are deceased, but for many years Michael and Moses Harvey lived on adjoining farms, portions of the original Harvey estate. Henry Miller lived to be over eighty years old, and was survived several years by his wife, whose maiden name was Anna Spitznagle. The first home of Michael Harvey and wife after their marriage was situated west of Brownsville, and later they purchased a tract of two hundred acres near Liberty. Their last homestead was a beautiful farm of three hundred acres, finely improved, and about one and a half miles west of Liberty on the Brownsville

road. Mr. Harvey did a large business for years in cattle and live stock, and was a very successful financier. His widow survived his death about a dozen years. He was a Democrat and was not desirous of obtaining public office, preferring to attend strictly to his own affairs. All of his children attaining majority are living (1899) and are named respectively James Monroe, Daniel T., George H., Lavina A. and Ida May.

Daniel T. Harvey has always been an agriculturist from his youth up and has made a success of his enterprises in this line. He remained on the old homestead until he arrived at his majority, when he concluded that he would start in independent life. In time he was enabled to purchase his grandfather's farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and later he also bought the eighty-acre place where he now makes his home. About seven years ago he built his present commodious, modern house, near the Clifton pike, and has otherwise greatly improved his place. A few years ago he sold the old farm which his grandfather had owned and invested the proceeds in various enterprises, chiefly, however, in making changes upon his home place. In his political creed he adheres to the tenets of his father, voting for Democratic nominees.

November 4, 1869, Mr. Harvey married Miss Lovis Adney, daughter of Daniel and Susan Adney, of English origin. Her father has passed to his reward, but her mother is still living, now in her eighty-seventh year, her home being with her daughter, Mrs. Harvey. The Adney family was one of the first to make a permanent settlement near the town of Liberty. Though Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have not been blessed with children of their own, they have reared a boy from his early childhood and now have living with them a niece, Emma Simms, fifteen years old, she having been a member of the family for the past three years. Both he and his wife have hosts of sincere friends and well-wishers in this neighborhood, and with one accord they speak in the highest terms of the Harvey household.

JOSEPH FINNEY.

Joseph Finney, who was one of the extensive and wealthy agriculturists of Wayne county, was born in West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, December 11, 1815, and died in Fountain City, July 16, 1898. His parents, Robert and Hannah (Hickman) Finney, were natives of Grayson county, North Carolina, the former of English, and the latter of English and Irish descent. The father served in the war of 1812, on the frontier of Indiana territory, being then a resident of Kentucky. In 1814 he took up his residence in Miami county, Ohio, and there reared a family of four daughters and two sons, Joseph being the fifth in order of birth. The parents spent their remaining days in Miami county.

Joseph Finney was reared in his native town, and at an early day entered upon his business career, his wages going for the support of the family. His school privileges were quite limited, but he was ambitious to learn, and made the most of his opportunities in leisure hours. Thus he qualified himself for teaching, which profession he followed for fifteen years, meeting with good success in the undertaking. He also engaged in keeping books and making collections for the merchants of Milton, and later followed merchandising in Gettysburg, Ohio, for a time. Subsequently, however, he engaged in farming in Miami county, about four miles south of Peru, and engaged in its cultivation for twelve years, when he came to Wayne county, making his home in Wayne township for eight years, when he removed to New Garden township. In 1884 he retired from agricultural pursuits and took up his residence in Fountain City, but still continued to manage his farming property, which had become quite extensive. From time to time, as his financial resources had increased, he had added to his land. His home farm was located south of Fountain City, and he owned what is known as the Tommy Brown farm a mile and a quarter northeast of town. These he rented, deriving therefrom a good income. He also had a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Jay county, Indiana, and in 1893 he purchased his father's old farm in Miami county, Ohio, of which he had inherited eighty acres,—the old homestead on which his boyhood days had been spent and which is now in possession of his family. He also had considerable money out at interest, and in all his business transactions manifested keen discrimination, great energy and strict integrity. These qualities insured him prosperity, and although he started out in life for himself empty-handed when a youth, at the time of his death he was accounted of the wealthy men of Wayne county.

Mr. Finney was twice married. On the 1st of November, 1855, he wedded Margaret Ann, daughter of James and Margaret Reed, of Miami county, Indiana. She died April 18, 1863, after which Mr. Finney came to Wayne county, his sister acting as his housekeeper until his second marriage. It was on the 26th of August, 1869, that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Elleman) Pemberton, of Miami county, Ohio, by whom he had one child, Margaret. The children of the first marriage are Ginevra, who became the wife of Charles Clark, and died in her twenty-third year, leaving a son, George R.; Eldridge, who is now an inmate of an insane asylum; Mrs. Almeda Trueblood, of Richmond, who has three children,—Virgil, Laura B. and Herschel J. Trueblood. Margaret, the daughter of the second marriage, is with her mother.

Mr. Finney was in poor health during the last five years of his life, but continued in the active management of his property and business interests until

two years prior to his death, when Benjamin B. Myrick was appointed guardian. His daughter Margaret had been his able assistant in business during the five years prior to his death, having attended to the farms and detail of business. She familiarized herself with everything in this connection and was in close touch with her father's financial affairs, he placing the utmost confidence in her ability and judgment.

Mr. Finney cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, and when the Republican party was formed he joined its ranks and cast his last ballot for William McKinley. He had been a stanch opponent of slavery in *ante-bellum* days, and when many abolitionists were threatened with death by the Knights of the Golden Circle he challenged them to come on, asserting that he was prepared for them. At all times he stood fearlessly in defence of what he believed to be right, and neither fear nor favor could swerve him from such a course. He was thoroughly versed in the Bible, and attended the services of the Methodist Episcopal church, but was not a member. He also kept well informed on the issues of the day and did not regard lightly his duties of citizenship and his obligations to his fellow men. He was honorable in his dealings, straightforward in all life's relations, and commanded uniform respect throughout his adopted county.

DANIEL EIKENBERRY.

This successful farmer and respected citizen, Daniel Eikenberry, of Center township, Union county, Indiana, Cottage Grove his postoffice address, was born on a farm adjoining the one on which he now lives, April 8, 1840, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kingery) Eikenberry. His parents were both natives of the Old Dominion, who came west in early life, settling with their parents in Preble county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Peter Eikenberry. Mrs. Eikenberry was a girl of eight years when her family, the Kingerys, moved to Ohio. In Preble county the parents of Daniel passed from childhood to manhood and womanhood, respectively, and there they were married. Later they came over to Indiana and settled on a farm of one hundred and seventy acres in Union county. The father was born August 1, 1792, and died December 27, 1870. The mother, born May 12, 1795, died January 6, 1885, and the date of their marriage was September 30, 1814. In their family were thirteen children, of whom four died when young, and of the others all except one reared families. Abraham was killed in the battle of Chickamauga while serving as a private in an Iowa regiment. John and Daniel are the only ones now living. The former is a stock dealer residing at Russiaville, Howard county, Indiana. Martin and Peter spent their lives and died near the old home. Henry owned and occupied what is now known as the Henry Witter farm.

Of the daughters, Lydia married Martin Witter and was the mother of Joseph Witter. Mary married George Keeler, of Cottage Grove.

Daniel Eikenberry remained at the parental home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married and settled on a rented farm. Some time later he moved to the farm he has since owned and occupied, eighty acres of fine land, which by his industry and good management has been brought under a high state of cultivation. The buildings, all substantial and convenient, have been erected by him. He has devoted his energies to general farming and stock-raising and makes a practice of feeding his own grain.

Mr. Eikenberry was married February 25, 1864, to Miss Isabel Toler, daughter of Bird and Elizabeth Toler, who was born on the farm where her brother, Elijah Toler, now lives, in Union county. After almost thirty years of married life their happy union was severed by her death, which occurred January 15, 1894. To them were born eleven children, namely: William, who died at the age of five years; Henry, residing on the home farm; Lizzie, who died at the age of two years; Mary, who died in infancy; Emma, wife of George Ball; May, wife of Robert Hass; Riley, on the home farm; Addie, at home; and Anna, Laura and Orie, also at home.

Mr. Eikenberry and his family are identified with the German Baptist church, being a member of the Four-Mile congregation.

TIMOTHY THISTLETHWAITE.

Since he came to Richmond about seventy years ago, the gentleman of whom this sketch is penned has been a witness of very important changes in this vicinity, and his reminiscences of the early days here are most interesting and entertaining to a listener. Generous and big-hearted, jovial and kindly in disposition, he has never lacked for friends, and many of them will peruse his life record, as written here, with deep interest.

He is of English descent, his father, William Thistlethwaite, having been born near the city of Leeds, April 3, 1792, and until 1819 he worked at whatever he could find to do, whereby he might earn an honest livelihood. In the year mentioned, he determined to come to America, where he believed he might succeed. Landing in Philadelphia, he proceeded to Wilmington, Delaware, and, as he had but twenty-five cents left, he was glad to take a position in the Brandywine flouring-mills, where, however, he remained but a short time. His next step was to rent a farm, near Wilmington, where he lived for eight years, then removing to a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on which place the battle of Chadd's Ford had been fought. In 1828 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the butcher's business for a few months, and the following year he came to Richmond. Here he purchased the Baxter farm (at one time owned by Senator

William Baxter), now partly included within the western portion of Richmond, but at the end of five years he sold that place, and bought the one now owned by the state of Indiana, and occupied by the East Haven Insane Asylum. This place, comprising two hundred and forty acres, is one of the most fertile and beautiful farms in the county. In 1855 Mr. Thistlethwaite retired, having amassed a goodly fortune by his energy, perseverance and industry. Considering the many disadvantages under which he had commenced life in a strange country, without a dollar, and with little education to aid him, the success which he wrought for himself was remarkable. He was a faithful member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the North A street meeting. The active principles of the Friends—harmony and loving helpfulness toward mankind—were daily exemplified in his life, and all who knew him loved and revered him. He married Elizabeth Wetherald, and of their eight children, Eleanor, of Richmond, never married; John, deceased, was a successful farmer of Hamilton county, Indiana; George is a retired farmer of Boone county, Indiana; Mary (deceased) became the wife of Thomas Birdsall, and their son, William, is the president of Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia; Thomas and William have passed to the silent land; and Henry is a farmer of Hamilton county, Indiana. The father of these children departed this life August 12, 1871, mourned by all who had known him.

Timothy Thistlethwaite was born near Wilmington, Delaware, September 16, 1821, and was consequently about eight years old when his father located in the neighborhood of Richmond. The lad attended the Richmond public schools for some years and remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-five years of age. He then engaged in the task of building a sawmill on the west fork of White Water river (not far from this city), at a point known as Thistlethwaite's Pond. This mill he operated for some five years. In 1854, in company with J. C. Ratliff and Miles J. Shinn, he built a paper mill in Richmond, and for a period of about five years was engaged in the manufacture of paper, under the style of the Hoosier Paper Manufacturing Company. His next enterprise was the running of a flouring-mill in this city in partnership with Thomas Birdsall, which occupied his time for four years. Next he purchased a farm in the western part of Richmond, and in addition to cultivating the place manufactured brick until 1890, since which time he has given his sole attention to the management of his homestead. As a business man he has been noted for bringing to bear an energy and perseverance in an undertaking until it had been carried to a point of assured success, and strict integrity and justice have characterized all his actions. In his political opinions he places principle above party. Religiously, he follows in the footsteps of his ancestors, and is a valued member of the Friends' meeting.

On the 3d of January, 1849, Mr. Thistlethwaite married Sarah Ratliff, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary Ratliff, and their three children are William C., Edward H. and Mary E. The elder son is engaged in the brick manufacturing business in this city, and the younger son also makes his home here. The first mentioned married Miss Clarinda Hoggatt, and the latter wedded Miss Bertha L. Hoffman. Mary E. is the wife of Charles S. Owsley, an attorney-at-law in Kansas City, Missouri. Her higher education was obtained in Wilmington College, Ohio, and, possessing unusual artistic ability, she has executed a number of very fine paintings of both portrait and landscape subjects. January 3, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Thistlethwaite celebrated their golden wedding, having been married fifty years.

EDWIN HADLEY.

Dr. Edwin Hadley, son of Jonathan Hadley and Olive *née* Mendenhall, his wife, was born May 16, 1826, and died October 12, 1891. He was a lineal descendant of Simon, the scribe who came over from England in 1680, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. On his mother's side of the house he was connected with the great Mendenhall and Harlan families. He was a nephew of Hiram Mendenhall, the pioneer abolitionist who presented the petition to Henry Clay, asking him to free his slaves, in spite of the threats of the mob. Clay's bitter speech in reply lost him the presidency, upon which his heart was set.

Dr. Edwin Hadley was married in 1854, to Jemima Doan, by whom he had ten children, six of whom survive him: Eliza D. married William Mendenhall; Edwin Clarence married Emma Hill; Turner W., Horace G. and Jessie C., all of whom reside at Richmond, Indiana; also Anna M., who married Willard Read, and settled at Seattle, Washington.

Dr. Edwin Hadley died in 1886, at the age of sixty-five years. As a physician he graduated, in 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio, bearing the honors of his class. He took a second course at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then entered regularly upon his professional duties, which he followed for thirty years, loved and honored by all who knew him. He received an honorary appointment as surgeon during the civil war; was an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society; a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, where he served as president and was appointed a delegate to the national convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1876. He was depended upon in his papers and his discussions for the clear, analytic powers of his mind; but his chiefest post of duty was the bedside of his patients, whom he served with unswerving devotion. After a lingering sickness, borne with Christian resignation, he died at his home surrounded by his loved ones and ministered unto by his many friends, who repaid their debts to him in the same spirit of

loving sacrifice that he had exhibited toward them. President Joseph Moor, President J. J. Mills and Dr. Dougan Clark offered loving tributes to the deceased at the funeral services. The burden of the discourse was "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

HERBERT S. VOORHEES.

Professor Herbert S. Voorhees, superintendent of the public schools of Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, is prominently before the people as an instructor whose ability is rapidly forcing him to the front in educational circles. He was born August 31, 1859, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Pitman) Voorhees. His father was a native of Reading, Ohio, and spent his entire life within sight of the place on which he was born. He was an unassuming man, temperate in his habits, of upright, honorable, character and generous to a fault. He was a carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation, combining both vocations when occasion demanded. Mrs. Voorhees is still living. Three children were born to Richard Voorhees and wife, and to these children it has been the laudable aim of both parents to give the best possible education. Our subject was the eldest of the trio; next came Louise, who passed through the Wyoming high school, attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and is now engaged in teaching in the schools here. Mayme, the younger daughter, is a graduate of the Hartwell (Ohio) high school, studied stenography in Cincinnati, and now has a good position in that city.

Professor Voorhees' boyhood was spent on a farm, the years from five to fourteen, in Rush county, Indiana, where he was an attendant of the public schools. At the age of fourteen he had finished the high-school course at Cincinnati. In 1881 he matriculated at the Belmont College, graduating three years later, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The two years immediately succeeding this were spent in teaching physics and chemistry in that institution, from which he received the degree of Master of Science, and later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He now accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Walnut Hills Coal Company, of Cincinnati, where he remained one year, and then accepted a more lucrative position with the Lockwood Lumber Company. He was here as bookkeeper for several months and connected with the Stearns & Foster Company for two years. In January, 1892, he came to Brookville, Indiana, and has since been principal of the high school at this place. The methods employed by him in teaching have placed the Brookville high school on a much higher plane than it formerly occupied, and the efficiency of his work being seen and appreciated by the board of education he has been elected to the office of superintendent for the coming year, to succeed Noble Harter.

Herbert S Voorhees

A man of deep learning and strong force of character, he has not been slow to improve himself through the advantages afforded by a close personal contact with such men as Professor A. G. Weatherby and Professor P. V. N. Meyer, the former professor in geology and the latter in history in the Cincinnati University. He has developed an unusual degree of proficiency in geological research, a study in which he has taken great pleasure. He is a member of the Anthropological Club and has been secretary of the organization for several years. May 31, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Voorhees and Miss Sarah Bracken, of Brookville, Indiana.

WILLIAM H. BRADBURY.

A native of Wayne county, and for thirty-six years a resident of Richmond, William Hervey Bradbury enjoys an enviable position, having by honorable and correct business methods gained the confidence of his fellow townspeople.

He was born in Jacksonburg on October 23, 1825. He belongs to a pioneer family, his ancestors having come to Wayne county in the early part of the present century. His grandfather, David Bradbury, was born near Elizabethtown, New Jersey. After the war of the Revolution, in which he he took part in some capacity, while yet a youth, he married Susanna Craig, of his native town. This occurred in 1782. He engaged in farming a few years in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, locating in Warren county, Ohio, in 1797, and removing to Butler county, Ohio, in 1804, where he lived a number of years, finally coming to Wayne county, Indiana, where he died on his farm near Green's Fork, in 1824.

Abner Marshal Bradbury, the fourth son of David and Susanna, was born in 1798 on his father's Warren county farm, on which the Shaker town, Union Village, was afterward located. His youth was spent on the Butler county farm. He attended school in a log school-house, one and a half miles distant, where a three-months term was held each winter. In 1815 his father bought a quarter-section of land on Morgan's creek in this county, on which he constructed a fulling mill, with the purpose of establishing some of his sons. Here for three years Abner worked with two of his brothers during the fulling season, returning to his home each spring for the summer's work.

This land and mill, together with the other possessions of the father in Ohio, were sold in 1818, and an effort was made to settle the family on a large tract of land near Terre Haute. This proved a most unfortunate venture. After enduring many hardships and the loss of mother, two sisters and one sister-in-law, the family abandoned the enterprise and returned, much impoverished, to Butler county, Ohio, and Wayne county, Indiana.

Thrown upon his own resources, Abner found employment at various pursuits, beginning as clerk in a dry-goods store at Richmond in the summer of 1819, and ending with a short term of service as deputy sheriff of Wayne county. In 1821 he bought a tannery, which his brother Josiah had previously established at Jacksonburg. This he conducted for a number of years, afterward engaging in merchandising and farming, until advancing age and ill health prompted him in 1869 to retire from active business pursuits. He sold his farm and removed to Cambridge City, where he remained until the end of his life, his death occurring in 1885.

He took an active interest in public affairs, supporting the Whig and afterward the Republican party. He filled many positions of usefulness and influence in his community. He served three terms in the state legislature, two terms in the state senate and for three years as associate judge. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig national convention, held at Philadelphia. He discharged the duties of these positions with ability and courage and with fidelity to the interests of his constituents.

In March, 1821, he was married to Miss Mary Boyd, daughter of Rev. Samuel Boyd. With her he lived happily for more than sixty-four years. She survived him until 1890. They became the parents of a large family, seven sons and five daughters reaching years of maturity. Of these the eldest son is the subject of this sketch; James is a successful farmer in Henry county, Indiana; Samuel B. is engaged in merchandising at Van Wert, Ohio; Daniel M. is an attorney at Indianapolis; Robert B. resides in Muncie, Indiana; Albert W. is prominent in business circles at Cambridge City; and Alison B. was killed a few years since while crossing a railroad near Muncie, at which place he was in the practice of medicine. The eldest daughter, Caroline Russell, now a widow, resides at Anderson, Indiana; Isabella Leeson died some years ago from injuries received in a runaway accident; Elizabeth Harned, a widow, lives in Richmond; Martha Mundell is on a farm near Hagerstown; and Emma Bradbury, the youngest, resides at Indianapolis with her brother, Daniel M.

William H. Bradbury was reared in and near his native town, working upon the farm and attending school in the neighborhood of his home. He began business for himself when twenty-one years of age at the old Jacksonburg tannery, which he continued to operate until the spring of 1857, when he sold the tannery and removed with his family to Kansas, locating near Topeka, where he engaged in farming for one year. He then returned to Jacksonburg. He afterward engaged in merchandising at New Lisbon, in Henry county, for two years. He then removed to Dublin, where his sons could have better school privileges, and was in the harness business there.

In 1863 he came to Richmond, where he served as deputy provost mar-

shal until the end of the war. For a time he conducted a bakery, which he eventually sold to D. K. Zeller. In 1867 he purchased from John L. Thompson his interest in the insurance and real-estate agency of Thompson & McMeans. The business was conducted under the firm name of Bradbury & McMeans until his partner retired to remove to Nebraska. On January 1, 1871, he associated with him his son, Wilbern K. Bradbury, under the firm name of William H. Bradbury & Son. Excepting a short interval this firm has continued in the business from that time until the present, and is now the oldest firm in this line in Richmond. These gentlemen handle for the owners much of the best real estate in Richmond, and have a large insurance business. For many years William H. Bradbury has given most of his time to the management of various trusts, having been administrator, executor, guardian, trustee and receiver in a large number of cases. All of these he has handled with fidelity and skill. He is superintendent of the beautiful Earlham cemetery, which position he has held continuously for more than nineteen years. Under his skillful management the "silent city" has grown into a most attractive place of rest. In politics Mr. Bradbury has been a Republican since the organization of that party, though not an active partisan, and in no sense a politician. He has never asked the suffrage of the people for any office, although he was several times elected by the city council as a member of the board of education. Here he rendered good service, taking deep interest in the improvement of the schools. Five of the buildings now in use were erected while he was a member of the board.

He was married on August 30, 1846, to Miss Jane Kinley, who was born on her father's farm between Centerville and Jacksonburg, November 15, 1826, and died in Richmond, April 6, 1880. She was a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Reece) Kinley, also pioneers, who belonged to the religious society of Friends, and had a large circle of relatives in eastern Indiana, including the Hoover, Julian, Ratliff and others of the old families.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were born three children, all in the old house at Jacksonburg, in which their father was born. The youngest, Abner Marshal, died in childhood. The others are Clarence Edward and Wilbern Kinley. The former was born October 24, 1847, was married in 1867 to Nancy J. McWhinney, and now resides in Indianapolis, where he and his only son, Frederick W., are conducting a hotel. Wilbern K. was born September 13, 1849. He attended the public schools in his native county, closing his school career at Hadley's Academy, at that time a flourishing private school, conducted by Hiram Hadley. After quitting school, he held a clerical position in the Richmond postoffice. This he resigned in 1870 to join his father in the insurance and real-estate business. In the spring of 1873 he went to Indianapolis, where he was in the real-estate business for nearly

three years. Returning to Richmond at the end of 1875, he rejoined his father in the firm of William H. Bradbury & Son. On June 27, 1877, he was married to Miss Lizzie A. Lupton, daughter of Joseph Abijah and Elizabeth (Hampton) Lupton. They have three children,—Anna, Clifford C. and Robert L.

TOBIAS M. RIDENOUR.

One of the old and honored citizens of College Corner, Union county, is the gentleman whose name stands at the beginning of this brief tribute to his sterling worth and ability. Born in the house which he now occupies as the proprietor, July 21, 1833, he is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Miller) Ridenour. The old home is situated about half a mile from the village, in Union township, not far from the state line, and the fine, substantial brick house is considered a veritable landmark, as it was erected over three-score and ten years ago. The Ridenour family has long been one of the most prominent in this region, the ancestors of the present generation having been among the founders of this commonwealth, and active and influential in all of its early affairs and enterprises. From the pioneer days down to the present time, those bearing the name have been noted for traits of character which call forth the admiration and esteem of their associates and neighbors.

The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Peter and Margaret Dorcas Ridenour, who lived in Maryland prior to the year that they set out to found a new home in the wilds of the then far west. They settled in Preble county, Ohio, and there the father of Tobias M. married Barbara, daughter of Tobias and Sarah Miller and sister of William Miller, of South Bend, Indiana, whose son, Hon. John F. Miller, was United States senator from California a few years ago. A year or so after their marriage the young couple removed to the farm now owned by their son, Tobias M., the date of their settlement here probably before 1825. Mr. Ridenour built the large brick house mentioned above, and became very well-to-do. He died, at the age of fifty-six years, in 1850. His widow survived until 1882, dying in her eighty-third year. She was a woman of remarkably ability and force of character, and reared her children to lives of usefulness. At the death of the father she was left with thirteen children, eight of whom were under age. Two of the number died in infancy, and in 1898 five of the brothers were still living, namely: Peter and Samuel, who are members of the wholesale grocery house of the Ridenour-Baker Company of Kansas City, Missouri; T. M. Irving Monroe, of Richmond, Indiana; and Elisha, of Liberal, Missouri. The mother outlived all of her five daughters, and when she died there were but seven of her children living. The eldest, Jonathan M., died in Indianapolis. He was president of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad for years, and was a wealthy and influential man in the world of busi-

ness. His father was connected with the first survey for this railroad, but the son, J. M., was the one to whom the line owes its completion. He was a wide-awake, energetic business man, and carried to a successful finish almost everything which he ever undertook. Charles Perry, another son, a banker and prosperous business man of Kingston, New York, died in that city, and his family still make their home there. The Ridenours owned several farms in this vicinity at various periods. They had one whole section, divided into four farms, and cultivated by them, and besides owned two farms in Butler county, Ohio, and one in Preble county, that state. When he located here, in the almost unbroken forest, Samuel Ridenour was obliged to borrow the money to make the first payment upon his land, but his energy and well-directed business talent soon overcame all obstacles and placed him on the road to wealth.

Tobias M. Ridenour remained on the old homestead, and, as he was the eldest son at home then, the responsibilities of managing the place fell largely to his share after the death of his father. On the 10th of May, 1871, he married Miss Maria J. Beard, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Beard, the former deceased, but the latter still living in Liberty. To Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour one son and one daughter were born, namely: Louie, who is at home, and Charles M., who graduated in June, 1899, in the high school at College Corner.

For about six years Mr. Ridenour owned and carried on a general store, and dealt also in grain. This store, situated at College Corner, was purchased by him of the former owner, his brother, Jonathan M. Of late years he has devoted himself exclusively to agriculture, and has met with success, as he deserves. He has been a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination his parents were also worthy members. The Ridenour family were active assistants in the building of three churches in College Corner, and have been very liberal in their donations to the cause of Christianity. Mr. Tobias M. Ridenour has been a trustee of the church for many years, has served on the building committee, and has occupied other official positions in the congregation. His parents were members of the original "class" organized in early days here. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party.

JAMES O. JOHNSON.

Seventy-two years ago this much respected citizen of Liberty township, Union county, was born on the identical homestead where he is to be found to-day, the date being October 4, 1826. With the exception of a few months, perhaps, he has passed his entire life here, engaged in agriculture, and prosperity has blessed him in the majority of his undertakings. During

a period of over forty years he has been an active and valued worker in the First Christian church of Silver Creek, and has occupied various offices of trust in the same. He has attended conventions of his church organization, has been liberal in his contributions to the spread of primitive Christianity,—the simple faith of love toward God and man, and in all the manifold relations of life he has earnestly striven to do his whole duty.

James Owen Johnson comes of an old Virginia family: in fact, his ancestors on both sides of the house were residents of Bedford county, that state. In 1819 the parents of our subject, Garland and Elizabeth (Hensley) Johnson, came to Indiana with their three children and settled on land east of the town of Liberty, but scarcely two years later they removed to the homestead which is now owned and cultivated by James Owen Johnson. This property was given, in part, to Garland Johnson, and partly sold to him, by his father, Nicholas, who had come to this township in 1820 and had purchased a whole section of land here. He also gave farms to his sons, Jesse, Pleasant, Miner and Griffin, all of whom lived near and reared their children in this community. Later, Miner went to Illinois and Pleasant to Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana. Jesse died at the age of thirty years, and both of his children are deceased. Griffin died, leaving two sons: John, now of Center township, and Madison, of Marion, Indiana. Of the daughters, Nancy married James Cuney and resided in Dublin, this state; Sarah H. (Mrs. William Horton) lived here until well along in years and died at Knightstown, Indiana; Mary married Reuben Chapell and both are deceased; Betsy died unmarried; Josanna was another daughter; and Matilda died when about ten years old. Two daughters died in infancy, in Virginia. Of the large family of Nicholas Johnson it is a singular fact that but two of his descendants, John and James Owen Johnson, are now residents of this county, where he originally took up such an extensive tract of land and believed that this would be the permanent home of many of those bearing his name. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, and was survived by his second wife, whose maiden name had been Catherine Dobbins and whom he married in Virginia.

The commodious old house in which James O. Johnson, of this sketch, resides was erected by his father in 1843, and he assisted in its construction. The father's death took place under its hospitable roof some years later, in 1853, when he was in his sixty-fourth year. His original farm had comprised eighty acres, and he added another tract, thus making his place one one hundred and thirty-three acres. His wife and mother, Elizabeth Johnson, survived her husband many years, her death occurring February 4, 1869, when she attained her seventy-third year. Several of their children died in their early prime. They were named as follows: Samuel H., a phy-

sician, died in 1842, when twenty-nine years of age; Jordan, a minister of the first Christian church in this community, died in 1861, aged forty-five years; Martha died in infancy; Margaret deid in 1845, in her twenty-seventh year; Abner died in 1844, when in his twenty-third year; Ephraim died in 1854, aged thirty years; James Owen is the next in order of birth; Elizabeth died in her eighteenth year, in 1846; William G. died in his sixtieth year, December 16, 1893; and Eunice died in 1871, in her thirty-fifth year. William G. was educated for the medical profession, but on account of failing health he abandoned it and for several years was the proprietor of Johnson's Commercial College, of Cincinnati. At the time of his death he was living in Covington, Kentucky.

Of the once large and happy family circle which used to gather around the fire-place of Garland Johnson, only one, the subject of this sketch, remains. He was next to the youngest son, and when his father's health declined the young man shouldered the burdens of the farm management. After the death of the elder Mr. Johnson, James O. purchased mainly all the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead and has since given his whole time to supervising its cultivation. Years ago he used his ballot in favor of the Democratic party platform and nominees, but for a long period he has faithfully rendered allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

May 5, 1874, Mr. Johnson married Miss Lydia A. Van Meter, since he had evidently become tired of keeping bachelor's hall, as he had done for the five years succeeding his mother's death. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Franklin county, her birth having occurred in the vicinity of Colter's Corners. Her parents are William and Rachel Van Meter, who were worthy citizens of Franklin county.

SOLOMON MEREDITH.

Solomon Meredith was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 29, 1810, and was the youngest of twelve children. When nineteen years of age he came to Indiana, making the entire journey on foot, and the determination and energy which he displayed in the accomplishment of that undertaking characterized his entire career. Arriving in Wayne county in May, 1829, he at once sought employment in the most important industry of that period,—the felling of trees,—and at what would now be considered a very meager compensation,—six dollars per month. His personal force of character and also the opportunities of the time are well marked by the fact that in 1834, when but twenty-four years of age, he was elected sheriff of Wayne county. Mr. Meredith possessed in a remarkable degree some of the qualifications that fit a man for public or political life,—first, his ability to

remember names and faces and upon sight begin a conversation by referring to incidents of the last occasion upon which he had met the person with whom he was speaking; and, second, a real sympathy with young men,—a feature of his character that became very pronounced in his later life. In 1836 he was re-elected to the office of sheriff, and during that term occurred his marriage to Miss Anna Hannah, a daughter of Samuel Hannah, a distinguished citizen of Wayne county and later treasurer of the state.

The marriage proved to be a very happy one, and to the strong character of his wife Mr. Meredith always attributed whatever of success he attained. She was a wise counselor and deserved the deep and lifelong devotion bestowed upon her by her husband. To this marriage were born four children: Samuel H. died in 1862, at which time he held the rank of first lieutenant in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gainesville, in 1862, and again at Gettysburg, but from the first injury he never recovered, and his death occurred while he was on a furlough at his father's home. The second son, David M., was a captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, served through the civil war and was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was brevetted major for gallantry on the field of battle. He died at Mobile, Alabama, in 1867. The third son, Henry Clay, who died in 1882, achieved prominence in agriculture and in public affairs. The fourth child, Mary, died in infancy.

Mr. Meredith was of an extremely hospitable nature and in his hospitality he was seconded and encouraged by his wife, no home of early times receiving more distinguished guests or welcoming more friends. On one occasion he entertained socially the legislature of the state at his Oakland Farm home. It was his custom in the first years of the agricultural fairs to provide a house or tent on the grounds where he would invite his friends by the score to dinner. In his later years, after the close of the war, his house was an asylum for the soldiers of his old Nineteenth Regiment; there they could find a welcome and a shelter when fate proved unkind In 1840 Mr. Meredith was a delegate to the Whig national convention. In 1846-7-8 he was a member of the state legislature and again in 1854. During this service he was especially active in promoting the educational interests of Indiana. From 1849 until 1853 he held the office of United States marshal for the district of Indiana, by appointment from President Taylor.

During these years he was closely identified with the public improvements of eastern Indiana,—notably the Whitewater canal, one of the most ambitious schemes of that period, and later, with his brother-in-law, John S. Newman, he acted as financial agent for the completion of the Indiana Cen-

tral Railroad, now an important part of the Pennsylvania railway system. Later he was president of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company.

Upon the formation of the Republican party Mr. Meredith became a strong adherent of its measures and a vehement advocate of its policy. The strong majority of the party in eastern Indiana soon led to divisions within its own lines, and the intense party spirit developed by the friends of Mr. Meredith in his contests with other candidates for party favors gave to this congressional district the name of the "Old Burnt District," and certainly the fires of party devotion never burned more fiercely anywhere than in Wayne and the adjoining counties in the '60s.

Upon the first call for soldiers after the firing on of Fort Sumter, in 1861, Mr. Meredith raised a regiment of volunteers in his own and adjacent counties, which became the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was appointed its colonel, and while he had no military knowledge whatever, yet he had the essential qualities of a soldier, and his subsequent brilliant career justified Governor Morton's confidence in bestowing the appointment upon him. The regiment was in the army of the Potomac and first saw service in Virginia. It belonged to the famous "Iron Brigade," so named because of its splendid courage under fire. In August, 1862, at the severe battle of Gainesville, the Nineteenth Regiment lost fifty per cent. of its force, in killed and wounded. In September of the same year it did splendid service at Antietam. In October, Colonel Meredith was promoted to be a brigadier general, and commanded the Iron Brigade in all its battles and marches until severely wounded, at Gettysburg. Because the brigade could stand like iron before the fire of the enemy, it was selected to force the crossing of the Rappahannock, in April, 1863. This duty it performed so gallantly that General Meredith and the brigade were thanked in general orders. In July the Iron Brigade carried the honors of Gettysburg, being again selected to receive the fire of the enemy while important movements were being made on another part of the field. Here General Meredith was so severely wounded that he was never again fit for active duty. In 1864 he was ordered to the command of the military post at Cairo, Illinois, and later was assigned to the command of the post at Paducah, Kentucky. In February, 1865, he was relieved of the command and Major General Thomas was directed to fill the place by an officer from his department, whereupon General Thomas telegraphed to the war department, at Washington: "I have no general officer in my department who can take the place of General Meredith. He is the right man in the right place. I desire that he be retained." The wishes of General Thomas were respected, and General Meredith remained in command of the post until the armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered.

General Meredith's health had been greatly impaired during his years of military service, and he lived in quiet retirement on his farm near Cambridge City after the close of the war, with the exception of two years, from 1867 until 1869, when he was surveyor-general of Montana. During his last years he gave renewed attention to the breeding of improved live stock, his herd of shorthorn cattle and flock of Southdown sheep being improved and augmented by imported animals from England. Once more he became an exhibitor at the leading agricultural fairs. He had, in the '50s, promoted the establishment of agricultural fairs, and had shown an energy and enthusiasm in the improvement and exhibition of cattle and sheep and horses that had a most substantial effect upon the agricultural and live-stock interests of the state.

General Meredith died October 11, 1875, and lies buried upon his home farm, with all of his family about him, none of the name now surviving. He has now been dead twenty-five years, and yet those who knew him at all doubtless remember him distinctly, for his personality was so pronounced that he could not easily be forgotten. He was six feet, seven inches in height, and on account of his unusual size his presence in any assembly was always noticed and secured for him instant recognition ever after. His size and muscular strength were inherited. He often recounted the vivid impression made upon his youthful mind by the sight of his grandfather riding with peculiar erectness on horseback when past ninety years of age; while he repeated with pride the story of a stone set to commemorate the fact that in Guilford county, North Carolina, a Meredith had jumped a longer distance than any other man could jump! General Meredith's three sons inherited his stature, the older being six feet, four, and the two younger six feet and two inches, each, in height.

To those who knew General Meredith well he had many other characteristics as pronounced as his stature,—his love for his friends, and his disinterested efforts to serve them will be first recalled. Closely allied to his genius for friendship was his hospitality; he delighted to share his home with his friends. He seems to have possessed in a high degree the quality of calling out friendship in others and inspiring a regard that seems enduring, for even after this long lapse of years there are many visitors in the old homestead who come purely because they have loved General Meredith and want to visit his grave. His trait of eliciting true and deep friendship deserves to be emphasized in these days when selfishness is a bar sinister on many an escutcheon when rightly read.

Histories have been written reciting the stirring events of war,—the pomp and glory of war have been adequately celebrated,—but the soldiers' letters to the home folk give a truer picture of soldier life. It may be interesting to

quote from some of General Meredith's letters to his wife. Under date of March 19, 1862, he writes from "Headquarters Nineteenth Indiana, near Fairfax Seminary:" "On Saturday last we were notified that we must be ready to march in twenty minutes for Alexandria, to embark for Richmond. The whole army started in a few minutes. It had just commenced raining hard when we started, and it continued all day. We marched sixteen miles, then camped for the night, all as wet as water could make us; had to lie down in our wet clothes. Next day (Sunday) we were informed that the boat was not ready and would not be for a few days, and that we could return to our old camp and get some things we had left in the hurry. We returned there on Sunday evening. On Monday we invoiced all our camp property that we could not take with us. Yesterday we were ordered here to take our place with the grand Army of the Potomac, when it moves, which we think will be to-morrow, as the transports are arriving rapidly. So if I live ten days longer, I expect to be at the taking of Richmond, the capital of the southern Confederacy!"

An appreciation of the dark side of war grew with the process of time, and almost two years later, in a letter dated from Fairfax Court-house, November 2, 1863, he writes: "This evening I rode out to where the Old Brigade (referring to the Iron Brigade, to which the Nineteenth belonged) was in camp, when we first moved on Centerville and Manassas, in March, 1862, under McClellan. We went in camp a mile and a half west from here and remained two days. There stand the same poles that poor Bachman and May assisted me to put up one night when it was raining as hard as it could pour down. The visit was a melancholy one; it brought to my mind old associations with the gallant dead who now sleep the sleep that knows no waking. The Nineteenth then numbered for duty about eight hundred and forty men; and to think of what has become of all that body of splendid men, and the rebels not whipped yet, makes me feel sad indeed. God only knows how many brave men are to be sacrificed!"

One must admire not only the courage in battle, but far more the steadfast courage that through weeks and months and years impelled men to remain in camp, renouncing home and comfort, family ties and business emoluments. General Meredith was devoted to his wife; his letters are filled with expressions denoting his confidence in her ability to conduct their home affairs, and his regret in being separated from her. In a letter written from "Camp, near Fitz Hugh Crossing," dated May 23, 1863, he writes: "Enclosed you will find a sweet-scented flower from the garden of Mr. Fitz Hugh, near where I made the crossing on the morning of April 29. It is one of the most beautiful places I ever saw, overlooking the Rappahannock. I send it to you to put away until I return home." It was at Fitz Hugh Cross-

ing that the Iron Brigade had been given the difficult and dangerous duty of forcing the crossing, and right gallantly it did its duty that historic April morning.

The eminence of General Meredith in agriculture; his marked career as a soldier, reaching by promotion the honorable rank of brigadier general of volunteers and major general by brevet; his success in public life, accentuated by repeated elections and appointments to office, illustrate very forcibly how a resolute will, joined to native ability, may serve the ambition and crown a useful life.

NICHOLAS SMELSER.

For three-fourths of this century the Smelser family has occupied a distinctive place in the affairs of Wayne and Union counties. From a wilderness this section has been gradually transformed to a fertile farming country, dotted with happy homes, and in this glorious labor the Smelsers have been active and zealous, leaving to their children and to posterity the records of useful, well spent lives.

Jacob Smelser, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Maryland, in which state and in Kentucky he naturally imbibed the old southern ideas in regard to slavery,—at least to a large extent. He married Elizabeth Smith in the Blue Grass state, and about 1824 they removed to Boston township, Wayne county, Indiana, where they settled upon a farm and there continued to dwell until death summoned them to their reward, he dying at the advanced age of ninety-two and she at seventy-five years. The old homestead is still in the possession of the family, being now owned by James Hart, a nephew by marriage.

In the early days Jacob Smelser owned a distillery, the products of which he would occasionally load upon a flatboat and convey to New Orleans by the river route, then walking back the entire distance. He freed his slaves when he came to Indiana, but several of them accompanied him, nevertheless, and one of the number, "Old Ben," to whom he had not given his freedom, but had hired out for eleven years, afterward joined the family in this state.

The parents of our subject, Solomon and Lucinda (Stevens) Smelser, were married in Union county. Mrs. Smelser was a daughter of William and sister of Steven C. Stevens, and was born and reared in Harrison township, this county. Her last years were passed at her birthplace, both she and her husband attaining their seventy-sixth year. He was a very successful farmer and business man and during the war of the Rebellion he raised mules which he sold to the government. In his various financial enterprises he usually prospered, and at the time of his death he owned about nine hun-

dred acres of land. In his political views he was a Republican, and in his religious opinions he was a strong Universalist.

Ten children were born to Solomon Smelser and wife, and all but two survive. Their names are as follows: Harriet, wife of Bennett Depenbrock, of Salem, Illinois; Jacob, a traveling salesman, whose home is in Liberty; William, a life-insurance agent in Emporia, Kansas; Sarah, who married L. H. Price, and died when about thirty years of age, leaving three children; Emeline, who died at ten years of age; Nicholas; Kate, who became the second wife of L. H. Price and now lives in New Decatur, Alabama; Elizabeth, Mrs. Charles Coughlin, of Harrison township; Martha, wife of William Billings, of New Decatur, Alabama; and Alice, wife of Joseph H. Bradbury, of Abington, Wayne county, Indiana.

Nicholas Smelser was born December 14, 1849, on the old Stevens homestead, where he now resides and where his father lived for forty years. When he reached his majority he went to Salem, Illinois, near which place his father had purchased land, and there he remained for seven years, engaged in farming. In the meantime, November 14, 1872, he had married Miss Sarah Slane, of Alma, Illinois, of which town her father was a merchant. They became the parents of three children, of whom the only daughter, Mattie, is the wife of James Driffill and has two children,—Clyde, six years old, and Mildred, one year old. The two sons of our subject and wife, John Lyman and Solomon Garfield, are still at home.

In 1875 Mr. Smelser returned to Indiana, and his venerable father was so desirous for him to remain here permanently that the younger man decided to do so, and purchased from his parents the farm he now owns, one adjoining the old Stevens' place, which latter, also, later came into his possession, thus making his homestead one of one hundred and sixty acres. In addition to this, he owns a farm near Centerville, which property his sons cultivate.

In June, 1897, soon after the death of Albert Mitchell, Mr. Smelser was appointed to succeed the deceased in the office of county commissioner, and as such he is still acting. He is very popular with all who know him, is a man of wide influence in this, his native township, and he is now, by election, serving a term in the office he has so abundantly proved himself capable of filling,—that of county commissioner, in which his term expires in December, 1900.

ROBERT A. CUNNINGHAM.

Occupying a charming country home in Liberty township, Union county, Indiana, his post-office address being Dunlapsville, we find this well known and highly respected citizen, Robert Armstrong Cunningham. The history of his life is of importance in a work of this character, and is as follows:

Robert A. Cunningham was born in Brownsville township, Union

county, Indiana, April 7, 1819, son of James and Susannah (Clark) Cunningham, the former a native of Washington county, Virginia, born October 12, 1779; the latter, born in Tennessee, in 1787, their marriage occurring in Virginia. In the year 1815, the year before Indiana was admitted into the union of states, James Cunningham and wife came west and took up their abode in Eastern Indiana, on what was known as the Henston J. Robinson farm, in Union county. Three years later, in 1818, he entered a tract of land lying just north of Clifton, where he improved a farm and where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring there in 1853. His wife survived him a few years, and passed away in 1864. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both were people whose sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared them to a large circle of friends, for they were well known by the early pioneers of this locality. The children born to them were, in order of birth, as follows: John, Rebecca, William, James, Samuel, Robert, Mary, Sarah, George W. and Enoch. At this writing (1899) only two of this number are living,—Sarah, widow of Archibald Dunn, of Fayette county, Indiana; and Robert A., whose name introduces this sketch.

Robert A. Cunningham was reared on his father's farm, above referred to, and April 24, 1841, married Miss Mary, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Snyder) Harvey. She was born October 18, 1822, near Clifton, Indiana. After his marriage our subject lived for five years on the old homestead, in the same house in which he was born, and in that house three of their children were born. He then moved to the Moses Harvey farm, southwest of Clifton, where he lived until 1852, when he came to his present farm, five miles southwest of Liberty, in Liberty township. Here he owns three hundred and seventy acres of land, all lying in a compact body, along the Whitewater river, about half of it being bottom land, the rest extending into the uplands, where his handsome residence is situated. His home, occupying as it does the highest point along the river in this vicinity, commands a magnificent view of his broad acres, and indeed of the surrounding country for miles in every direction.

While Mr. Cunningham has carried on general farming all these years, he has made a specialty of stock-raising, his land being specially adapted for stock purposes, and he has given special attention to the raising of hogs. For the past twenty years or thereabouts he has rented the greater part of his land, chiefly to his son-in-law, Samuel B. Bond.

Mr. Cunningham has always affiliated with the Democratic party and taken an active interest in political affairs. For ten years he has served as township trustee. Twice he has been the candidate of his party for the office of county commissioner, but with his ticket was defeated each time,

polling, however, on one occasion one hundred votes more than his party ticket. Since the division in the Democratic ranks he is on the silver side. He is a great convention worker, always active in promoting what he believes to be for the good of the party.

Religiously, Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Christian church. For fifty years he has been identified with the church at Liberty, and for a number of years served as one of its trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have had six children, namely: Michael J., of Dunlapsville, Indiana; Eva A., wife of William R. Beck, of Liberty, Indiana; Sarah J., wife of Samuel B. Bond, who, as above stated, has charge of Mr. Cunningham's farm; Elizabeth S., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Franklin P., who died at the age of fifteen years; and Albert R., who died at the age of eighteen.

In speaking of his career as a farmer, Mr. Cunningham states that his most prosperous years were between 1853 and 1860. While, as already stated, he has carried on diversified farming, he has made a specialty of the stock business and has depended chiefly on hogs. Besides his fine home farm he owns real estate in other localities. He has assisted each of his children to get a good farm, and he has been more than generous to his friends. Indeed, he has often had too great confidence in human nature, and his loyalty to his friends has frequently caused him to trust them too far and has been the means of his having security money to pay. He is generous to a fault. His genial, jovial nature, and his honorable and upright life and Christian character have endeared him to a host of friends.

JAMES W. MARTINDALE.

James W. Martindale is of the fifth generation removed from his paternal ancestor who founded the Martindale family on the shores of America. Little is known of the founder of the family in America, save that he came from Wales, and possessed the sterling qualities which have characterized all of his descendants. His son William, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in South Carolina, and the next in the line of descent was James, who was born in North Carolina and located in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1809. He made a home on a tract of land, the southeast quarter of section 26, in what is now Clay township. This place, adjoining the present village of Green's Fork, is now in the possession of his namesake, our subject. The first wife of James Martindale died before he became a resident of this state, and their two daughters were Mrs. Martha Benson and Mrs. Rebecca Martindale. For his second wife he chose Elizabeth Addington, a Quaker, whose sweet, gentle face and winning and lovable disposition won the high esteem of all who knew her,—not the least among her admirers

being her grandson, James W., who cherishes her memory. The grandfather, who survived her several years, likewise possessed numerous noble traits, and to his enterprise and hardihood the little colony of pioneers in Clay township were indebted in many material ways. He was identified with the Baptist church and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to his fellowmen. The two sons of James and Elizabeth Martindale were John and William. The latter, a man of ability and zeal, was carried away by the Mormon doctrines in his early manhood, and accompanied that peculiar people in their wanderings until they settled in Utah. Subsequently he removed to Southern California, where he died. That he was truly sincere in his religious views no one that knew him could doubt, but his attitude on the subject was a great grief to his friends.

John and William Martindale were born in a humble log cabin which stood but a few rods from the present residence of our subject. John, father of the latter, was born in 1810, and though he had no educational privileges such as is afforded the youth of this generation, he read everything he could find, and was a great student. So well did he succeed in the task of self-education that he taught school for some time, and met with gratifying returns for his efforts. All great moral and public questions were studied deeply by him, and he joined the Washingtonian Temperance Society soon after its organization. Though he was a Democrat of the old school, he was strongly anti-slavery in his views and was favorable to the free-soil movement. He died while in the prime of young manhood, March 30, 1849. Religiously he was not associated with any church, though his life was not at variance with the precepts of Christianity, and, without question, the influence and teachings of his sainted mother were all-powerful with him, causing him to leave an honored name and blameless record. For a wife he chose Lydia Hatfield, and three children were born of their marriage. The daughters are Mrs. Sarah J. Dean and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, both of whom are residents of this township.

James W. Martindale, an only son, was born near Green's Fork December 5, 1829, and when he was about seven years old he accompanied the family to Cass county. His father was in very poor health and it was hoped the change would prove of benefit to him, but, after remaining there for two or three years, they returned and thenceforth dwelt upon the old homestead. In his childhood, when the country was very wild and the red men were more numerous here than the white settlers, James W. played with the Indian lads, and in this immediate section of the state all of the relations of the two races were peaceful and harmonious. Within his recollection most remarkable changes have been brought to pass, as the forests were felled and prosperous farms and villages took the place of the trackless wilderness. In

this mighty work he has done his full share, aiding also in the establishment of law and good government, and upholding whatever has been calculated to advance the welfare of the community in which his lot was cast. He expects to pass the sunset days of his life on the old homestead, which has now been in the possession of his family for ninety years.

On the 20th of November, 1848, Mr. Martindale married Miss Lydia King, a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Davis) King. Mr. King was one of the pioneers of Dublin, Wayne county, where he built the first house, and there Mrs. Martindale was born, August 13, 1830. Her father died in Hancock county, Indiana, where he had lived for a few years, and the wife and mother departed this life at Richmond some years ago. Two sons and a daughter were born to our subject and wife, namely: John and Eden, and Emma, who is the wife of Alpheus Baldwin, of Richmond, this county.

The first vote of Mr. Martindale was cast for John P. Hale, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been loyal to its principles. For seven years he acted in the capacity of trustee of Clay township, and for the same length of time he was a commissioner of Wayne county. The influence and teaching of his beloved grandmother and the advice of his father, who late in his life counseled him to follow the precepts of the Quaker church, have largely molded his religious ideas, and recently he allied himself with the Society of Friends, of which his faithful wife has been a member since her early years. They are sincerely admired and loved by those who have known them a lifetime, and in peace and content are passing their days, surrounded with the comforts and luxuries which are the fruits of their former years of industry and good management.

NATHAN F. GARWOOD.

Nathan Folwell Garwood is the owner of the Forest Home, one of the most beautiful country-seats of Wayne county. It is pleasantly located only a mile and a half from the city. The residence, built fifty-three years ago, is a very commodious structure, and its light, airy rooms, tastefully furnished, are most restful and attractive. Ease and comfort have supplemented richness in the adornment of Forest Home, and the house is one of the old-time mansions which, in this day of cramped city quarters, prove most inviting. The house is surrounded with a well kept lawn adorned by fine old shade trees; commodious barns and outbuildings in the rear afford ample shelter for grain and stock; well tilled fields indicate coming harvests, and fine orchards, embracing five acres, are not the least attractive features of this ideal country-seat. The farm contains sixty-seven acres in all.

The owner, Nathan Folwell Garwood, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community and a leading representative of the agricultural

and horticultural interests of this section of the state. He was born October 18, 1831, at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and is the eldest child and only son of Amasa and Esther (Iredell) Garwood. The father was twice married, the mother of our subject being his second wife. He was a blacksmith by trade and conducted a smithy in the village, while Nathan Garwood assisted in operating the farm. The former died in 1853, and the following year our subject, in connection with Ephraim Tomlinson, proprietor of saw and grist mills, known as the Laurel Mills, extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber at White Horse, Camden county, New Jersey, Mr. Garwood having charge of the mercantile department for one year. Throughout the following year he carried on general merchandising at Bridgeport, New Jersey, in partnership with a Mr. Jordan, and the summer of 1856 he spent in eastern Iowa. He afterward went to Omaha, Nebraska, and during the financial panic of 1857 he lost, through the failure of one of the banks there, a thousand dollars. This was a great blow to a young man just starting out upon a business career; but with great energy and determination he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. Afterward going to Gentry county, Missouri, he there remained until 1859, when he went to Hannibal, that state. Having no money, he was obliged to accept any work that he could secure, and while in Gentry county, in connection with a young man by the name of Chambers, a cabinet-maker, he took a contract for making one hundred bedsteads. When the contract was completed, in the spring of 1859, he had twenty dollars above and beyond his expenses. He then accepted a clerkship in the freight office of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at Hannibal, where he remained two years.

In the meantime Mr. Garwood came to Wayne county, Indiana, and was married, near Richmond, to Anna E. Iredell. He then returned with his bride to Hannibal and continued to fill his position in the freight office until after the inauguration of the civil war, when, railroad business being largely suspended, he returned to Richmond. In the spring of 1863 he went to Nashville, Tennessee, and entered the quartermaster's department in the United States service, under Colonel Crane, having charge of the railroad transportation south of that city, for at that time the government was in control of all lines south of Nashville. Mr. Garwood was engaged in office work there until all the government business was closed up, in 1866, when he accepted a position with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the former city. He had his trunks all packed ready to return to Indiana, but the agent persuaded him to join the company, and he remained with the road at Nashville and at Chattanooga until 1876, attending to the transfer of all freight.

At length his health failed him, and Mr. Garwood determined to make a change. He visited the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, and then

came to Wayne county, where, in the spring of 1877, he purchased his present property, Forest Home. The farm formerly belonged to Benjamin Stratton, who built the house from brick manufactured on the place and from timber there cut, all the work being done by hand. The Friends' cemetery, located one hundred years ago, occupies a corner at the southern end of the farm. For some years Mr. Garwood has made a specialty of the raising of small fruits, including raspberries, blackberries, etc., and now has some five acres planted to fruit. He has given much study to the best methods of cultivation and to the requirement of the plants and has been an active worker in the Wayne County Horticultural Society, where his opinion is received as authority on many subjects. He is a member of the Wayne County Agricultural & Horticultural Society and has been an exhibitor at many of its fairs.

It was on the 5th of March, 1861, that Mr. Garwood wedded Miss Anna E. Iredell, daughter of Samuel E. Iredell, who was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and in 1835 came to Richmond, where he worked at the tailor's trade until 1850. He then retired to a farm near Middleboro, Wayne county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1866. Even after his removal to the country many of his former patrons went to his farm in order to get him to make their clothes. He married Marinette L. Suffrain, a daughter of John Suffrain, a native of France, and her death occurred in 1896, she having survived her husband thirty years. Their children were Anna E., who was born in Richmond in 1837; John S., in the insurance business at Richmond; Hannah Josephine, who married Benjamin Starr, and died at the age of twenty-five; Virginia E., wife of John Kosgle, of Richmond; Samuel Ellis, a farmer of Wayne township, Wayne county; Horace Greeley, a resident of Richmond; and Lizzie M., wife of Henry Shuman Jones, a piano salesman of Richmond. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garwood have been born four children: Nettie M., the eldest, is the wife of Albert Kirby, a farmer and dairyman of Hebron, Nebraska, and they have one child, Cora Marie; Esther C. is the wife of Henry C. Hill, a real-estate and insurance agent of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they have a son, Eugene G.; Josephine S. is the wife of Frederick R. Charles, assistant city engineer of Richmond; Eugene C., the youngest, is with his brother-in-law, in the firm of Hill & Garwood, at Minneapolis.

In his political views Mr. Garwood is a Republican, and he served on the election board for some years. He cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, in 1856, and has since supported each presidential candidate for the "Grand Old Party," yet is not aggressively partisan either in politics or religion. His ancestors were Friends, who when the church separated became Hicksites. His wife is a member of that organization, and both Mr.

and Mrs. Garwood attend services in that church. Throughout the community they are held in the highest regard, for their sterling characteristics commend them to the confidence and good will of all. Success has crowned the well-directed and enterprising efforts of our subject, and it is the wish of his many friends that the master of Forest Home may be numbered among the valued citizens of Wayne county for many years yet to come.

NOAH H. HUTTON.

Noah H. Hutton, the manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, ranks to-day among the most successful and leading business men of Richmond. He is a native of this city, almost his entire life has here been passed, and his advancment has been along the lines of the city's growth, due to progressive, resolute purpose and laudable ambition.

He was born August 29, 1844, and is a son of John H. and Anna (Evans) Hutton. He acquired his education in private schools, and putting aside his text-books at the age of seventeen years entered upon his business career as an employe of Gaar, Scott & Company, learning the machinist's trade. He remained there for a year, but in the meantime the country had become involved in civil war and he could not content himself at the foundry while the nation needed the support of all her loyal sons. Accordingly he put aside all business and personal considerations, and joined the boys in blue of Company C, Eighth Indiana Infantry, in 1862.

In 1864 Mr. Hutton returned to the north and accepted a clerkship in the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., continuing in that service until the early part of 1866, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to resign. He was then for a time engaged in no business, and, when his health was partially restored, turned his attention to cotton-growing in the south, where he remained for a year. In 1867 he became associated with his father in the manufacture of woolen hosiery, which business they successfully carried on until the father's death, when the concern was closed out. Mr. Hutton was next employed as postal clerk in the United States mail service for nine years, or until President Cleveland's administration, when he resigned to accept the management of the Central Union Telephone Company, which position he has since acceptably filled. He is also representative of a number of fire-insurance companies, having been in this line of business for eight years as a member of the firm of Hutton & Dougan, by whom a large and profitable patronage is enjoyed. He has eighteen towns, besides Richmond, under his supervision as manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men of this city.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hutton and Miss Anna

Wilcox, a daughter of Emmett W. and Martha Wilcox, of Richmond. They had two children, but lost one, Emmett being still at home. Mr. Hutton is a valued member of Sol. Meredith Post, No. 55, G. A. R., and formerly served as its commander. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and takes an active part in the party work, although not an office-seeker. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, both political and otherwise, and at all times has manifested a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the city of his nativity. He is a man of genial temperament and genuine worth, and is popular and respected in all circles.

AMOS M. SHEAFER.

Mr. Sheafer is a native of the neighboring state of Ohio and was born near the town of Eaton, in Preble county, March 3, 1831. The Sheafer family is of German origin and became identified with this country several generations ago, the first location being in Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was a Douglas, of Scotch descent. In his early manhood, in Preble county, Mr. Sheafer served an apprenticeship to the trade of millwright, and has worked at that and the carpenter's trade all his life. When the civil war came on he enlisted as a member of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was in the service three years, participating in many of the prominent engagements of the war. This regiment entered the service thirteen hundred strong and came out at the close of the conflict with less than three hundred; was with Sherman's brigade at Shiloh, where it was conspicuous for gallant service rendered. Throughout the whole of his army life Mr. Sheafer was never sick a day and was never absent from his command. His record before and since the war has, indeed, been remarkable, as he has never been sick in bed a week in his life. Mr. Sheafer is a member of Devall Post, G. A. R., and has been a life-long Republican.

In 1875 Mr. Sheafer came to Liberty, Indiana, to install the machinery for the Rude Manufacturing Company, and was for two years in the employ of that firm. He conducted a planing-mill business, turning out interior finishing work, sash, doors, etc., the enterprise being one of importance in connection with the industrial activities of the locality. He conducted this business from 1887 to 1897, disposing of the same in 1896 to Wilson Potenger, who continued operations for two years, when he was compelled to return the property to the control of Mr. Sheafer, who later sold out to Hull & Jones.

He was married April 15, 1852, to Miss Eliza Robenson, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood, in Preble county, in which he was, and who was one of his early schoolmates. They have had a family of six daughters and one son, namely: Maggie, wife of J. B. Nickum, superin-

tendent of the gas works at Liberty; Mary Frances, who married George W. Rude, of whom further mention is made on another page of this work; Naomi, wife of Henry Culley, died in Kansas one year after her marriage; Belle, wife of George W. Wray, agent for the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at Oxford, Ohio; Ida, who married Daniel Pooder, a machinist at Rude's mill; Anna, at home; and William, a resident of Liberty. Mr. Sheafer has three grandchildren, Bertha and Mary Rude and Lida Sheafer, who reside with their grandfather.

CLEOPHAS STRAUB.

A native of Germany, born seventy years ago, Cleophas Straub, of Cambridge City, has nevertheless been an American to all intents and purposes, during his life, as he was but three weeks old when he was brought to the United States by his parents. That worthy couple, Thaddeus and Priscilla (Rechster) Straub, who have both passed to their reward, made their first home in this country in Columbiana county, Ohio, and in 1835 located in Hamilton, same state, there spending the remainder of their lives.

When he arrived at his majority Cleophas Straub, of this sketch, embarked in business in St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains to California, where he was occupied in mining and in other enterprises for several years, with more or less success. In November, 1866, he left the Pacific slope, and returned to Hamilton, Ohio, where he carried on a grocery and hotel for a short time. About this time he purchased a part interest in the Cambridge City Brewery, with Peter Stricker, and at the end of a year he bought out the other's share in the plant, thus becoming sole proprietor. He conducted the business profitably until 1887, when the brewery was transformed into bottling works, and has been operated as such ever since.

Fraternally Mr. Straub is a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Hormah Encampment, No. 11. In 1858 Mr. Straub was united in marriage to Barbara Siegwolf, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two daughters,—Laura and Cora. The latter is the wife of Joseph Starr, of Indianapolis.

CAPTAIN SILAS DOUGLAS BYRAM.

This honored veteran of the civil war, now three-score and ten years old, is the postmaster of Liberty, county seat of Union county. He was first appointed to this position when President Harrison was in power and served acceptably to the people, and in May, 1898, he was again honored with this office by President McKinley. Always faithful to the welfare and best interests of the Republican party, a true patriot and devoted citizen in

times both of peace and war, he merits the high regard which is universally bestowed upon him.

The Captain is one of the native sons of Liberty, his birth having occurred here September 20, 1828. His father, William Byram, came to this locality from New Jersey as early as 1817, and in company with his brother Joseph engaged in the business of manufacturing brick, following this trade until 1834, when he settled on a farm adjoining the village on the south. His brother removed to Illinois about 1836. William Byram continued to dwell upon his farm here until his death in the Centennial year, when he was seventy-six years of age. For eight years he served in the capacity of county treasurer of Union county, during the '40s, and was zealous as an old-line Whig and Republican. A strong temperance man from principle, he always refused to have anything to do with liquor, and that at a time when its use was common. He was one of the most valued members of the Presbyterian church of Liberty, being one of the founders of the same in 1827, and was influential in the building of the house of worship in 1852. For forty years, or until his death, he was one of the elders of the congregation and set an example of Christian piety well worthy of being followed by all. His wife was a Miss Abbie D. Miller at the time of their marriage and her death occurred some years prior to his own. Of their three sons and two daughters, John Christopher, who served in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment in the civil war, died in California; and Ellis is at present a resident of Glendale, California. The founder of the Byram family in America was Nicholas Byram, of county Kent, Ireland, who was forced to be sold or bound out for seven years' service upon his arrival here, to pay for his passage. He subsequently married, and his grandson wedded a granddaughter of Priscilla Alden, who, in turn, was a child of the famed John Alden, the New England Puritan.

The most important event in the early manhood of Captain Silas D. Byram was when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry as a private in Company F, his own state quota being filled at the time. After the battle of Bull Run he was assigned to the signal corps, on detached duty, and served in that department from August, 1861, to May, 1862. He was mustered out as a second lieutenant and afterward raised a company, known as the Burnside Guards, for the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, of Indiana, called the State Legion. He was actively engaged during the battle of Laurenceburg, where nine of his men were killed, chased Kirby Smith, and Morgan in his raid into this state, and was otherwise effectively employed against the encroachments of the enemy. His army record is one of which he may be justly proud, for it is the record of a brave soldier, faithful to the least as well as to the greatest of his duties, prompt, reliable and self-sacri-

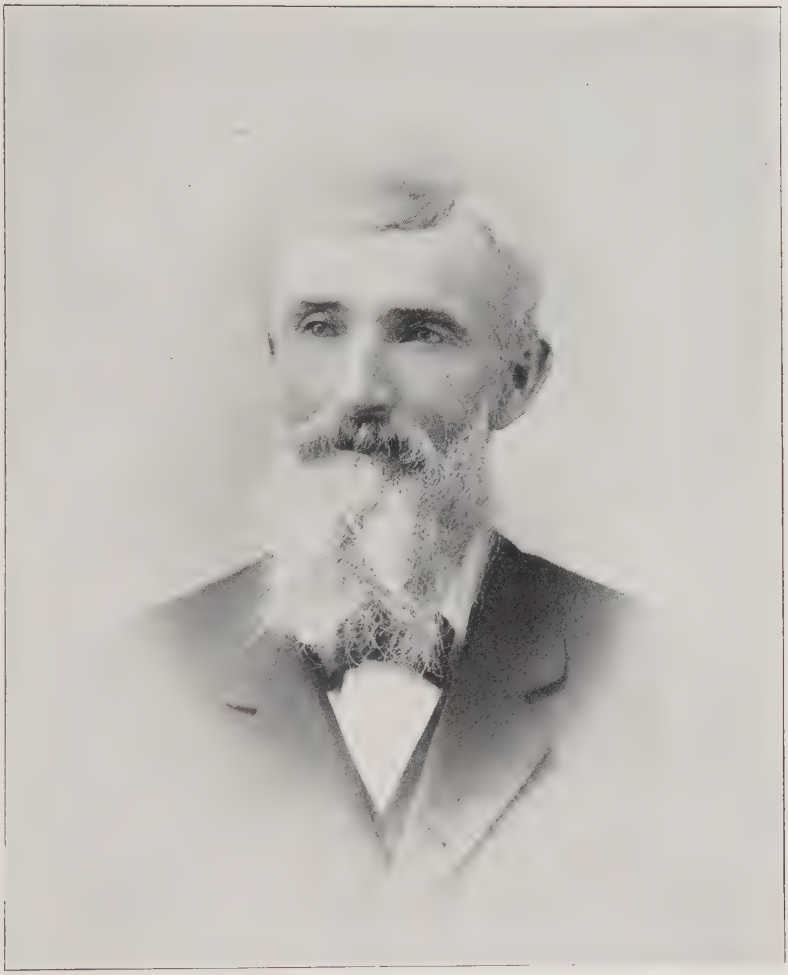
ficing. When peace had been restored he quietly took up the ordinary duties of life and for ten years was engaged in running a grocery. He then embarked in another line of business and was for eighteen years proprietor of the well known Central Hotel of this city, now Corrington House. He made a popular "mine host" and numbers many warm friends among the traveling public. Since he was made postmaster he has dropped his former business and attends strictly to the affairs of the office. Forty years ago he became affiliated with the Masonic order and is still an active member of Liberty Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M.

Captain Byram was first married, in 1851, to Elizabeth Goodwin, who died in 1854, leaving two children, Flora (who married John B. Russell, resides in Marysville, Kansas, and has two children, Charley and Lloyd) and Charlie (deceased). In 1863 Mr. Byram married Miss Lancetta Harris, whom he had met and admired while he was a soldier in Maryland, of which state she was a resident. Their eldest daughter, Addie J., has received excellent advantages in art and music in European schools and is now the wife of Henry Sharp, superintendent of the Cincinnati Ohio Art School; Lizzie died at the age of eleven years; Mary Harris is a clerk in the postoffice here at Liberty; Margaret is deputy postmaster; Louise is a musician of ability and has enjoyed five years of training in vocal music in Europe; and Morris, the only son, is a telegraph operator.

JAMES I. DEHAVEN.

James Isaac Dehaven, of Connersville township, Fayette county, Indiana, represents one of the pioneer families of this county. He was born in Harrison township, Fayette county, February 17, 1821; hence his whole life of nearly four-score years has been passed in this county.

His father, Isaac Dehaven, was born in Pennsylvania September 11, 1789, and was a son of Samuel Dehaven. The latter emigrated with his family to Kentucky from Pennsylvania when his son Isaac was a lad. From Kentucky the entire family, consisting of Samuel Dehaven, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, and his sons and daughters, came to Fayette county in 1816 and settled in Harrison township. Samuel Dehaven had lost his first wife in Kentucky and was the second time married when the family came to Indiana. Samuel Dehaven was the father of quite a numerous family, which included the sons Jacob, Samuel, Jr., Isaac and Christopher. There were also two other sons, by his first marriage, who joined the Mormons and went west with those people and were afterward reported to have lost their lives by drowning. There were two daughters, named Polly and Sally. There were also two sons and two daughters born to Samuel Dehaven, Sr., by his second marriage. The grandfather of the subject of



James L Deheven

this biography entered land in Harrison township and lived there the rest of his life. Isaac Dehaven, father of James I., was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was his brother Jacob. James Isaac has often heard his father tell of his experiences in that war, in which he had some narrow escapes and thrilling experiences.

Isaac Dehaven was married in Kentucky, before the emigration, to Nancy Stucker, daughter of Jacob Stucker. The latter was born in Kentucky August 11, 1764, and his wife March 26, 1773. They became the parents of eleven children, and Nancy was born January 11, 1792. Isaac Dehaven and wife spent all their lives after coming to Indiana in Harrison township. He died March 25, 1875, and his wife December 21, 1865. They became the parents of the following named children: Elizabeth, William, Sally Ann, Jacob, James, Isaac and John H. The last two are the only surviving members of the family. John H. resides in Harrison township.

James Isaac Dehaven grew up, as he says, "in the brush." He had no opportunities for getting even the common rudiments of an education. He lived at home till he was married. The writer was highly amused to hear him relate some of his experiences when a boy. When too young to take part in the clearing up of the land and other heavier work, other duties were required of him such as a boy could attend to. The brush in the early days was exceedingly thick, and the cattle in browsing through it in "fly time" would often get their tails so wound around the brush that they would be held fast and totally unable to extricate themselves, and were liable to perish unless relief was afforded them. One of the duties of our subject as a boy was to follow the cattle and when one became entangled cut it loose. It was a proud day for him when his father purchased a knife for which he paid two dollars and presented the same to the boy, to use in freeing the cattle that might become entangled by their tails in the thick brush. His boyhood and youth were spent at the homestead of his father in Harrison township.

May 11, 1844, he was united in marriage to Eliza Ann Hamilton, a daughter of Nathaniel Hamilton. He remained at home for a short time after his marriage and then removed to a piece of land at Yankeetown; but in 1846 he settled where he now lives, on section 22, Connersville township, and this has been his home for fifty-four years. He and his wife started in life with nothing but good health and a willingness to work to build for themselves a home. Only very little improvement had been made on the place. Their first residence was a round-log house, made of poles and daubed with mud. Their cooking outfit was a skillet and an old-fashioned iron oven for baking "corn pone." Mr. Dehaven has still in his possession this little iron oven, a memento of the early days when he and his good wife started in life together. The first lard-can that the young couple possessed Mr. Dehaven dug

out of a poplar log. This the good wife would also use for other purposes. Finally, after a few years, his father-in-law, who lived near him, substituted for his log house one made of brick, and Mr. Dehaven was permitted to remove the logs of the old house to his place and reconstruct a house for himself, and this was the second residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dehaven. His present residence was built many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dehaven, by hard work and careful management, made good progress in material affairs, and children to the number of nine were given to them. Six of these are living, in 1899, namely: Lucinda, Flora, Minnie, Mary Myrtle, Elbert and John. The other three died in infancy. Mr. Dehaven lost his wife February 3, 1893, after a long illness.

In the accumulation of his property—a fine farm of two hundred acres—and all the success he has attained in life, Mr. Dehaven admits that much of it is due to his wife's judgment and advice. He always consulted her in matters of business and generally followed her advice. He is now passing his declining years in comfort, respected as an honest, upright citizen.

LARKIN HOOVER.

One of the historic old families of Wayne county is that which is represented in Clay township by the third and fourth generations, descendants of Henry Hoover, who, in the year 1812, located on a tract of land which is now in the possession of the subject of this article. This old homestead, which was given under patent by the government, has thus been owned and cultivated by the Hoovers since the early part of this century. The original parchment deed to the property, bearing date of February 15, 1812, and having the signature of James Madison, president of the United States, is now in the possession of Larkin Hoover. Here his grandparents lived and died, and here his father, John Hoover, was born, October 28, 1816, and died August 26, 1881, when nearly sixty-five years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Wise, was likewise a native of Wayne county, and her death took place in 1864. Of their eleven children, three sons and three daughters are living. Milton, the eldest, now owns and carries on a portion of the old paternal homestead, which he received as his inheritance. He was born November 26, 1841, and served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, Ninth Indiana Cavalry. His first wife, whom he married in 1867, died in 1883, leaving a son, Sidney. His present wife was formerly Sarah Goddard, a native of Charlottesville, Indiana, and they have one son, Guy.

Larkin Hoover, the youngest child of John and Catherine Hoover, was born on the old homestead, in 1860, and has always devoted his entire time and attention to its cultivation. He is considered one of the substantial and

progressive agriculturists of this community, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He strives to act the part of a good citizen, and casts his influence on the side of the truth and right.

In November, 1892, Mr. Hoover married Miss Clara Foland, a daughter of Jacob Stanley and Mary Louisa (Brown) Foland, and granddaughter of Elisha Brown, one of the oldest citizens of Wayne county. Mrs. Hoover's parents are now residents of Kansas, whither they removed several years ago. By the marriage of our subject and wife a beautiful little daughter, Ruth Marie, was born in August, 1893.

MICAJAH B. BALLARD.

It is not infrequently the case that the narrative of a good man's life can be summed up in a few lines, for the story is so simple, plain and devoid of great events. The same life, however, as it has been lived, day by day, that has been an example and shining light in a community, has been an incentive to many a lesser soul, doubtless; and only those who have the wisdom to read between the lines of such a man's history judge him aright.

The subject of this memoir, a quiet, unassuming citizen of Richmond, and for thirty-three years one of her leading business men, is held in the highest esteem here, as he richly deserves. Now in his seventy-third year, he was born in the neighborhood of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, August 7, 1826, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Lewis) Ballard, and grandson of Byram Ballard. The latter was a native and life-long resident of Lynchburg, Virginia, in which city our subject's father likewise was born. Thomas Ballard married Miss Lewis, of Frederick, Virginia, and in 1819, they located in the wilderness of Highland county, Ohio, at some distance from the town of Leesburg. Later they removed to the vicinity of Lebanon, Ohio, where they resided until 1847, subsequent to which they dwelt in Richmond, Indiana. The father died the year after his arrival here, but the mother lived until 1862. The former had learned the trade of a stone mason, but devoted much of his later years exclusively to farming. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, as had been his forefathers for generations.

Until he was about fifteen years of age, Micajah B. Ballard attended the district schools in his home township, and in 1841 he came to Richmond, where he became a clerk in the store owned by his elder brother, Achilles. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he took up the study under the guidance of the late John T. Plummer, M. D., of Richmond, and from 1849 to 1850 he attended lectures in a medical college at Cincinnati. In 1854 he entered the employ of Plummer & Kelly, druggists, and continued with that firm until the summer of 1864. He enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in July,

1864, and in the following October, was made assistant surgeon of that regiment. He remained in active service as a surgeon until the close of the war, when he returned to Richmond. In 1866 he embarked in the drug business on his own account, and for twenty-seven years his store was on Fort Wayne avenue. In 1893 he removed his place of business to his present fine quarters at No. 1031 East Main street.

In his political standing Mr. Ballard is a stalwart Republican. Socially he is identified with Webb Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Richmond Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. In October, 1866, Mr. Ballard wedded the lady of his choice, then Miss Nannie Snyder, of Eaton, Ohio. Their only child, Fannie, a beautiful and attractive girl, died in 1888, at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Ballard devotes much of her time to benevolent work, and is a great favorite in social and literary circles of Richmond.

PROFESSOR B. B. CUSTER.

Few men have a wider acquaintanceship and few have provided more happy hours to their fellow men than has Professor Custer, now a resident of Centerville, Indiana. His almost innumerable friends and pupils, now living in every state in the union and in distant lands, remember him most kindly, and will trace his life history with deep interest.

John T. Custer, the father of this worthy gentleman, was a cousin of the renowned General Custer, whose intrepid daring and impetuosity of action led to his untimely and greatly lamented death at the hands of the Indians in the west many years ago. The present spelling of the family name has been in use only since 1821, at which time it was changed from its original form of Kooster by a Kentucky relative of our subject. As the name implies, the Custers are of German extraction, though they have been established in this country for a long period. John T. Custer was born in Paris, Kentucky, and his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza A. Berry, was a native of Connersville, Indiana. The father, who was a tailor by trade, died in 1873, when in his seventy-fourth year, and the mother departed this life in 1856, at the age of forty-three years. Of their ten children but three are now living—our subject, Elizabeth Ann, wife of John McKendall, and Mahala Ann, wife of John W. Bell.

The birth of Professor Custer took place in Connersville, May 7, 1825, and thus he may justly lay claim to the distinction of being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, surviving member of his especial profession in the country. From his boyhood he was noted for his ambition to rise above his humble station, and for the talents which he displayed at an early age. He was passionately fond of music, and frequently was found, a rapt and enthusiastic

listener, outside some building in which musical entertainments were being given. At one time, when thus occupied, J. C. Moon, a teacher of music, noticing the lad, asked him why he remained outside, and upon being informed of the fact that the limited means of the child alone prevented him from having instructions in his favorite art, the elder made arrangements to give him lessons, in return for the building of fires and other small duties. The natural timidity of the boy, however, hindered him at that period from obtaining much benefit. By sawing wood, and in various ways, he earned money at odd times, when not needed by his father, and having purchased a banjo, he learned to play it by ear so well that he thereafter was in great demand at social gatherings and entertainments. Finding the need of systematic knowledge of music, the youth took a few lessons of Professor Jerry Gill, of Eaton, Ohio, and continued to devote the greater share of his time to the mastery of the violin and other stringed instruments. The justly celebrated violin which has been in his possession for many years fell into his hands in a peculiar manner. When he had acquired proficiency on the banjo, as stated above, he determined to learn to play the violin, and one day, seeing such an instrument in a pawn-shop, he rested not until he was the proud owner of it. The fifteen dollars necessary to procure it were earned by the sawing of wood, and it was no small sum to the ambitious boy whose surprise and delight may be imagined when he found that he had won a treasure indeed. This rare old violin, which came from the hand of a master in the craft, is two hundred and thirty-five years old and cost the original owner six hundred dollars. Even more sweet and pure in tone than when first made, it bears the inscription "A Cremone Dominique. Didelot." The Professor and his treasured violin have furnished music for many notable gatherings, among others, at a club reception giving at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1859, to Abraham Lincoln. From 1865 to 1875 he was engaged in giving dancing and violin lessons at Cambridge City, Anderson and Muncie, Indiana, and from the year las tmentioned until 1898 he was similarly occupied at Richmond, this state. He has instructed sixty-five thousand, four hundred and forty-three pupils in Indiana alone, and has won renown as a composer of music besides. In 1889 he compiled what is entitled "Fifty Years in the Ball-room,"—a large selection of his own dance music, as taught and used by him with the more than seventy-five thousand pupils he has instructed in the past. Genial and cheerful in manner and disposition, he has always been a general favorite, and wherever he has gone care and trouble have been dissipated. For almost half a century he has been a member of the Masonic order, as he joined the Cambridge City Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., in 1859.

The first marriage of the Professor was celebrated in 1851, his bride

being Miss Sallie Sampson, a daughter of Joseph Sampson, of Cincinnati. Five children were born to this estimable couple, namely: Emma, who is deceased; Clara, wife of F. C. Baker, of California; Dora, wife of John St. Clair, of Portland, Oregon; Frank, who died February 7, 1899, in St. Louis, Missouri; and Flenner, of Chicago. The wife and mother departed this life in 1868, and in 1874 Mr. Custer married Mary, daughter of Lucius Tuttle, of Centerville.

RICHMOND MOORMAN.

This honored citizen of Richmond, Indiana, is one of the sturdy pioneers of this county and state, where in his early manhood he cleared and improved several farms, thus aiding materially in the development and progress of this commonwealth. He has ever been found loyal to the cause of right and truth, his influence being used for the good and well-being of those associated with him in any way.

Richmond Moorman is a son of Tarlton and Hannah (Way) Moorman, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. He was born in Randolph county, that state, on the 12th day of the 9th month, of 1817, and was but three days old when his mother died. In March, 1822, the family removed to Randolph county, Indiana, locating on land about four miles west of Winchester. Our subject lived with his paternal grandmother for a period, attending a subscription school in the meantime. Then, returning to the paternal roof, he worked on the farm and went to subscription schools during three months of the year, for a number of years. He also learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his uncle, Jesse Moorman, and worked at that line of business at intervals. Soon after his marriage, in 1839, he purchased a tract of land in Randolph county, and, having made a small clearing in the dense forest with which it was encumbered, he erected a log cabin and barn. During the following twenty years he worked industriously, from morning until night, clearing and cultivating the farm, which at the end of the period was a valuable country home. In 1859 he located upon a farm about three miles northeast of Fountain City, in this county, and at the expiration of three years' time he bought a homestead of one hundred and eighty-three acres in the same locality. This property he improved and cultivated for a score of years, then retiring from active labor, with the feeling that he had earned a rest, as indeed he had, after nearly half a century of the hardest kind of toil. Taking up his residence in Fountain City, he continued to dwell there until after the death of his loved wife. Since 1894 he has lived in Richmond, where several of his children reside. He still owns a number of valuable farms, one in Franklin township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres; one situated northeast of Fountain City, containing one

hundred and thirty acres; another, north of the same town, having one hundred and eighty acres within its boundaries, and besides these, he is the possessor of a homestead in Jay county, Indiana, and owns property in Fountain City. This land represents, in part, the results of Mr. Moorman's active, economical, thrifty business life. For years he was a stockraiser, dealing extensively in cattle and hogs, and in this manner he made considerable money.

A birthright member of the Friends' church, Mr. Moorman continued an active and zealous member until the division on the slavery question, when, possessing the courage of his convictions, and believing that he was in the right, he openly avowed his opinions, and, with many others prominent in the society, he was proscribed. When the issue was past and the matter had been forever settled on the battlefields of the south, Mr. Moorman was taken back into the fold, and has continued a loyal worker in the church, contributing liberally and supporting various religious and benevolent movements, having as objects the amelioration of human suffering and the elevation of the race. Prior to the civil war he was a Democrat, then an Abolitionist and Republican, and of late years he has been independent, voting for the man that he deemed best qualified for a given position.

In the third month of 1839 the marriage of Mr. Moorman and Mary Morris was solemnized. She was a daughter of Jehosophat and Sarah (Hill) Morris, of Dublin, Wayne county. Of the eight children born to our subject and wife the following named are residents of Richmond: Harriet, Sarah, Peninnah, Nancy and Mary Alice, while Levi is a farmer in the vicinity of the town. James, the eldest son, is superintendent of an orphans' home near Winchester, Indiana, and Joel, the youngest son, is a successful contractor and builder of Irvington, this state. Sarah, the second daughter, has been a clerk in the Richmond postoffice for many years, and is very popular with the public. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to her reward November 22, 1893, when she was in her seventy-sixth year. To their children Mr. and Mrs. Moorman leave a priceless heritage—the record of well spent, useful lives.

ALLEN W. LEWIS.

A year before the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, and two years or so prior to the outbreak of the second war between the people of this country and England, a little party might have been seen crossing the Ohio river, on their way to found a new home on the western frontier. The date of this event in their long and extremely difficult journey was remembered, as it was the first anniversary of the birth of the youngest member of the travelers, Allen W. Lewis, who had been born in Randolph county, North Carolina, June 14, 1809. The summer of 1810 was spent by his family in Cincinnati,

Ohio, and in the autumn of that year they proceeded to Wayne county, Indiana, and became the first settlers of what is now known as Green township.

The Lewis family is of Welsh-English extraction, and as the old traditions have it, was founded in the United States during the colonial days by several brothers, one of whom settled in North Carolina, and from him the subject of this narrative descended. He was the youngest of twelve children born to John and Sarah (Roukman) Lewis. One of the elder sons, Richard, who was married and had several children, accompanied the parents when they came to this township, the two families locating near each other. An unbroken forest covered this section, and Indians and wild beasts were numerous. During the fearful wars waged between the red men and the white settlers about the time of the war of 1812, when Tecumseh and his brother, called the Prophet, tried in vain to turn the tide of the Anglo-Saxon civilization which threatened their rights, the Lewis family seemed peculiarly exempt from molestation. They had always treated the Indians kindly and received similar treatment in return. Indeed, some of the red men who lived in the neighborhood of John Lewis went to him and requested him to wear a broad-brimmed hat, which, they said, would insure him protection from their race, and it is needless to say that he lost no time in agreeing to do as they advised.

The land upon which he located, and where he ultimately developed an excellent farm, is still in possession of his descendants, as is the original deed thereto, as issued by the government and signed by President James Madison, under date of May 27, 1816. The land is thus described: "The northeast quarter of section 7, township 17, range 14 east of the second principal meridian." Another government deed to land owned by John Lewis is thus described: "The southwest quarter of section 8, township 17, range 14 east of the second principal meridian." This deed is dated February 21, 1817, and bears the signature of Madison, who was still president at that time. After he had accomplished more than the ordinary man, twice told, John Lewis was summoned to his reward, at the old homestead which had been his abiding place for many long years. His death occurred on the 4th of May, 1848, and that of his wife had taken place but a few months before, September 20, 1847.

The old homestead which he had ably assisted in clearing and improving was inherited by Allen W. Lewis, who remembered no other home. He tenderly cared for his parents during their declining years, performing his entire duty toward them, as he always did to every one who, in any wise, looked to him for help or protection. He was domestic in his tastes, and he had no greater pleasure than to make his home beautiful or to improve his

property in some manner. Generous and hospitable to a fault, he loved to entertain friends and neighbors, and the poor and needy found him kind and sympathetic. In all of his business dealings, his course in life was remarkably upright and just, and no one had reason to complain of him in this respect. Blessed with a liberal vein of humor, he looked upon the bright and happy side of things, and brought cheer wherever he went. Loved and sincerely mourned by the entire community, he entered the silent land February 13, 1895.

The marriage of Allen W. Lewis and Miss Lucy T. Hollingsworth was solemnized May 23, 1839. She was born in Union district, South Carolina, January 31, 1817, a daughter of Aquilla and Tamer (Kenworthy) Hollingsworth. The father died when she was about eleven years old, and in 1829 she came to Wayne county with her mother. Two sons and six daughters were born to Allen W. Lewis and his estimable wife: John died in infancy and Frances H. when about five years of age; Nancy married Larkin T. Bond; Naomi is the wife of Benjamin Beverlin; Rebecca is Mrs. John Milton Harris; Sarah is the next in order of birth; William A. married Ella C. Edwards; and Luzena Medora is the wife of William H. Jones. The aged mother is passing her declining days on the old homestead, which was bequeathed to herself and daughter Sarah by Mr. Lewis, and everything that affection can suggest is done for her by her children, and especially by Miss Sarah, who is devoting herself, with filial tenderness, to the duty, which she esteems a pleasure, of caring for her beloved companion.

JOHN W. TINGLE.

A most exemplary citizen and honored hero of the late war of the Rebellion is John W. Tingle, of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. During his army career he was wounded and imprisoned, and suffered much from privations and exposure, yet was always found faithful to the duties imposed upon him, and won the confidence and high regard of his comrades and superior officers. In his business life and social relations he has ever manifested the same justice, integrity and reliability, and none know him save to wish him well.

His grandfather, James Tingle, was a native of Delaware, and in that state he married Leah Lockwood. With his family, including the father of the subject of this article, he came as far west as Preble county, Ohio, in 1828, and settled on a farm near Eaton. In addition to managing his homestead, he worked at the trade of shoemaking for his neighbors. He died in that county in 1848, at the age of eighty-four years.

The parents of John W. were Samuel L. and Clarissa (Williams) Tingle. The father was born in Delaware and accompanied the family to Ohio. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and worked at that calling in Eaton

and vicinity from the time he was twenty-one years old until his death in 1869, when he was in his sixty-second year. Considering the place and period he was quite successful, and many buildings yet stand in evidence of his skill. By his first marriage he had four children, John W., Anna M., of Richmond, and William E. and Fannie, deceased. In 1851 Mr. Tingle married Rachel M. Dopp, a native of Pennsylvania, and she is still living at her old home in Eaton. To this union two children were born, Charles S., of Colorado, and Mary S., of Eaton.

The birth of John W. Tingle occurred in Eaton, Ohio, October 31, 1838, and in 1855 he was graduated from the high school of that town. With his father he learned the carpenter's trade, and completed his knowledge in Dayton, Ohio. On the 16th of June, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Eaton, and served until October 29, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, at Cincinnati, Onio, on account of a gunshot wound in the left knee, said injury having been received at the famous battle of Chickamauga. He was sergeant of his company, and on January 1, 1863, at the battle of Stone river, he was taken captive by the Confederates, who incarcerated him in Libby prison. Very fortunately for him he remained in that dreaded place but sixteen days, then being exchanged. On account of his wound he was sent to General Willett's headquarters, and later was given his discharge.

Returning to his birthplace, Mr. Tingle was superintendent of the county infirmary for two years, and in 1868 came to Richmond, where he has since dwelt. For a few years he was occupied in contracting and building and succeeded in his undertakings. Subsequently he served on the police force several years, and in April, 1888, he was elected trustee of Wayne township. In that capacity he acted for seven years and four months, retiring in 1895, to be succeeded by George Bishop, the present incumbent. He has always maintained great interest in the success of the Republican party, and during the past ten years or more has frequently been delegated to attend district, county and state conventions of the party.

Twice he has been commander of Solomon Meredith Post, No. 55, G. A. R., and has been junior and senior vice-commander of the state of Indiana, and for years has attended all the state and national conventions. Besides, he belongs to the Patriotic Order Sons of America. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he stands very high, having belonged to Richmond Lodge, No. 254, for twenty-seven years, to the grand lodge of the state for seventeen years, and to the grand encampment nine years. Many times he has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state at Indianapolis, and he is a member of Oriental Encampment, No. 28.

In 1898, Mr. Tingle and Perry T. Williams became associated in busi-

ness, designing and dealing in artistic monuments. Their office is at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and while Mr. Tingle has charge there and attends to the accounts, Mr. Williams attends to outside sales and does the designing. They are building up a good business and deserve to succeed in their new enterprise.

The marriage of John W. Tingle and Miss Mary Early was celebrated in West Alexandria, Ohio, in 1860. They have four children, namely: Charles R., who is assistant trustee of this township; Frank E., a machinist of Connersville; Samuel L., of Richmond; and Mrs. Estella Ault, also of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Tingle are members of the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal church, the former being a trustee in the congregation.

ANDREW D. HAWLEY, M. D.

Half a century of self-denying labor in the service of suffering humanity, —this, in brief, is the summing-up of the life of this beloved and venerable physician of College Corner, Union county. But who can fully comprehend what it means, and how many of the present generation, especially, realize what it meant to be a pioneer physician, riding, here and there, far and near, in all kinds of weather, without regard to self,—to his own health or wishes, —his sole thought being for others? In these days of splendid pikes and well kept roads, who recalls the dreadful, muddy pitfalls and pathways that served the pioneers as highways? Yet, surely, no one has more occasion to remember them than the "doctor of the old school," who, on his patient, plodding horse, traversed them on many a dark, starless, stormy night, courageously bearing comfort and cheer to the distant patient.

Dr. Hawley was born in Warren county, Ohio, July 23, 1823, a son of Joel and Mary (Dill) Hawley. The father was a native of Connecticut, and was an early settler in Ohio, where he was married, his wife having removed to that state from New York, her birthplace. In 1837 the family removed to Clermont county, Ohio, and our subject continued to live at home until he arrived at his majority. In 1844 he took up the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Albert Hawley, of Preble county, Ohio, and in 1847 pursued a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, being graduated in the class of 1848. When he had completed his college course, he had but twelve dollars, and little knew how he could make a start in his chosen work. He bravely set out on the search for a good point at which to locate, and, having traveled on horseback as far as Braffetsville, he stopped for the night, and it so happened that he found his first patient there. He concluded to stay for a short time, and it was fully two years ere he finally withdrew from the large patronage which had grown up in that vicinity.

In 1851 he came to College Corner, having purchased the practice of

the late Dr. Huston, a lifelong and highly esteemed practitioner here, who was about to retire. At that time there were three other doctors here, and sometimes there have been six or seven here since, but none of them have stayed more than ten years, and Dr. Hawley has been the one permanent, reliable, ever ready family physician. The cholera epidemic of 1849 severely taxed the young man, for he had more than double duty. He was then eight miles from Eaton, where his brother and uncle were practicing, and when both of them were laid low with the dread disease he not only attended them, but took care of their patients. For one whole week he had no sleep whatever, and was in the saddle much of the time, riding from one patient to the next one, and keeping three horses, for less would have been unequal to the tasks imposed upon them. Within half an hour after being smitten with the cholera the patients would be in almost deathly collapse, and often, when the Doctor had succeeded in placing them on the road to recovery, the news of the death of a relative or dear one would undo his work and so unnerve them that death would finally triumph. The village of New Boston, a place of about one hundred persons, was completely wiped out by the pestilence. During the civil war the Doctor not only aided materially in the raising of funds for keeping the quota of this county filled, but gave his services free to many of the families of soldiers who were away fighting for the country.

Nearly thirty years ago Drs. Hawley, Trimley (of Brownsville), Morris (of Liberty), Porter, Sanders and Hill (of Oxford) met in the little office of our subject and organized the Ohio District Medical Association, which has since grown to wonderful proportions, and now numbers over one hundred members, of whom no one is more honored than Dr. Hawley, who has retained his connection with it all these years. He is a Republican, and was an old-line Whig, but has never cared to take a very active part in politics. Though reared under Methodist influences, he joined the United Presbyterian church, about 1851, and has since been a valued member.

The marriage of Dr. Hawley and Miss Phœbe A. Webster was solemnized in 1851, in Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Hawley, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, is still living, and has been a most faithful helpmate to her husband. Two of their four manly, noble sons have entered the silent land. Marcellus M., the eldest born, a farmer of this county, died when in his twenty-ninth year. Laurence, a traveling salesman, died of tuberculosis, at the age of twenty-five years. Charles Franklin is engaged in farming in Preble county, Ohio; and William H., a graduate of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, and of the Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, has succeeded his father in practice, and is making a great success of his chosen profession. With regard to his sons our subject displayed great wisdom, for when they were growing to maturity he bought some farm land and had

them become familiar with the various departments of agriculture. He then allowed each one to choose whether he would be a farmer and settle on the homestead, which he would give him, or, instead, pursue a college course and enter a profession. The record of a noble life is a man's best monument, and no words of eulogy can add luster to the name of Andrew D. Hawley.

ALLYN S. DEETER.

The record of an honorable, upright life is always read with interest, and it better perpetuates the name and fame of the subject than does a monument, seen by few and soon crumbling into dust beneath the relentless hand of time. Those who have fought and suffered for the state and country in which their lot is cast are especially deserving of an honored place in all its annals, and their posterity will turn with just pride to these records of the founders and preservers of a prosperous, united nation.

Born in Miami county, Ohio, September 11, 1843, Allyn S. Deeter, of Jefferson township, Wayne county, is a son of John and Mary Deeter. The father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, accompanied his parents to Ohio when he was about five years of age, and there grew to manhood. He died on Christmas day, 1893, in Delaware county, Indiana, having survived our subject's mother some forty-five years.

The most important event in the life of our subject prior to the nineteenth anniversary of his birth occurred when, on the 4th of August, 1862, he enlisted, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the United States Navy. He was assigned to the gunboat Tyler, under Commodore Porter, and in the following November took part in the siege of Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river. The gunboat, which did effective service at many important points along the Mississippi river and tributaries, was one of the Union fleet to whose timely appearance our army was indebted on many an occasion to preservation from almost certain destruction by the superior forces of the enemy. In the great siege of Vicksburg the Tyler took an active part and shares in the honor of victory, and at the siege of Helena, Arkansas, she was called upon and nobly did her part in securing the important triumph there of the federal forces, who might have been worsted without the aid of the gunboats, as the Confederate army, under General Price, largely outnumbered them. In honor of the victory which they had been so largely instrumental in gaining, all on board the Tyler were allowed to land and spend a few hours on shore, this being regarded as a great event, as only once before, in the almost twelve months of their service on the gunboat, had the men been permitted to leave its narrow limits. Their term of service having nearly expired, the Tyler was then ordered to Cairo, where Mr. Deeter and his comrades were received on the ship Clara Dolsen and mustered out August 9, 1863. The fleet which

maneuvered on the Mississippi encountered many dangers peculiarly local, for it is a well known fact that the channel of the mighty "father of waters" is continually changing, and the most experienced pilots are liable, at the most inopportune moment, perhaps at a time when a gunboat is in hot pursuit, to run his craft upon a recently formed sand-bar, or ground her upon sunken logs and driftwood, which were not there a week before. In the midst of the enemies' country, with hostile gunboats and forts at near range, and sharpshooters ready to pick off any men on the decks, it may be clearly seen that our inland fleet had an unusually difficult place to fill, but its importance cannot be overestimated.

Prior to his enlistment in the service of the Union Mr. Deeter had commenced learning the trade of a miller, and after his return home he continued along this line. June 6, 1864, he came to Jefferson township, Wayne county, and for thirty years was interested in the operation of what was formerly known as the Protection mill, which was built and owned by Daniel Teeter. For years Mr. Teeter was employed to manage the mill, but finally became a partner in the enterprise, and now resides upon the old homestead which was the property of his wife's father. In his political views he is a stanch Republican.

On the 29th of July, 1864, Allyn S. Deeter married Christina, eldest daughter of Daniel Teeter. They have four living children, namely: Cora Lee, Clara May, Sarah Catherine and Raymond Allyn. Laura Ellen died when in her twelfth year; Addison Tennel died aged five months; Daniel Clinton, when seven months old; and another infant son and daughter died before receiving names. The family are identified with the German Baptist church, and are held in high regard by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

ISAAC P. EVANS.

When a good man dies we pause to reflect upon his career and to consider the qualities which made him honored and respected by all. No man in all Richmond was more esteemed and loved than Isaac P. Evans, whose memory is still enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him; the influence of his noble example is still felt and like "our echoes" will "roll from soul to soul," will live forever and forever. His name was prominently associated with the business interests of his city and state, and in educational and moral interests his labors were indefatigable, his service ever being put forth for the betterment of mankind.

A native of Warren county, Ohio, Isaac P. Evans was born March 1, 1821, and was a son of Thomas Evans. He spent the first thirty years of his life near Waynesville, and in the spring of 1853 took up his resideuce in Richmond, Indiana, at once becoming an active factor in its commercial

growth. He assisted in establishing a linseed-oil factory, which was operated for several years under his personal management, and his enterprise, sound judgment, sagacity and unflagging energy made this a very profitable undertaking, the business constantly increasing. After disposing of his interest in the business at Richmond he established a similar enterprise in Indianapolis, Indiana, with his brothers as partners, and continued his connection with the business until his death. He was also one of the firm of Evans, Ferguson & Reeve, of Richmond, which firm purchased and reopened the Spring Grove oil mill, in 1877, Mr. Evans continuing to serve as its superintendent until failing health caused his retirement. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and displayed in his undertakings the best business methods. For some years he was a director in the First National Bank of Richmond, and his opinions concerning business matters always carried weight with all who heard them. His reputation in trade circles was unassailable, for he exemplified in his dealings the old adage that honesty is the best policy.

In politics he was a firm and earnest Republican and kept well informed on all the issues of the day, but never sought or desired office for himself. He took a commendable interest in all public improvements or measures which he believed would promote the public good and never withheld from them his support or co-operation. His was a well rounded character, never dwarfed by eccentricity or the concentration of all of his powers along one line. Not only was he successful in business, but educational, social and moral interests found in him a friend, and he was a most companionable and genial gentleman. Twice was he married, his first union being with Anna S. Boon, of Philadelphia. In less than two years after their marriage, however, she departed this life, and later he wedded Mary Ann Buffum, a native of North Brunswick, Maine, born in 1824. She was educated in the Friends' boarding school, at Providence, Rhode Island, and subsequently engaged in teaching for five years in Earlham boarding school, in Richmond. During that time she became acquainted with Mr. Evans and their marriage was the consummation of their friendship. Four daughters and one son were born to them: Anna B., wife of Leander J. Woodard, of Richmond; Mary M. and Sarah C., who are with their mother. One son and one daughter, who died in infancy.

In his youth Mr. Evans was known as a young man of great mental power and physical strength and endurance, and of strict moral character. He was also of a social disposition, which made him popular throughout his neighborhood. As he advanced in life his high religious principles became more and more marked. For many years he was one of the most prominent and active members of the Society of Friends and contributed most gener-

ously of his means to church and educational work. His charitable donations were also very large, yet were always unostentatiously made. The poor and needy found in him a friend indeed, one who not only gave generously but had the broadest sympathy for their circumstances and for any sensitive feelings which they might have about their embarrassed conditions. He was always cheerful and happy, taking great interest in the young, enjoying their innocent amusements, and in all ways possible striving to add to their happiness, always bearing in mind that he is most happy whose heart is right toward God. He was hospitable, and his home was open to many, and not a few cherish a grateful remembrance of his uniform courtesy and kindness as a host. To his family he was all that a loving and devoted husband and father could be, doing all in his power to promote the happiness of his wife and children, and counting no personal sacrifice too great that would enhance their welfare. His faith in the Christian religion was illimitable. At his funeral J. H. Douglas, who had known him long and intimately, said: "He was truly a man of God, always loyal to Christ and His gospel. He was among the first to urge the holding of open-air meetings at the time of the Indiana yearly meeting, and never seemed satisfied until he was privileged to hear the gospel proclaimed to the thousands who assembled in those days, and who were wont to go away without hearing the word of life. For more than twenty years he stood by me and encouraged me in this open-air preaching; and when I would try to excuse myself by telling him how great an effort it was, and that perhaps I had done my part, he would reply, 'Just this once; thy voice can reach so far, and these people must hear the gospel; some among them may be converted;' and then that peculiar embrace of his so well remembered by so many of the Lord's servants. I could excuse myself no further, and thus year after year our dear brother encouraged the preaching of the gospel." He passed to the rest prepared for the righteous October 2, 1882. For two years he had been in poor health, but he bore his sufferings patiently, upborne by a faith in Him who hath given promise of a land where there is neither suffering nor sighing. His widow and daughters reside in a pleasant home in Spring Grove, a beautiful little suburb of Richmond, and the family is one of prominence in the community, its members having the warm regard of all who know them.

BENJAMIN F. WISSLER.

The influence of the press upon political opinion cannot be estimated, but that it is very great is acknowledged by all. The bright, enterprising journal will often do more to arouse thought and feeling than the most carefully prepared addresses or argument, catching by a single witty or well worded sentence the attention of a reader, and awakening a train of reason-

ing which will often produce results that lengthy discussions could not do. Among the leading Democratic papers in eastern Indiana is the Sun-Telegram, of Richmond, published by the B. F. Wissler Publishing Company, of which our subject is president and editor. His keenly analytical mind, his readiness in noting the most important points, and his strong logical powers have combined to make the journal with which he is connected a leading newspaper of this locality.

Mr. Wissler was born in Henry county, Indiana, just across the line from Cambridge City, Wayne county, July 30, 1848, his parents being John M. and Elizabeth (Herr) Wissler. The family is of German Swiss lineage, the ancestors coming from Switzerland to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Peter Wissler, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1786. In the early part of the present century he came to Wayne county, locating near Cambridge City in 1822. There he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1876, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety years. Throughout his life he followed the occupation of farming. He was a member of the Mennonite church and lived a quiet, unassuming life, in harmony with the doctrines in which he believed. He married Fannie Martin, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born fourteen children, of whom John M. Wissler was the tenth in order of birth.

The father of our subject was born near Cambridge City, in 1823, and resided there until after his marriage, when he removed to Henry county, where he has since made his home. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, afterward began contracting and building on his own account and for many years carried on an extensive and profitable business. In 1883 he retired to private life and is now enjoying a well earned rest at his pleasant home, which is situated on a farm near New Lisbon. He is a consistent member of the Brethren in Christ, and his upright life commands the regard of all. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Herr, who is also living. She is a daughter of Christian Herr, whose direct ancestors came to America from Switzerland prior to the Revolutionary war, locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The founder of the family in America bore the name of Christian Herr, and in Lancaster county he purchased one thousand acres of land, on which, with others, he erected an iron furnace; but his partners swindled him out of all of his property. Five generations in direct line of descent to our subject bore the name of Christian. The grandfather came to the west in 1839, locating northwest of Cambridge City, where he spent the remainder of his life, engaged in farming. He and his family were also connected with the Brethren in Christ. Unto John M. and Elizabeth Wissler

were born five children, but only two are living: Benjamin, of this review; and Christian P., who resides on the old homestead, near New Lisbon.

Benjamin Franklin Wissler was reared near Cambridge City, and was educated in the high school and in the Spiceland Academy. Successfully passing the state examination in 1884, he received a life certificate, and began teaching when eighteen years of age. He followed that profession for twenty-six consecutive years in Wayne and Henry counties, with the exception of four years spent as county superintendent. He was principal of the schools of Hagerstown for three years, from 1884 until 1887, and from 1887 until 1891 was county superintendent of Wayne county, filling the position for two terms. During these four years he introduced many reforms in school management, some of which have since become distinctive features of the state school system. Among these are the provisions for free high-school instruction to all the pupils of the country districts who are ready for such instruction, the concentration of the small district schools into graded township or village schools, and the bi-monthly examination of pupils on questions prepared by the state board of education. Wayne county was thus the first to put these reforms into effect. For four years, from 1894 until 1898, he served as assistant postmaster of Richmond, and in both offices was a competent and faithful official.

In 1890 Mr. Wissler purchased The Sun, a weekly paper, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1897, when it was combined with the Richmond Telegram, under the ownership and management of the B. F. Wissler Publishing Company, which was incorporated, with our subject as president of the company and editor of the paper. They publish the Richmond Sun-Telegram, a weekly journal, and since September, 1896, have issued the Daily Sun-Telegram. The former is a six-column, twelve-page paper and has a larger circulation than any other weekly in Wayne county. The Telegram was established in 1862 and is therefore the second oldest paper published in the county. It is also the only one in the county devoted to the advocacy of Democratic principles, and the cause of the party finds in it an earnest, zealous and able champion. The Daily Sun-Telegram is a six-column, eight-page paper, and both give evidence of the high editorial ability of Mr. Wissler, whose clear presentation of every question which he treats has borne marked influence upon his constituency.

On the 5th of August, 1869, Mr. Wissler married Miss Sylvania Needler, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Needler, of Henry county, Indiana. They have seven children: Clarkson D., who was graduated in the Indiana University at Bloomington in 1895, and afterward was assistant in that institution for a year, but is now professor of experimental psychology in the

Ohio State University at Columbus; Alice Cary, deceased; Cora E., who is register clerk in the Richmond postoffice; John E., foreman of the Sun-Telegram office; Lizzie O., a student in the high school; and Frank E. and Arthur, both at home.

Mr. Wissler is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and as a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, lending his active suppport to all measures which he believes will advance the general welfare along educational, moral, social and material lines. Since 1892 he has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party. His genial temperament, courteous manners and broad-minded principles render him a favorite with all, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JESSE M. HUTTON.

For just half a century Jesse M. Hutton was numbered among the representative citizens and business men of Richmond, and in his death the entire community felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained by the public. He had been intimately associated with several of the leading industries of this locality, his genius and indubitable talent as a financier and business manager resulting in the prosperity of these enterprises and in the employment of large numbers of workmen. His whole career was marked by signal integrity, justice and honor, and no word of detraction was ever heard from those who knew him well.

He was a native of the town of New Market, Frederick county, Maryland, his birth occurring January 30, 1809. His father, Enos Hutton, having died, the young man persuaded his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Morsel, to accompany him to the west, where he believed that wider opportunities awaited him. This was in 1836, when he was a little over twenty-six years of age, and though he had been ambitious and hard-working he had managed to accomplish but little more than the meeting of the expenses of living. After giving due attention to the important question where he should make a settlement, he decided to try his fortune in Richmond, where he arrived in the spring of 1836. For a few years he was obliged to do service as wage-worker, low prices then prevailing in everything, but by the strictest economy and persistent attention to business he at length had saved a little capital, which he invested in the old Starr cotton factory, in company with his brother, John H., and Isaac E. Jones. Under their able management the new concern which they instituted—the Spring Foundry—became one of the successful enterprises of the place, and from it was developed the now famous and extensive establishment of Gaar, Scott & Company. In 1868 Mr. Hutton, in company with George Hasecaster,

Samuel S. Ganse, George Sherman, William P. Hutton, and M. H. Dill, organized and incorporated the J. M. Hutton Coffin Factory, which was a prosperous enterprise from the start and has furnished the means of subsistence to an average of fully one hundred families of this city. It is still in successful operation, though more than three decades have rolled away since its inception.

In 1842 the marriage of Jesse M. Hutton and Rebecca L. Shaw was solemnized and four children blessed their union. Emily H. became the wife of M. H. Dill; Mary A. married John Shroyer; and Camilla R. married Rev. James D. Stanley, of Cincinnati, while the only son was William P., to whom reference is made in succeeding paragraphs. The wife and mother, born in September, 1821, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wright) Shaw, died February 23, 1885. The death of Jesse M. Hutton occurred but little more than a year later, Thursday, March 25, 1886. For more than forty years they had pursued the journey of life together, loyally sharing each other's trials, sorrows and pleasures, and all who knew them loved, admired and highly esteemed them.

WILLIAM P. HUTTON.

Since the early days of Richmond's history the Hutton family have occupied a distinctive place, and whenever any public improvement or notable enterprise has been meditated they were always among the first persons consulted, and, if the matter seemed to have merit, they could be counted upon for material support and encouragement. Patriotism, with them, has ever been manifested in a practical form, and by their indefatigable exertions many a movement which has greatly benefited the community has been inaugurated and successfully launched.

William P. Hutton, who was born in Richmond, February 10, 1845, a son of Jesse M. and Rebecca L. (Shaw) Hutton, was a lifelong resident of this place and was closely associated with its activities. His education was such as was afforded by the public schools, supplemented by a course in Earlham College and extended reading and study in later years. Upon completing his school work he entered the factory of J. M. Hutton & Company, the original officers of which well known concern were: Jesse M. Hutton, president; William P. Hutton, treasurer; and M. H. Dill, secretary. Within a remarkably short time he developed fine business talents and was always equal to every emergency or difficulty. At the time of his death, December 21, 1894, he occupied the position of treasurer of the company, and much of the success which it enjoys is directly traceable to his excellent management.

In every relation in life Mr. Hutton was popular,—whether as an

employer, a business man, a church member, or in the domestic circle,—and all classes mourned his death. He was a sincere friend to the poor, but he was unostentatious in his manifestations of sympathy and aid, rarely allowing any one save the recipient of his kindness to know of the circumstance. When the Commercial Club was organized he was one of the prime movers in the enterprise, which he foresaw would prove of benefit to the city, and he was one of the first to advocate the building of the new hotel, now known as the Westcott. He held membership in the club and was elected to the position of treasurer. He held a similar responsible office in the Richmond City Water Works Company, in the securing of whose plant he was one of the most influential of our citizens. In his political affiliations he was a strong Republican partisan. For many years a leading member in the First Presbyterian church of this city, and for some time one of its elders, his life was a faithful exemplification of the Christianity in which he believed, and to religious interests he was especially liberal in his contributions.

On the 28th of June, 1865, William P. Hutton and Miss Emily Strattan were united in marriage. Mrs. Hutton, who is still living, is a daughter of J. P. and Martha (Jefferis) Strattan. A son and two daughters were born to our subject and wife, namely: Walter J.; Laura M., who is the wife of Frank N. Watt, of Richmond, a traveling salesman for the firm of J. M. Hutton & Company; and Mary E., who is at home with her mother.

CHARLES W. JORDAN.

The popular and successful principal of the Whitewater high school, Professor C. W. Jordan, is one of the native sons of this flourishing town, in the welfare of which he takes a sincere interest. As an educator he stands in the front ranks, and his eminently practical methods are deserving of the high praise which is universally accorded by those in a position to judge wisely.

Born March 4, 1868, C. W. Jordan is a son of William G. and Margaret (Addleman) Jordan, and grandson of William Jordan, who removed from North Carolina to Ohio in the '20s. The Professor's father was born near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, in 1838, and accompanied his parents to Darke county, Ohio, in 1846. They settled near the Indiana state line, and there passed the remainder of their days, dying at an advanced age. William G. Jordan learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed to a greater or less extent as long as he lived. His home after his marriage was in Franklin township, with the exception of three years, when he resided in Center township, and his last days were spent on a farm near Whitewater. During the civil war he served for three years and three months as a member of

Company C, Sixty-ninth Ohio, in the Army of the Cumberland, and went with Sherman on the famous march to the sea. His record as a patriot and soldier is one of which his friends may well be proud, for he was always at his post of duty, trustworthy, honorable and faithful to the least, as well as to the greatest, of the duties placed upon his shoulders. Though he participated in many of the hardest campaigns of the war and had numerous narrow escapes, he was never wounded or forced to enter the hospital. Death put an end to his busy and useful career in 1891, when he was in his fifty-third year. His first wife, Margaret, who was a daughter of John C. Addleman, of Whitewater, died when their son, Charles W., was an infant of seven months, and he chose Miss Susan Woolverton for his second wife. They became the parents of one child, Edgar E., who is now living in Whitewater. Mrs. Jordan, who survived her husband, also makes her home in this place.

The boyhood of Professor Jordan passed uneventfully, and when he was about twenty years of age he began his career as a teacher. Desiring to further qualify himself for his chosen work he took a teacher's course in the Ridgeville Normal College, and was graduated there in the class of '92. In the meantime he had continued to teach, and had used the summer season for the perfecting of his methods and in special study at the normal. In 1891 he accepted the position of principal of the Whitewater school, and two years later he inaugurated the high-school course, which at first was limited to one year's work, and has since been increased to three years. Two years are devoted to algebra and one year to geometry work in the mathematical department, while the course in Latin extends throughout two years. There are now about one hundred pupils enrolled and three teachers are provided. About seventy-five per cent. of the scholars come from outside the town, and though many leave school to engage in teaching or in business there are always some who complete the course. Fifteen of the graduates of this school have chosen teaching as a profession since Mr. Jordan has had charge of the school. Several have continued their studies in college, and the outlook for the future is most encouraging. Professor Jordan spares himself no work or anxiety to make the school of the highest possible standard, and his zeal is appreciated by the citizens.

In connection with his work, the Professor is a member of the Teachers' Association Reading Circle. He is the worshipful master of Whitewater Lodge, No. 159, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Fountain City, and belongs to the Sons of Veterans. An ardent Republican, he has frequently attended district and county conventions, and in 1896 made a number of forcible and effective campaign speeches. He was married, September 29, 1894, to Miss Bertha P. Cheno-

weth, a daughter of William S. and Viola (Jefferies) Chenoweth, of Franklin township. The happy home of our subject and wife is blessed with the presence of three children, Reba E., William F. and Robert G. The parents are highly esteemed in the social circles of the town, where their friends are legion.

JOSHUA MICHAEL SNYDER.

One of the prominent old pioneer families of Union county is that of the Snyders, well represented in Brownsville township ever since the opening decade of this century. They have ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development of this region, and have invariably been exponents of progress and liberal ideas upon all subjects.

Michael Snyder, the founder of the family in this portion of Indiana, died when well along in years, and it is a remarkable fact that all of his seven children lived to pass the eightieth anniversary of their birth. When he came to this township he entered a quarter-section of land, and as he prospered he kept investing in more land until he was the possessor of a large and valuable estate. He assisted each of his children to make a good start in life by giving them farms and other aid, and his own old homestead is still retained by his descendants, belonging to the subject of this sketch and now managed by the latter's eldest son, Walter Michael. The eldest son of Michael Snyder was Michael, Jr. (father of D. F. Snyder, of Liberty), who was a resident of this township until his death; the next son, David, lived for years in Dakota and died there; Moses went to Minnesota when past seventy years and died there about ten years later; Isaac always lived on the farm which his father purchased for him; Esther married George Witt, a cousin, and died at her home in Richland, Indiana; and Betsy became the wife of Mr. Harvey and is deceased.

Simon, one of the sons of Michael Snyder and the father of the subject of this notice, was a native of Virginia, but came to this state in 1812, and, having received a share of his father's property, built a substantial brick house in 1835, the bricks therefor being manufactured and burned on the farm. There he continued to dwell as long as he lived, and, following his father's example, he provided liberally for each one of his children, helping them to buy farms. When he was about twenty-five years old he married Sally Witt, whose death occurred several years prior to his own. He was an active member of the Richland Christian church, and when it declined materially he transferred his membership to the church at Liberty, and was a trustee and officer of the same for many years. All local enterprises were supported by him, and he it was who donated the money for the erection of the pretty chapel at Richland cemetery. Moreover, he personally looked

after the fences and repairs of the same surrounding the cemetery, and thus, in varied ways, he manifested his active interest in whatever was calculated to benefit the community. In politics he was a Democrat of the old Jackson school.

Joshua Michael Snyder, whose name heads this sketch, was born in the old brick house above mentioned, March 27, 1841, and with his seven brothers and sisters passed many happy years under its sheltering roof. The four older ones are deceased, namely: John, who removed to Illinois and died at the age of sixty years; Jemima, whose death occurred when she was about eighteen; Mary, who is survived by her late husband, Spencer Stevens, of Liberty; and Martha, who was the wife of S. C. Stevens. Isaac is a resident of Clifton, Benjamin of Brownville township, and Andrew is now in Liberty.

When he reached his majority J. M. Snyder married Miss Rachel Patterson and settled upon the farm which he has since owned and operated in Brownsville township. The place comprises one hundred acres, devoted to the raising of a general line of crops commonly grown in this section. The place is fertile and productive and is considered one of the most valuable farms in the county, the owner taking just pride in keeping everything in fine order and good repair about the premises. Like his father, he votes the Democratic ticket, but, in the main, keeps out of politics. He has four manly, enterprising sons, namely: Walter Michael, previously alluded to; Simon, of Clifton; Paul, whose home is in the old brick house which is such a landmark in the township; and Clifford is at home and gives valuable assistance to his father in the management of the farm.

R. R. HOPKINS, M. D.

For the past twelve years this representative member of the medical profession of Wayne county has made his home in Richmond, where he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a lineal descendant of the renowned Stephen Hopkins, who was one of the most ardent patriots at the time of the Revolutionary war, and one of the brave and honored men who affixed their signatures to that momentous document, the Declaration of Independence. From that time to the present the family have been noted for distinguished patriotism and for representatives who have taken important places in the annals of their state and community.

The Hopkins family originated in England, but from early colonial days has been well represented in this country. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was Captain Elihu Hopkins, a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Miami county, Ohio. He was a farmer and a man of much more than average intelligence and learning. Becoming a local minister in the Methodist Epis-

copal church, he did effective service in the spreading of Christianity, and few men of the neighborhood wielded a wider or more beneficent influence. During some of the Indian outbreaks on the then western frontier he fought in the militia and there won his title of captain. In politics an ardent Whig, he did much for the party, and in every department of human activity at that time he made his influence felt.

Rev. E. H. Hopkins, the father of our subject, was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1807, and received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of the period. Not content with such meager opportunities, however, he studied by himself, and up to the time of his death was a great reader and profound student. In his young manhood he had read law with the distinguished lawyer and statesman, Henry Clay, then of Lexington, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar under his patronage. Then, for fourteen years, he practiced law in Shelby and Miami counties, and was very successful. In the meantime he began theological studies and started upon his long and successful ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church, continuing to be thus occupied until his career was terminated by death, August 2, 1880. During all this time he was a member of the Central Ohio conference, and was placed on the superannuated list just a few years prior to his demise. In personal appearance he was a man of impressive bearing, tall, being fully six feet seven inches in height and well proportioned. A fluent, logical speaker and an alert thinker, he won from the start the attention of those whom he addressed, and carried them along to his point of view by the earnestness and strength of his arguments. He was very well known throughout Ohio and was president of a local ministerial union for some time. A strong Whig, abolitionist and Republican, he voted for Henry Clay, John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln, stumping the state in the interest of our martyr president. From principle he was bitterly opposed to slavery and was very active in the "underground-railroad" system. In short, he was a man of broad mind and of active sympathy wherever humanity was concerned, and he was surely found in the van of progress, whatever the cause.

His first marriage was to Sarah Brower, mother of Dr. R. R., of this article; Dr. D. O. Hopkins, of Burlington City, Kansas; Mrs. Mary J. Kemp, Fletcher, Ohio; and W. H. and Andrew, both deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hopkins married Emily Myres, the date of the ceremony being September 29, 1847. The three children born to them have all passed away, as well as the mother. December 28, 1876, occurred the third marriage of our subject's father, the lady of his choice being Margaret L. Rausch.

The birth of Dr. R. R. Hopkins took place near Troy, Miami county, Ohio, March 24, 1844. He received a liberal education, and in 1862 was

graduated in the classical department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Soon afterward he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of his elder brother, and subsequently was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, being a member of the class of 1868. Later he took a special course of lectures on chronic diseases, his instructor being Professor Telleferro, a noted French specialist; and at another time he pursued a course of study on diseases of the mind, the lectures on the subject being delivered by Dr. J. A. Thacker, both of the college in which our subject had graduated. In 1870 Dr. Hopkins located in the town of Addison, Ohio, and remained there for seven years, after which he went to Sidney, Ohio, and practiced there for five years. While there he was appointed division surgeon of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad (now the Big Four), which position he held for nearly five years, when he resigned on account of poor health. At the end of that period he went to Cincinnati, and five years later he opened an office in Richmond and settled permanently here. A man of deep research and study, he has given much time to his special branches and for four years was on the staff of the Cincinnati Medical News, contributing many valuable articles on subjects of hygiene, sanitation, etc. In all matters, political and otherwise, he is liberal and broad-minded, reserving his right to vote as he deems best, regardless of party lines, but, in the main, he favors the Republican party. He has belonged to several county and local medical societies and is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

September 15, 1870, Dr. Hopkins was married to Miss Dacie Leapley, daughter of Jacob and Louise Leapley, of Sidney, Ohio. Their only daughter, Grace H., married Philip Ramp, of Richmond, and they have a little son, Leland Hopkins Ramp. Robert Galen, the only son of the Doctor, is a youth of fifteen years, a student in the Richmond schools. Philip Ramp is a passenger conductor in the employ of the Panhandle Railroad, and his home is at No. 200 South B street.

JOHN OSBORN.

One of the wealthy and influential citizens of Liberty township, Union county, is John Osborn, whose birth occurred in this county sixty-odd years ago. He has always been actively connected with everything which has tended to promote the development of this region, and has been confidently counted upon at all times to endorse progressive measures and to uphold the law and right and justice.

The Osborns are old and honored residents of this county, coming here as early as 1812. The father of our subject was Levi Osborn, who accom-

panied his mother, Rachel Osborn, to this section of Indiana, from their former home near Georgetown, Kentucky. The father of Levi Osborn had died prior to the birth of Levi, leaving a large family. The Osborns settled in Quakertown, Harmony township, and there the mother dwelt until her death at the advanced age of over ninety years. Of her sons, Larkin, Bennett, Aaron and Levi all married and reared families in this county, and lived to reach three-score and ten years. Bennett died in Harmony township, and one of his sons, Bennett, is a citizen of Dunlapsville. Larkin removed to Rush county and died there, and none of his children remain in this locality. Aaron lived and died in Franklin county. Levi married Rebecca West, who came to this state from New Jersey, and whose father, Thomas West, was a prominent farmer of Liberty township. When the subject of this narrative was a lad of ten or twelve years the family removed to Franklin county and located in the vicinity of Blooming Grove. There the father died when eighty-two years of age, and his son George is his successor on the homestead. Mrs. Rebecca Osborn departed this life when she was seventy-eight years of age. Both were members of the Methodist church and were loved and respected for their many noble qualities. In his political opinions Mr. Osborn was a Jacksonian Democrat. The eight children born to this worthy couple were named as follows: Adeline, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Almira, Louisa, Serilda, George and John. All married and with the exception of Almira and Mary Jane they are all living.

John Osborn was born in Harmony township, Union county, January 27, 1831, and passed his early boyhood here. Then, until he arrived at his majority, he made his home under the parental roof in Franklin county. The most important step taken by him in his young manhood was his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Neptune, of Franklin county, September 28, 1854. She, too, was a native of this county. She proved a most faithful helpmate, aiding her husband in all his enterprises and giving her womanly support and sympathy to him in times of depression and discouragement. At last, after forty-three years of happy companionship, the devoted wife received the summons to the better land, dying March 20, 1897. Their three children are living,—Albert and George, residents of this neighborhood, and Laura at home, her father's main comfort and his cheerful, helpful housekeeper.

In his various undertakings Mr. Osborn has been very fortunate for the most part. He owns good farms in Franklin and Fayette counties, in 1863 bought a fine homestead in this township of Albert Collins, and in 1871 purchased the old Abney place, which is situated in the rich bottom land of the Whitewater river. The last-mentioned farm, a place of one hundred and eighty-five acres, is used for the raising of corn and wheat and other crops suitable to this section, and, in addition, the proprietor keeps a good grade

of cattle and hogs. He rents some of his land and derives a good income from this source. By sturdy, industrious toil he has won a comfortable fortune and needs have no fear for his future competence. While he has attended strictly to business and to the discharge of all of his duties as a husband and father, he has not neglected the remoter obligations resting upon him as a citizen. He has voted the Democratic ticket for years, but has not taken an active part in politics. Reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has followed the broad principles of Christianity, and, though not a member of the local church, he attends its services and contributes of his means to the support of the congregation.

JOHN C. WHITRIDGE.

Rising above the heads of the mass are many men of sterling worth and value, who by sheer perseverance and determination, accompanied by unflagging effort, have risen from the ranks of the commonplace to eminence, and to occupy positions of respect and trust; but the brilliant qualities of mind and brain which mark the great lawyer are to a certain extent God-given. It was to his close application and indomitable energy that John C. Whitridge owed his success in life, as well as to his keen and brilliant mind. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he made it his aim to thoroughly master all the principles and intricate problems that are involved in jurisprudence, and in the realm of civil law attained distinctive precedence at the bar of Wayne county. But he was honored not alone for his achievements in professional life; his sterling characteristics and his genuine worth as a citizen, friend, husband and father also won for him the highest esteem, and in this section of Indiana he was both widely and favorably known.

A native of Ohio, he was born in New Paris, Preble county, on the 1st of November, 1837, and was a son of Dr. John and Rachel (Evans) Whitridge. The father was a native of Vermont, and the mother was born near Lebanon, Ohio, but soon after their marriage they located in New Paris, where their remaining days were passed. The father was a graduate of a medical college, and for some years successfully practiced his profession in Preble county.

When only nine years of age the subject of this sketch suffered an almost unparalleled bereavement—his father, mother, one brother and two uncles all dying within a week, and three children were thus orphaned. For a short time John C. Whitridge remained in Lebanon, and then with his brother and sister went to live in the home of his guardian, James Sampson. Shortly afterward Mr. Sampson was elected to the office of sheriff of Preble county and removed to Eaton, Ohio, where our subject spent much of his youth. He attended the public schools there, and when about eighteen years of age

entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, where he remained for nearly two years. At the same time Benjamin Harrison, afterward president of the United States, was a student in that institution. Subsequently Mr. Whitridge matriculated in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued for a year.

In January, 1858, he came to Richmond, Indiana, where he pursued the study of law in the office and under the direction of General William Benton, and was admitted to the bar in the Wayne circuit court, in December of the same year. He then began practice, forming a partnership with Gideon McNutt, but the connection continued for only a short time, Mr. Whitridge being elected prosecuting attorney in 1860, for a term of two years. In 1862 he was re-elected, and discharged the duties of the position in a most prompt and able manner. He then resumed the private practice of law, making a specialty of civil jurisprudence. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a thorough and conscientious preparatory training, while in his practice he exemplified all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He was constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor, which controlled him in all his personal relations. His fidelity to the interests of his clients was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

In his political views Mr. Whitridge was a Republican, and was deeply interested in the questions of the day, yet never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. However, he did all in his power to promote the growth and success of his party, and occasionally addressed audiences on the campaign issues. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was a prominent and consistent member for twenty-five years, and was a teacher in the Sunday-school for twenty years. One who knew him well said: "He honestly believed the truth of the Bible and embraced with his whole soul the doctrine of the atonement. He was punctual in his attendance at church and Sunday-school, and did all that could be expected of him to promote the interests of religion." He held various church offices and was a member of the official board.

His domestic relations were exceptionally pleasant, and his interest centered in his home. He was married October 22, 1861, to Miss Mary Skinner, a daughter of John C. and Hannah (Foster) Skinner, of Lebanon, Ohio. They became the parents of five children: Mary, now deceased; Lucy, wife of John Howard, of Richmond; Esther F., at home; John Clifford, who is connected with the Railroad Gazette; and Bertha, who completes the family.

Mr. Whitridge died March 10, 1888, and not only to the family but to

many friends throughout the community did the loss come with telling force. The bar of Wayne county held a meeting in which to take action on the sad event, and the report of its committee spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Whitridge, while various members of the profession endorsed the report and added their tributes of praise to the member whom they mourned. At this meeting the following words were spoken: "In the profession he was thorough in his knowledge of law, and while he always modestly shunned notoriety, he was an able practitioner, careful of the interests of his clients, which he justly strove to protect. He had a large and lucrative practice and enjoyed the confidence of the business community. The bar has lost an honorable, conscientious and able member. In all the relations of life he has been a conscientious and exemplary man, unostentatious and even modest and retiring in the discharge of his duties, but never shirking any responsibility. He is justly entitled to be ever remembered as a real Christian gentleman." He commanded the regard of all by his upright life, and to his family he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

JAMES P. DOUGHERTY.

One of the practical, progressive and enterprising farmers of Wayne county is James Purnell Dougherty, who resides in Harrison township. On the farm which is now his home, in a house still standing near his present residence, he was born, August 3, 1837, his parents being Zadok and Mary (Williards) Dougherty. The father was born in Delaware in 1790, and was of Irish and English descent. He served for one year in the war of 1812, and in 1818 removed to Indiana, working as a wheelwright in Jacksonburg, Harrison township, until 1826, when he purchased a farm west of the village —the land now owned by our subject. Here he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred November 20, 1853. His wife, who was born December 24, 1804, died March 11, 1894. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living: Zerelda, widow of Levi Hood; John S., James P. and William H. Those deceased are Anna Maria, Elizabeth and Eliza.

Under the parental roof Mr. Dougherty was reared to manhood, and to the public schools of his native village he is indebted for the educational privileges which were afforded him. When the country became involved in civil war, he offered his services to the government, August 6, 1862, becoming a member of Company B, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, in which he enlisted for three years. He served on detached duty through Kentucky and Tennessee, also belonged to the advance guard of the first federal troops that entered the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, and in 1864 joined Stoneman at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, continuing with that command to Atlanta. While on a

scouting expedition under General Stoneman, he was captured with a majority of his regiment and confined in Andersonville prison for six weeks. His brother, John Shaffer Dougherty, was with him in the same company, but they were separated at this point and sent to different places. John was exchanged March 30, 1865, then sent to Jefferson Barracks Hospital, Missouri, and on to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was discharged June 10, 1865. James P. Dougherty was exchanged February 28, 1865, reported to his command at Pulaski, Tennessee, and was there discharged June 16, 1865. He suffered severely from his prison life, and has never entirely recovered his old-time strength. Since his return home he has engaged continuously in agricultural pursuits, and until recently has been associated in business with his brother John, they being the most extensive tobacco-growers in Harrison township.

On the 1st of December, 1875, Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Fike) Miller, of Jacksonburg, Indiana. Her father, a wagonmaker by trade, is a native of Germany, and her mother of Trenton, Ohio. They have four children: Mrs. Dougherty, Henry, Charles, and Katie, wife of William Wilson. Our subject is socially connected with Jackson Lodge, No. 552, I. O. O. F., and M. D. Leason Post, No. 453, G. A. R. He is also a member of the Disciples' church, and gives his support to all moral, educational, social or material interests which he believes will benefit the community. He is a man of sterling worth and justly merits the high regard in which he is held.

CALEB B. SMITH.

Caleb B. Smith, who in his day was the most distinguished citizen of Connersville, as well as among the most celebrated of his state and nation, ranking second only to Governor Morton in Indiana, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 16, 1808, and accompanied his parents to Cincinnati when six years of age. There he spent his boyhood days and received his early education. Later he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in 1825. After his college course he returned to Cincinnati and began reading law. In the autumn of 1827 he came to Connersville and continued the study of law, under Oliver H. Smith, being admitted to the bar in 1828. At the bar he rose rapidly, being a most fluent speaker. He was the Tom Corwin of Indiana, and ever had a fund of anecdotes to illuminate his speeches, whether they were before a jury or a political audience. In 1832 he, with M. R. Hall, established the Indiana Sentinel, a weekly paper devoted to the advocacy of Whig doctrines. As an editor Mr. Smith was witty, pungent and brilliant. The next year he was elected to the legislature, and he served in that body for several terms, being speaker of the house three sessions. He

was one of the foremost advocates of the great internal-improvement system of the state.

In 1843 he was elected to congress and served three terms, becoming easily the foremost man in the Indiana delegation, and one of the foremost in the nation. He was peculiarly eloquent, with a pleasing voice and captivating manner. He was recognized as a powerful debater in all the great questions then before the public, and but few, if any, could equal him before an audience of the people. In 1851 he moved to Cincinnati, and became president of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad,—in which connection he became deeply involved financially, as the project proved a failure. In 1859 he removed again, this time making Indianapolis his home, and there he entered again upon the practice of his profession. It was in the stirring times when slavery was making its greatest efforts to spread over the western territories. Mr. Smith became an ardent Republican, and in the great political campaign of 1860 canvassed almost every part of Indiana in the interest of Mr. Lincoln, in securing whose nomination he had been largely instrumental, as chairman of the Indiana delegation, which voted solidly for Lincoln. When Mr. Lincoln was making up his cabinet he selected Mr. Smith as his secretary of the interior. This position he resigned in the latter part of 1862, to accept the position of United States judge for the district of Indiana. He died suddenly, on the 17th of January, 1864. He left his home in the morning in his usual health, and went to the court-room. He entered his private room in the government building and was seized by a fit of coughing, which ruptured a blood vessel, producing a violent hemorrhage. Physicians were called, but it was some time before the flow of blood could be checked. In the afternoon another fit of coughing renewed the hemorrhage, and he gradually sunk until he died. From the time he entered congress until he was placed on the bench but few men in the country wielded as wide a political power as did Mr. Smith. It was chiefly as a stump orator that he became so wonderfully popular. His language was copious and always appropriate,—often striking, always clear.

Upon the sudden death of this citizen, orator, statesman and judge of distinction, it was ordered by the president of the United States that the executive buildings at Washington be draped in mourning for fourteen days, in honor of a prudent and royal counselor of the administration in an hour of peril. July 8, 1831, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Elizabeth B. Watton, of Connersville, Indiana.

DANIEL G. REID.

Daniel G. Reid is now a resident of Chicago, but has been so closely identified with the interests of Richmond that the city feels a just pride in

ELLA DUNN REID.

claiming him among her native sons. He stands to-day at the head of one of the leading industrial concerns of the county, being president of the American Tin Plate Company, and his prestige has been won through marked executive force, keen discrimination, sound judgment and unfaltering energy. To manage mammoth business interests it requires as great and skillful generalship as is manifest on the field of battle by him who leads armed hosts to victory. His campaign is no less carefully planned, and the tactics which he must follow to avoid competitors demand a nicety of decision unsurpassed by the army commander; at the same time if he would gain an extensive public patronage, his business methods must be so honorable as to be above reproach, for the public is a discriminating factor and quickly sets its stamp of disapproval upon any underhand methods. Daniel G. Reid has met every requirement of the business world in these regards, and has attained an almost phenomenal success, which illustrates the wonderful possibilities which America affords her young men of energy, enterprise and ambition.

Born in Richmond, in August, 1858, Daniel G. Reid is a son of Daniel and Anna (Dougan) Reid. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and the grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name of Daniel Reid, was a native of Virginia, in which state he spent his entire life. He married Margaret Patterson, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died in Richmond at an advanced age. Daniel Reid, father of our subject, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 5, 1799, and in 1821 took up his residence near New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, whence he removed to Richmond in the fall of 1823. Here he engaged in clerking for some years, and in 1828 began merchandising on his own account, as a partner of Joseph P. Strattan, carrying on the business ten years. In 1829 he was appointed postmaster of Richmond, serving in that capacity until 1838, when he was appointed by President Van Buren as register at the land office in Fort Wayne, where he remained for about five years. He then removed to a farm in Allen county, Indiana, and in 1855 returned to Richmond, where he engaged in the grocery business with his son, William S., and N. S. Leeds until the firm changed to Reid & Vanneman. He remained in the store, but made his home upon a farm a mile and a half west of Richmond, where he was living at the time of his death, which occurred March 3, 1873. He was for many years a member and ruling elder of the United Presbyterian church in Richmond, and his honorable, upright life commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was twice married, his first wife being by maiden name Letitia Scott, who died in Allen county, in 1854. They had seven children. In October of that year, Mr. Reid married Mrs. Ann Dougan, then a resident of Niles, Michigan, and they had two children: Daniel Gray, of this sketch, and Emma Virginia, wife of Oliver Bogue.

Daniel G. Reid was educated in the public schools of Richmond. His father died when he was in his fifteenth year, and he was reared by his mother. At the age of seventeen he entered the Second National Bank as messenger boy, obtained his business training there and gradually won promotion until he was made teller, which position he resigned in 1895. He is still a director and vice-president of the bank, but though his opinions influence its management he takes no active part in controlling the daily routine of business. In 1892 he became interested in the American Tin Plate Company, owners of an extensive plant at Elwood, Indiana. In 1898, when the great tin plate trust was formed, he became a large stockholder and the president of the corporation, and now occupies that important position. He has always been of a speculative turn of mind, but where many would make injudicious investments and so lose their money, his tendency toward speculation is guided by a judgment rarely at fault and by a keenly discriminating mind.

On the 13th of October, 1880, Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Ella C. Dunn, of Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Reid died on the 25th of June, 1899. In matters of public moment Mr. Reid is deeply interested, although he has never sought the preferment which he might easily attain in that line, content to gain leadership in business circles alone. The day of little undertakings in our western cities has long since passed, and an enterprise or industry is nothing if not gigantic. It is a master mind than can plan, excute and control a mammoth institution of the nature of the American Tin Plate Works, and the gentleman who stands at its head well deserves to be ranked among the most prominent business men of his adopted city, where only ability of a very superior order is now recognized.

REV. REUBEN TOBEY.

For twenty-six years one of the most efficient laborers in the cause of Christianity in northern Indiana was Rev. Reuben Tobey, who for that period was a member of the conference of this section of the state, in the Methodist Episcopal church. A strong and forcible speaker, earnest and eloquent in the presentation of the truth, his efforts were abundantly blessed, and over two thousand persons identified themselves with the church under his teaching,—four hundred while he was pastor of the Pearl street church in Richmond, some three years. (This is now known as the Fifth Street church.) Since 1883 he has been on the superannuated list, but has been active in the continuance of the work to which he dedicated his life when in the prime of his early manhood.

The paternal grandfather of Rev. Reuben Tobey was named Michael. He was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, on Pleasant Valley farm, where

he spent his entire life. He was a very prosperous farmer and his homestead was one of the most beautiful in a section where lovely homes abounded. A fine spring, and great orchards which bore an abundance of excellent fruit of various kinds, were among the attractions of the farm. There the father of our subject, Michael Tobey, Jr., was born, May 15, 1789, and upon the death of his father the young man inherited the old homestead. He continued to cultivate the place until 1836, when he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, and became extensively engaged in farming, at a point to the westward of Dayton. While a resident of Maryland he had also attended to contracting and building, employing a manager whose duty it was to look after the farm. In Ohio he followed much the same plan, giving his own attention chiefly to contracting, and giving employment to many men. His death took place in Dayton, September, 1872. Actively concerned in the spread of the Christian faith, he built a church on his own land in Ohio, it being popularly known as "Tobey's meeting-house." A large congregation grew up there and flourished, the doctrines of the United Brethren being taught in the little chapel. During the fifteen or twenty years of his residence in Dayton he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had more than a local reputation as a man thoroughly posted on all public affairs and policies, and was strongly in favor of protective tariff for this country. First a Whig, he later identified himself with the Republican party. For his wife he chose Margaret Miller, of Maryland, and to them six sons and four daughters were born. Before his life closed he saw his sons all married and well settled, and four of them officiating as ministers—three of them of the United Brethren church, namely: Jonathan, Michael T. and Henry. Reuben was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Another son, Dr. Robert Tobey, was a physician, and died in Decatur, Illinois, and Nathaniel was a rich capitalist and business man of Troy, Ohio.

The birth of Rev. Reuben Tobey occurred March 22, 1830, in his paternal home near Hagerstown, Maryland. His education was obtained in Ohio, and as early as 1855 he made a trip into this state, selling merchandise in Goshen and other towns. In 1857 he was ordained a deacon in the church and two years later was made an elder by Bishop Janes. For ten years he was connected with the Bethel work, having the state of Indiana under his supervision, as regards this department of usefulness, but recently he retired from this responsible position on account of failing health. He has always been a stalwart Republican in his political views.

The first marriage of Mr. Tobey was solemnized in West Alexandria, Ohio, in 1849. To himself and wife, whose maiden name was Adelina Houghman, three children were born: Maria E. Hazard, of Tacoma, Washington; Winfield Scott, freight agent at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Mrs.

Mary E. Peabody, of Columbia City, Indiana. His first wife having died in 1870, Mr. Tobey married Nettie Mann, of McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1871. Their two sons are Edwin R., who is connected with the street-railroad lines in Seattle, Washington; and Charles F., who for the past five years has been employed in the Columbia City (Indiana) Bank.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL.

The Mendenhall family is one of the oldest and most honored in the United States, their ancestors having accompanied William Penn to these shores and settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The family have authentic documents from which the name is traced in England back to 1275. From the American branch are descended the numerous persons of the name now to be found in every state in the Union. Like their distinguished leader, they were members of the Society of Friends, living peaceful, just lives, and ever striving to aid and uplift humanity.

The more immediate ancestors of William Mendenhall became pioneers in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, his grandfather, Aaron Mendenhall, a surveyor, going to Beaver Falls in 1800 and to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1828. In 1804 he was married to Lydia Richardson, by whom he had four sons,— John, Moses, Cyrus and George. George became a physician of distinction and president of a medical college in Cincinnati. Cyrus and Moses were members of the Ohio legislature from 1856 to 1858. Cyrus, while a member of that body, originated and secured the passage of the bill making it unlawful to inflict corporal punishment upon inmates of the penitentiary, and also the law enabling a convict, by his good behavior, to lessen the time of his term of imprisonment. Following this humane movement similar laws have from time to time been enacted by other states. John, the oldest son, born in 1806, was the father of the subject of this narrative. In 1835 he married Hannah Milhous, of Belmont county, Ohio, who is now living at Richmond (June, 1899), in her eighty-sixth year, genial and energetic. In his early married life John Mendenhall lived in Columbiana and Morgan counties, Ohio, while from 1860 until his death, in 1868, he was a resident of Richmond. His chief occupation was that of a leather merchant, which business he followed until shortly before his demise. He was exact, punctual and above reproach in all his financial transactions, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Born in Columbiana county, Ohio, October 12, 1836, William Mendenhall was a mere boy when the family removed to Morgan county. There he received his elementary education in the public schools of McConnelsville, though when yet a small boy he attended also the Friends' boarding school (now Earlham College) at Richmond. He was graduated at the University

of Michigan in 1863, but previous to that time had been successfully engaged in teaching in Belmont county, Ohio; two years at Fountain City, Indiana, and at Earlham College. After his graduation in 1863 he was appointed and served in the astronomical corps of the United States coast survey along the shores of the great lakes. Being elected principal of the preparatory department of Earlham College, he entered on his new duties, continuing for two years. At the end of that time he was chosen as principal of the Richmond high school, in which capacity he acted for some time to the entire satisfaction of all interested in the excellence of our schools. Later he became one of the owners and principals of the City Academy of Indianapolis, with which well-known institution he was connected for two years. Having given considerable thought and attention to the subject of suitable text-books for use in schools, he had some correspondence with Charles Scribner & Company, of New York, which firm published a number of the finest school-books, and the result of the matter was that he entered the employ of the firm, and during the following two years introduced their publications as general agent for the state of Indiana.

In 1871 he went to Colorado, where he was for many years extensively engaged in mining operations and civil engineering. He met with success in his various ventures and undertakings, but the associations and old friends of former days recalled him at last to Richmond, where he has dwelt since 1884. Of late years he is occupied in civil engineering and deals in real estate. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and in religion he adheres to the faith of his forefathers, being a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Mendenhall has been twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in this city, bore the name of Hannah N. Lancaster. After her death Mr. Mendenhall was married, in 1886, to Miss Eliza D. Hadley, by whom he has three children, namely: Olive J., William Edwin and Jessie C. The family have a pleasant, cozy home in West Richmond, where their hospitality is enjoyed by their numerous friends and well-wishers.

RICHARD E. HAUGHTON, M. D.

Dr. Richard E. Haughton, who for forty-five years has been actively engaged in medical practice in Indiana, is one of the most talented members of his profession in the state, and has, perhaps, done as much to elevate the standard of medical excellence therein as any other man. Being of broad and liberal mind, and having enjoyed the advantages of a superior education, he has had the interests of the people deeply at heart, and has keenly felt how completely they are at the mercy of the medical practitioner, who, but a few years ago, before the present rigid regulations were put into operation, was often the most veritable charlatan, plying his arts to the jeopardy of his

misguided patients. By pen and speech Dr. Haughton has used his influence for many decades in the advocacy of higher education and training for physicians, and the limitation of their once almost absolute power over the lives of their patients. He has always stood boldly forth as the champion of progress, and his wonderful influence has been exerted at all times on the side of right and truth.

A son of William and Sarah (Johnson) Haughton, the Doctor traces his ancestry, along both lines, to old English nobility. On the paternal side he is descended from Sir Wilfred Haughton, a baronet of the seventeenth century, and many of his ancestors achieved distinction in the business and professional world and as statesmen and authors. One of the eminent representatives of the family at the present day is Rev. Dr. Samuel Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. The maternal ancestor of our subject was a nobleman at the court of James I. of England, and his descendants were among the first colonists of Virginia. They were wealthy landholders and slave-owners for some time, but, being associated with the Friends, they came to abhor the principle of human slavery and eventually manumitted their slaves.

William Haughton was born in Carlow, county of Carlow, Ireland, about forty miles from Dublin, in 1804. He was partially educated in Ackworth boarding school, in England, and in 1822 he set out to make his fortune in the United States. At first he located in Fayette county, Indiana, and subsequently removed to Union county, same state. Here for forty-five years he was known as an educator, one of the ablest in the state, and though he taught for several years in the old-time log school-house, he later was connected with some of the leading educational institutions of Indiana at that day. For over a score of years he was a preceptor in Beech Grove Seminary, having under his charge young men from all parts of the country, some twenty states being thus represented. He was principal in the Union County Seminary and thereafter he became a member of the faculty of Earlham College, where he continued actively engaged in his beloved work of instructing the young, until, by reason of failing health, he was compelled to resign his position. When he had rested from his labors for a period at Knightstown, Indiana, he could not resist a resumption of his former work, when he was tendered a position as principal in the high school there, and death found him at his post. He died in July, 1878, of paralysis, aged seventy-six years. A birth-right member of the Friends' church, he was a preacher in that sect for a number of years, his life being a consistent and beautiful example of the doctrines to which he was reared. His devoted wife survived him, dying in 1882, when four-score years of age. He had but two children, Richard E., and Mrs. Lucy White, of Texas.

The birth of Dr. R. E. Haughton occurred in Fayette county, Indiana, December 8, 1827. He found an able friend, companion and instructor in his father, and at an early age was remarkably proficient in mathematics, science and literature. When a youth of fifteen he rendered his father excellent service as assistant teacher, and from 1845 to 1849 he devoted a portion of each year to the cultivation and management of his father's farm, helping to pay for the property. In the fall of the year last named, he commenced medical studies with their family physician, but, his father having been called to Richmond, the young man took his place in the Union County Seminary. In 1853, however, he was graduated at the head of his class, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the Cleveland Medical College, where he had pursued the prescribed course of study. For a short time prior to his graduation he had practiced at Knightstown, with a partner, and he now returned, and until October, 1855, he remained in that place. Thereafter he practiced in Richmond for a score of years, meeting with exceptional and merited success.

In the autumn of 1873, Dr. Haughton was urged to accept the chair of descriptive and surgical anatomy in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, after which he was professor of physiology and physiological anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons., in the same city, for a period of four years. In the summer of 1879 he witnessed the fulfillment of a long cherished desire,—the establishment of a new college which should occupy a much higher plane than any of its predecessors. Thus, largely owing to his influence and zeal, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in the capital city of the state. This institution was the first one of the kind in the west to require students to pass a general examination ere they were admitted, and the numerous restrictions and regulations which were put in force have proved a safeguard and benefit to the college, whose graduates are proud of their *alma mater*, in consequence.

A ready, clear and comprehensive writer, Dr. Haughton has wielded his pen for years on a variety of subjects. A valued contributor to the leading medical journals of the day, his articles on the diseases of the nervous system and on surgery (in which department he is especially expert) have been widely copied. Desiring to further qualify himself in special lines, he took a post-graduate course in Jefferson Medical College a few years ago. Since 1859 he has been a member of the American Medical Association, and is identified with the Indiana State Medical and the Tri-state Medical Association (of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky). He is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Association, and belongs to the societies of Wayne, Marion and Union counties. He assisted to organize the Wayne County Medical Society and that of Union District. Since

1895 the Doctor has again been engaged in practice in Richmond, many of his old patients returning to him, and others, who have known him by reputation, have been glad to retain him as their family physician. He takes great interest in local affairs, and was one of the projectors and original stockholders in the Richmond Street Railroad Company.

In his religious views the Doctor is liberal and independent, as might be expected of one who has been a deep student and has had wide experience. Though he was reared in the Society of Friends, and has the most genuine esteem for that body, he prefers no other guide or rule of conduct than what he finds in the Scriptures, and is opposed to ritualism and formality in worship. After four years' special study of religion, he was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1898, though for two-score years he has preached the gospel of Christ, and from his boyhood he has endeavored to lead the life of a Christian.

In the First Presbyterian church of East Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1853, a marriage ceremony was performed which united the destinies of Dr. Haughton and Miss Catherine Meeker. She died December 20, 1867, and left two children: Edward Everett, who is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Chicago; and Louanna. The present wife of the Doctor was Miss Elizabeth Mather, a pupil of Earlham College, and a lineal descendant of the famous preacher, Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather. She is an earnest Christian worker and has been for years connected with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a national evangelist.

BENJAMIN STEWART.

No citizen in College Corner, Union county, enjoys the confidence and high esteem of his associates and neighbors in a greater degree than does Benjamin Stewart, who came to this place in 1853; and from that time to the present he has taken an active share in the development of the resources of this immediate locality. Since he became a permanent resident of this thriving little village, he has materially aided in church and charitable enterprises and has ever used his influence on behalf of everything making for good citizenship.

Born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1830, Benjamin Stewart is a son of John and Anna (Harris) Stewart, likewise natives of that state. In 1838 they removed to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1844 to Hamilton county, that state. For several years the father worked at the tanner's trade, and the remainder of his life was chiefly devoted to farming. A lifelong member of the American Bible Association, he was very active in distributing and selling Bibles, giving considerable time to this occupation. He died at the age of sixty-five years, having survived his good wife some years.

Of their children, three sons are now living, namely: Joseph M., who went to Nebraska a quarter of a century ago and is a resident of Pawnee City, that state; John R., of Osceola, Nebraska, and for thirty-five years a citizen of that state; and Benjamin, of this sketch. Joseph M. was formerly an extensive land-owner in Union county, Indiana. A daughter, Mary Jane, married George Black, whose fine farm was situated two miles west of College Corner. Mrs. Black is deceased, but some of her family still dwell in this vicinity.

Benjamin Stewart spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and when about seventeen years old he commenced learning the business of manufacturing coffins. He was in that business in the town of Twenty Mile Stand, Ohio, and in 1853 he came to College Corner. Here he established himself in the same line of business, being the first undertaker of Union township. At the end of ten years or more Benjamin Stewart settled on a farm in Posey township, Fayette county, eight miles west of Connersville, and for twelve years he operated the homestead, making extensive and valuable improvements in the meantime. At last, having sold the place to a good advantage, he returned to College Corner and invested in village property. One of his most prosperous ventures was the purchase of the J. M. Ridenour block, which he has leased to business houses, and for twenty years it has never been vacant, nor has the owner had the keys in his possession during that long period. Besides this he has built not less than half a dozen excellent stores and houses for himself, and has taken contracts and erected numerous buildings in and around the village. More than forty years ago he put up the old school building, and therefore it was fitting that the contract for the new union school district building should fall to him, and it was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. He still owns several residences in addition to his own. When the railroad was being constructed, he and his brother built and operated a saw and grist mill and supplied much material to the railroad. Later the brother added a planing mill, and thus it may be easily seen that they were really founders of this town, for in its infancy they met many of its most urgent needs by their enterprise and well invested money. The first regular meat market in this place was carried on by our subject, and for thirty years he has been more or less engaged in the business, even now supplying the local market in his own block.

While the affairs of this life have justly claimed a large share of the time and attention of Mr. Stewart, he has not neglected his duties and privileges in the wider sense of the life to come, and from boyhood has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. For forty years he served as one of the elders of the congregation, being ordained the same day as was George Wilson, and by mutual consent they both resigned on the same day,

the five other members of the board of elders following their example. The others were Dennis Ward, James Shultz, Thomas Gaston, Scott Hurd and John Witter; and the reason which impelled them to this move was their long service and advanced years. When the church was being built Mr. Stewart was chairman of the committee of the same, and for fifteen years he was the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Throughout his life he has been strictly temperate and has kept the highest ideals ever before him, striving to become what he surely is to-day, a noble, well developed Christian character.

In 1855 Mr. Stewart married Miss Eliza Ann Pearson, of Dublin, Indiana, and her death took place in 1876. In September, 1877, he married Mrs. Maggie R. Robb, *née* Stewart (but not a relative of our subject), of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. By this union there are three children: Pearl, Lee and Ray, all at home. By the first marriage of Mr. Stewart there were five sons, namely: Elmer, now engaged in the practice of dentistry in Richmond, Indiana; Oliver Morton, who has been engaged in the meat-market business in Muncie, Indiana; Homer M., a painter by trade, and now a resident of Mount Carmel, Indiana; David Clinton, who was in the meat business and died in May, 1898, aged twenty-eight years; and William R., who is employed as a dealer in meat in Muncie, Indiana. Oliver M. was recently a United States regular in the war with Cuba, being a member of Company M, Twenty-third Infantry, stationed at San Francisco, California. He was discharged in September, 1898, and is now at home, visiting his relatives. In his political affiliations Mr. Stewart inclines to the principles of the Republican party.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The deserved reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficent career, Mr. Campbell is quietly living at his beautiful home in Richmond, surrounded by the comforts that earnest labor has brought to him. He is a prominent citizen of this section of Indiana, and the splendid accomplishments of his life should serve to encourage others who must look to themselves for the prosperity which they may enjoy. The story of the founders of this nation and that of the Revolutionary forefathers are interesting, not only from a historical standpoint, but also as a source of inspiration and encouragement. Yet we need not look to the past: the present furnishes many examples worthy of emulation in the men who have risen through their own efforts to positions of prominence and importance in professional, political, mercantile and industrial circles. To this class belongs Thomas Campbell.

He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of January, 1817, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Parsons) Campbell. His father was accidentally killed in February, 1820, leaving the responsibility of rearing a large family of children to the mother, who with great fortitude assumed the task and bent every energy to the faithful discharge of her duties. As soon as the children were old enough they began to earn their own living and thus relieved the burden that rested upon the mother. When a lad of fourteen summers Thomas Campbell started out in life for himself, and served a seven-years apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. During that time he attended school for six months only. After attaining his majority he continued to follow carpentering for seven years more in Center county, and then, in 1845, left Pennsylvania for Indiana. Locating in Richmond, he soon afterward entered the employ of the firm of J. M. Hutton & Company, with whom he remained until 1849, when the firm was changed to A. Gaar & Company. He worked as a pattern-maker and continued his connection with the latter firm until 1876, first as employe and afterward as partner. He discharged the duties assigned to him in a most prompt, faithful and efficient manner, and accordingly won promotion from time to time. His salary being accordingly increased, he invested his earnings in the business until he became one of the heaviest stockholders in the mammoth concern. He continued his connection therewith until 1876, when, having acquired an ample fortune, he laid aside business cares and retired to private life. The policy of the company was, and is, a commendable one. All transactions have ever been conducted on strict business principles, and the trust of those with whom they have had dealings has been unequivocally given. In the establishment there has been retained a large number of employes, who have been the more faithfully devoted to their work because they have known that fidelity to duty would at the proper time win recognition.

On the 27th of March, 1851, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gaar, daughter of Jonas Gaar, deceased. They have three children: Howard, a director, treasurer and general manager of Gaar, Scott & Company; Elizabeth, wife of George R. Williams, ex-clerk of the circuit court of Wayne county; and William Herschel, who is acting as assistant to his brother.

Mr. Campbell is always courteous, kind and affable, and those who know him personally have for him high regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Richmond has been uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essen-

tially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character; and this is what Mr. Campbell has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a definite purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to benefit and uplift humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

JOHN H. HUTTON.

In the death of John H. Hutton, in 1878, Richmond and Indiana lost one of their most prominent and highly respected citizens. As the day, with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a long, busy and useful one. He was the founder and promoter of many enterprises which advanced the material welfare of the state and added as well to his individual prosperity, but although an earnest business man, devoting his whole daily time and attention to the further development of his industrial interests, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but preserved his faculties and the warmth of his heart for the broadening and helpful influences of human life, being to the end a kindly, genial friend and gentleman with whom it was a pleasure to meet and converse.

A native of Maryland, he left his home near New Market, that state, and came to Richmond at an early period in the history of this city. He was among the early settlers of the town, and at once became a potent factor in its substantial development and improvement. In 1836 Isaac Jones began the manufacture of stoves here, and three years later, in 1839, sold his foundry to John H. and Jesse M. Hutton, brothers, who enlarged and renovated the establishment, and called it the Spring Foundry. In 1841 they constructed the first threshing machine ever made in Indiana, it being of the style known as the "chaff piler." They carried on a constantly increasing business until 1849, when they sold out to what is now Gaar, Scott & Company All the members of the Gaar family of the older generation worked for the Hutton Brothers, and eventually purchased the foundry, which has grown into one of the most extensive concerns in the world. For a number of years thereafter our subject and his brother engaged in conducting a general iron store, under the firm name of J. M. & J. H. Hutton.

Our subject was also one of the organizers of the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad Company, and was made its president. This company built the first railroad into Richmond, the line extending from Cincinnati to Eaton, and thence to Richmond. Its importance to the city cannot be overestimated, and Mr. Hutton deserved honorable recognition for what he did in

that and in other directions toward promoting the welfare and progress of Wayne county. He was a man of resourceful business ability, of sound judgment and keen discrimination, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by honorable effort. He was engaged in the nursery business, under the firm name of Railsbach & Hutton, for a number of years, but retired therefrom in 1865. Later he was associated with his son in the manufacture of woolen hosiery, carrying on that enterprise until his death. His excellent business and executive ability won him marked success, and, though the architect of his own fortunes, he builded wisely and well.

Mr. Hutton was thrice married. He wedded Margaret Malsby, and to them was born one child, Rebecca, now the wife of Walter Cole, of Hartford county, Maryland. The mother died, and Mr. Hutton afterward wedded Anna Evans, who died in 1853, and his third wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Evans. By the second marriage there were two children who grew to mature years: Albert R., who resides in Richmond, and is special agent for the Central Union Telephone Company; and Noah H., who is also a prominent business man of Richmond, and manager of the Central Union Telephone Company.

In his political adherency in early life Mr. Hutton was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, with which he affiliated until his death. He was very zealous in its support, believing earnestly in its principles, and on its ticket was again and again elected county commissioner, continuing in that office to the entire satisfaction and approbation of the public until he declined to serve longer. Through the long years of his residence in Richmond he was ever true to the trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in business circles was unassailable. He commanded the respect of all by his upright life, and engraved his name indelibly on the pages of Wayne county's history.

GEORGE W. WARD.

This well known farmer of Center township, Union county, Indiana, was born on a farm adjoining the one he now owns and occupies, October 11, 1830, his parents being David G. and Eleanor (La Fuze) Ward. Mrs. Ward was a daughter of Samuel La Fuze. David G. Ward was born at Madisonville, Ohio, a son of New Jersey parents, Stephen and Mary (Gunung) Ward, who came from their eastern home to the Western Reserve in early life and in 1815 moved over into Indiana, settling on the farm on which the subject of this sketch was born. Here they spent the closing years of their lives and died, each reaching a ripe old age, he being ninety-two at the time of death and she eighty-eight. They had two sons and one

daughter, namely: Silas, who spent the whole of his life on the home farm, and who died at the advanced age of ninety-two years; David F., the father of the subject of this sketch; and Laomi, who was the wife of John G. Leonard, of Union county.

David G. Ward lived in Union county until 1852, when here moved to Madison county. Later he took up his abode in Montgomery county and still later he moved to Thorntown, this state, where he still lives, at this writing being in his ninety-second year. In his active life he was a farmer, merchant and miller. He was in the dry-goods business in Liberty, Indiana, in 1837, afterward erected a mill on Hanna's creek, which he operated for a time, and from milling returned to farming. He had twelve children, of whom six are still living, George Washington, the subject of this sketch, being the only one now living in Union county.

George Washington Ward in his youth learned the blacksmith trade, but never followed it as a business. In 1855 he went to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he lived two years, after which he came to his present farm in Center township, Union county. He purchased the greater part of this farm, one hundred and eighty-five acres, in 1872, and three years later, in 1875, built his present residence. He has carried on general farming, raising grain and stock and giving special attention to fine hogs, exhibiting his thoroughbred stock at the local fairs.

Mr. Ward is a public-spirited man and has always been active in promoting the general welfare of the people of his county. He served six years as county commissioner, having been first elected in 1876. His political faith is that of the Republican party, and frequently he has served his party as delegate to conventions. For years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Liberty and is a trustee of the same.

Mr. Ward was married February 14, 1852, to Miss Eleanora Heavenridge, of Union county, who died in 1868. October 7, 1869, he married Miss Martha J. McCreary, of Union county, daughter of John and Mary (Williams) McCreary, both now deceased. The children of his first wife are Samuel, of Liberty, Indiana; George, of Union county; Lucy and Laura, twins, the latter the wife of David Girt, of Mount Comfort, Indiana; the former, wife of Frank Hamilton, died in Missouri; Addie, unmarried, lives with an uncle in Boone county, Indiana; Mollie, wife of Samuel Flanningan, resides in Montgomery county, Indiana. The children of his second marriage are Retta, wife of Bert Shriner, of Liberty, Indiana; and Bessie, Grace and David, at home.

Mr. Ward is a member in good standing of the Masonic order, with which he has been identified for a period of thirty years.

Of Mrs. Ward's father, John McCreary, we record that he was born,

reared and married in Warren county, Ohio. In 1833 he removed with his family to Indiana, settling in Union county on a farm that is now owned by Mr. Ward. On this farm they both lived until old age, and both died in Center township, he at the age of eighty-three years and she at eighty. In their family were five children, viz.: Almira, widow of Samuel Borden, of Campbell county, Kentucky; Mary, wife of Charles Paddock, died in 1895; Cynthia Ann, wife of Samuel Duvall, is a resident of Liberty, Indiana; Martha, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Sarah, wife of Alexander Beard, Center township, Union county, Indiana.

ISAAC C. DOAN.

One of the pioneer families of Clinton county, Ohio, was that which now finds a worthy representative in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, in the person of Isaac C. Doan. Both he and his ancestors have belonged to the Society of Friends, and have exemplified in their daily lives the noble principles of kindness, peace, justice and benevolence. Whatever has been conducive to the peace and permanent welfare of this, their native land, they have earnestly supported, and for the most part they have led quiet, pastoral lives, in direct communion with nature.

Born near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, November 26, 1837, Isaac C. Doan is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Carpenter) Doan, who were of English and Welsh descent respectively. The father was a son of Josiah and grandson of John Doan, both of whom were residents of North Carolina, the former born in Guilford county, that state, in 1759. There he married Jemima Vestal, and some years afterward he removed with his family to Clinton county, Ohio, where he was one of the earliest settlers. He took up a tract of land in the forest, and often hunted panthers, bears, deer and other game on the present site of Wilmington. He died May 28, 1838, and all of his nine children also are deceased. They are named as follows: William, Thomas, Jesse, Jacob, Jonathan, Elisha, Joseph, Rachel and Elizabeth.

Joseph Doan, the father of our subject, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1794, and was a lad of ten years when he came to the north. Arrived at maturity, he bought a farm situated three miles to the northwest of Wilmington, and there he reared his children. For his day, he was a man of good education, and for a number of years he taught successfully in the local schools. He was a natural mathematician, and having learned the principles of surveying he was employed to some extent in that calling. At times he worked as a stone and brick mason, and as a carpenter he was likewise an adept, building many of the houses and barns in his section of the county. With these diverse interests he did not neglect his farm, which he cleared and greatly improved. His homestead comprised one hun-

dred and thirty acres. In view of the fact that he commenced life a poor boy, his success was truly remarkable, and his influence in his community was always exerted for the good of his neighbors. He was a strong Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he enrolled his name under its banner. Loved, admired and looked up to by all who knew him, he at length received the summons to the better land, his death occurring March 1, 1861. In the Friends church he was a zealous member from boyhood, and in later life was an elder and preacher. Of the ten children born to himself and wife, Eliza, all grew to maturity save Edward, the eldest son, who was killed by a falling tree when he was ten years of age. The other children are as follows: Mrs. Phœbe Timberlake, who lives near Wilmington, Ohio; Nathan and Thomas, deceased; Jacob, of Santa Clara county, California; M. Jemima, wife of Dr. Edwin Hadley, of Richmond; Mary and Joseph, deceased; and Isaac C. and Elizabeth, of Richmond. Thomas offered up his life to his country, dying after four years of hard and active service in the defense of the union. For one year he was captain of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and later he was a lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel of the One Hundred and First Indiana.

Reared in the parental home and educated in the elementary branches of learning in the vicinity, Isaac C. Doan then pursued the higher branches of the sciences and languages in Earlham College, at Richmond, and was in his junior year when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 17, 1861, as a private and served for three years and twenty-two days, being discharged, near Atlanta, October 7, 1864. During the last year of his army life he was sergeant and clerk to the adjutant-general at brigade headquarters. Among the numerous battles in which he participated were Middle Creek (Kentucky), Franklin, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Buzzards' Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Altoona, Pinetop Mountain, Kenesaw, New Hope Church, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, storming of Atlanta and the engagements at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During the engagement at Chickamauga, on Sunday afternoon his regiment lost forty-five per cent. of their men in killed and wounded, and Mr. Doan received a slight injury to his ankle. He was very actively engaged in the famous storming of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and participated in the whole Atlanta campaign, which included many decisive battles. For seventeen days he was on continuous duty in front of Kenesaw, and often for weeks at a time he was under almost constant fire of the enemy.

Returning home, Mr. Doan came to Richmond early in 1866, and has since been a citizen of this place. For three years he was engaged in contracting and building, but for thirty years he has been in the fire and life

insurance business, and now represents twelve of the leading companies in the United States. For a quarter of a century he has acted in the capacity of a notary public, and has transacted a large amount of business for the public. In politics he has been a stanch Republican since he became a voter, and in 1894 and in 1898 he was his party's candidate for the county clerkship of this county, to which he was elected November 8, 1898. Fraternally he belongs to Sol Meredith Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander; Richmond Lodge, No. 196, Free and Accepted Masons; King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Woodward Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment No. 28 of the same order. Religiously he adheres to the Friends' faith, as has previously been stated.

The first marriage of Mr. Doan was solemnized in 1865, when Miss Matilda Macy became his bride. Their only surviving child is Mary Yeo, of St. Louis. Mr. Doan's present wife, to whom he was married in 1886, was formerly Miss Miriam Allen, of this city. Two children were born to them, of whom Marguerite C. survives.

DAVID RIEGEL.

The most enduring monument which can be erected to the memory of loved ones is not made of marble or granite, for time, alas! crumbles these away; and, precious as are the cherished memories in the hearts of friends, within a few years these associates will be sleeping in the silent churchyard. Naught endures save the written record, the page glowing with the records of the noble life and kindly deeds,—these alone hand down to generations of the future the history of the past, of the hardy pioneers whose brave patriotism and undaunted hearts paved the way to prosperity and civilization.

One of the manly, respected citizens of Union county was David Riegel, whose birth occurred in Brownsville township, December 31, 1838, and who, after a life filled with kindly acts and laborious enterprises, passed to his reward, April 25, 1896. He was one of the eight children of John and Mary (Gushwa) Riegel, who were early settlers in Brownsville township, and came to this section from Pennsylvania about 1818. They resided at their homestead in Philomath thenceforward until death, the father dying when about sixty and the mother at eighty-four years of age. The latter was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church for the extremely long period of sixty-seven years. Their son John lives upon a farm in Christian county, Illinois, and Jacob is a farmer of Barton county, Kansas. A daughter, Margaret, married John Plankenhorn, of Wayne county, this state, and both are deceased. Susan and her husband, Moses Kidwell, are also both deceased. Sarah, widow of Jacob Plessinger, resides on the old Riegel homestead.

Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Young, died in Missouri; and Lydia, widow of Henry McCashland, lives in Wayne county, this state.

On the 5th of June, 1861, David Riegel married Miss Mary E. Clevenger, who was born near Centerville, Wayne county, July 16, 1842, and survives her husband. Four years after their marriage they removed from the farm near Philomath, where they had thus far dwelt, to the George Ide farm, one and a fourth miles up the river from Brownsville. This place they had purchased, and here their happy home was made for many years. The house, standing on a fine, high bluff rising from the Whitewater river, commands an extensive view of the valley which the river traverses, and is situated on one of the most picturesque sites in that locality. The farm, a place of one hundred and seventy-two acres, is one of the most fertile and productive ones in the alluvial valley, and here Mr. Riegel raised all kinds of grain and various other crops, and became noted for the large numbers of cattle and hogs which he raised and fed. One year he sold one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars' worth of hogs alone. In addition to this place he owned what is known as the John Black farm, opposite Yankeetown, a place of one hundred and forty-eight acres; and this he rented. He made numerous valuable improvements on his farms and kept everything in fine condition.

He was an excellent financier, and it was one of his firmest principles to keep out of debt; and after his death it was found that only one bill, of five dollars, was outstanding,—a truly remarkable and commendable thing. After he had spent many years in hard, unremitting labor, he concluded that he was entitled to take life a trifle easier, and he bought a neat home in Brownsville. It was on the 19th of March, 1896, that he moved from the farm, and about a month later, April 25, the summons of death came to him. He had always enjoyed remarkably good health, was a fine-appearing man, with scarcely a gray hair, and until his last illness had never required the services of a physician. In religious views he was in harmony with the Methodist Episcopal church and for several years was connected with the denomination. Politically he was a stanch Democrat. In 1873 he joined the Masonic order, and was widely and favorably known in the fraternity, as he frequently visited lodges in various places and for twelve years was senior warden of his home lodge. He was buried under the auspices of the Masons in Doddridge cemetery, in Wayne county. A handsome monument, the most beautiful in design and workmanship of any in the cemetery, was erected to his memory by his widow, who for thirty-five years had shared his joys and sorrows, and had proved herself a true helpmate.

Mrs. David Riegel is a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Spahr) Clevenger. The father, who was born in 1810, in Ohio, came to this state when a

lad of eleven years and from that time until his death, in 1881, at the age of seventy-one, he lived in Wayne county. His widow survived until September, 1895, when she, too, passed to the better land, aged eighty-two years. She has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Riegel, for about eight years. She was a native of Virginia, but had been brought to Wayne county, Indiana, as early as 1814, and had witnessed all the development of that region. Her father, John Spahr, gave to each of his six children two hundred acres, and she had lived on her property all of her long life, save the last eight years. Her family were noted for longevity, three of her brothers and sisters reaching more advanced age than she.

Since the death of Mr. Riegel his widow has managed the estate with marked ability and enterprise. Not only has she made many substantial and valuable improvements on her property, but she has also bought another farm, of sixty acres, and has judiciously beautified her village home. Years ago she was so unfortunate as to lose over two thousand dollars of the money left her by her father, it being bank stock which was involved in the Coffin bank failure in Richmond, Indiana. Since she was thirteen years old she has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes great interest in its welfare. Recently she gave four hundred dollars to the Brownsville church,—the funds invested in real estate, and the interest on the same to go toward the pastor's salary; and in addition to this she donated a new organ to the church. As she had no children of her own, she opened her heart and home to two children, caring for them until they were grown. The son, John Gear, whom she adopted when he was six years old, was killed by the cars, at Liberty, four years ago. The little girl, who became a member of the household at thirteen years of age, was Hattie Foster, now the wife of Jacob Riegel, nephew of David Riegel.

GEORGE W. STEVENSON.

Among the citizens of Richmond to whom is vouchsafed an honored retirement from labor, as the reward of a long, active and useful business career, is George W. Stevenson, who, through an extended period, was prominently connected with the agricultural interests of Wayne county. He was born in Boston township, this county, November 29, 1821, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Martin) Stevenson. The family is of English descent on the paternal side. The grandfather, George Stevenson, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, August 18, 1757, and was a son of Joseph and Rachel Stevenson, who also were natives of that state. He and five of his brothers served in one company in the colonial army, under General Washington, and were loyal patriots who valiantly aided in the war for independence. George Stevenson was reared in Maryland, and there wedded Sarah

Cropper, January 6, 1782. The lady was born in the same state, November 24, 1763, was of Scotch descent, and was a daughter of Vincent and Hannah Cropper. In 1807 George and Sarah Stevenson came to Indiana, locating in what is now Boston township, Wayne county. The former died August 31, 1828, and the latter passed away February 20, 1830. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Vincent, Rachel, Joseph, George, Sarah, James, Levi and Thomas. All were born in Maryland and came to Indiana with their parents, the journey being made by stage.

Joseph Stevenson, the father of our subject, was the third in order of birth, and was born June 2, 1786. He was married in Wayne county, September 12, 1811, to Sarah Martin, a daughter of Aaron and Mary Martin, who came to Wayne county in 1806. In 1812 the father entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising the northeast quarter of section 30, Boston township. He was an associate judge and held other positions of responsibility and trust. He was also a minister of the regular Baptist church, and one of the organizers of that denomination in Wayne county. His death occurred August 13, 1826, and he lies buried near the old Elkhorn church, of which he was one of the founders. He was a strong abolitionist, and it was his hatred of slavery that prompted his removal from Maryland. He afterward wrote a book against it, and at all times used his influence to further the principles of freedom. He continued his ministerial labors in connection with the work of the farm, and his influence for good was most potent among the early pioneers of Wayne county. In public affairs he was also a leading factor, aided in the organization of the county, and was one of its first officers. He had four children: James, a minister of the Baptist church; Sarah, Samuel and Elizabeth.

In the development and improvement of the wild lands of this locality Joseph Stevenson, father of our subject, bore his part, carrying on agricultural pursuits in Boston township until his life's labors were ended, November 29, 1837, at the age of fifty-one years. In those early days he also hauled produce to Cincinnati and brought back merchandise for Richmond business men. In politics he was a Whig, as was his father and his father-in-law, and in religious belief was a Baptist, taking an active part in the work of the church to which he belonged. He reared a large family, of whom two sons and three daughters are now living.

Of this number George W. Stevenson is a representative. He was reared on the old farmstead, and on entering upon his business career chose the occupation to which he devoted his energies in his youth. He became the owner of some valuable land, in Boston township, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, transforming it into rich and fertile fields. He also engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle,

but also raising some horses. He is an excellent judge of stock, and in both branches of his business he met with good success. He is still the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred acres, in Boston township, from which he derives a good income. At one time he engaged in merchandising in Randolph county for two years and for a similar period in Boston township, but never left the old homestead until November, 1883, when he removed to No. 1314 East Main street, Richmond, where he has since resided. His energy and enterprise, capable management and honorable dealings had brought to him a comfortable competence, and therefore he put aside all business cares to rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 14th of March, 1844, Mr. Stevenson wedded Mary A. Burk, of Boston township, a daughter of John and Margaret Burk, and he now has a family of four sons and three daughters living. One son, Joseph, owns and conducts a livery and sale stable at Nos. 14–17 South Seventh street, where he has been located since 1889. He is the sole owner and is enjoying a very liberal patronage. He also conducts a transfer business, and his enterprise and industry are bringing to him a most desirable success. Another son, James W., of Roseville, Warren county, Illinois, is superintendent of the city water works, is an expert electrician, and owns a half interest in the electric-light plant there.

In his early life Mr. Stevenson gave his political support to the Whig party, and on its dissolution became a stanch Republican. Since that time he has been unwavering in his support of Republican principles and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has filled most of the township offices,—was township trustee of Boston township for six or seven years, and was justice of the peace for one term of four years. He has ever discharged his duties in a prompt and faithful manner, thus winning the commendation of all concerned. He is now a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Richmond, and for nearly half a century has been connected with that denomination. He labors earnestly for its advancement and exemplifies in his life its teachings. His reputation in business has ever been unassailable and in all the walks of life he is found true to duty and to the trust reposed in him.

BENJAMIN HILL.

Benjamin Hill, the subject of this sketch, was born in Dearborn, now Wayne, county, Indiana, September 23, 1809. His parents were natives of Randolph county, North Carolina. His father, Benjamin Hill, Sr., was born June 22, 1770, and was of English descent. In early manhood he married Mary Jessup. Their children were John, who died in Rush county, Indiana; Sarah, wife of Jehosaphat Morris; Jacob, who died in Henry

county, Indiana; William, who died in Rush county; Joseph, who died in Boone county, Indiana, at the age of eighty years; and Mary, who was the wife of Richard Haworth, and died in Kansas.

In 1802 Benjamin Hill, Sr., removed with his family to Carroll county, Virginia, and in the autumn of 1806 became one of the honored pioneers of Indiana, locating in the midst of the unbroken forest, about three miles east of the present city of Richmond. There the family suffered all the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, and also bore a prominent and active part in the work of development and progress. Not long after their arrival in Wayne county the wife of Benjamin Hill died, and he afterward married Martha Cox, who was born November 28, 1779, and came to Indiana in 1807 with her mother and two sisters. One sister, Jane Cox, married John Harvey and lived near Centerville. The other sister, Mary Cox, became the wife of John Small. The mother resided with her daughter Martha until her death. The children of Benjamin and Martha Hill were Benjamin, our subject; Harmon, who lived near Richmond, and died at the age of sixty-seven years; Rebecca, who became the wife of Thomas Newby, and died in early womanhood; Ezra, who lived in Wayne township, Wayne county, and died at the age of seventy-five years; and Enos, who is the only surviving member of the family, his home being near Richmond. For many years in the pioneer epoch in the history of Wayne county Benjamin Hill, Sr., was extensively engaged in farming, and also built the flour and saw mill east of Richmond, long known as Hill's Mills. He was a life-long orthodox Quaker, and died February 9, 1829, in his fifty-ninth year; while his wife, Martha Hill, passed away January 25, 1867, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

Benjamin Hill, our subject, during the greater part of his life carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Sarah Hoover, daughter of David Hoover, and soon afterward removed to a fine farm, three miles east of Richmond, where he resided for almost half a century, conducting his business affairs with such energy and judgment that he won a handsome competence. In connection with his brothers he carried on the mill built by their father until in 1839 he located on the homestead farm, the greater part of which he cleared of the native forest trees. He first owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, but added to his possessions until within the boundaries of his farm were comprised two hundred and thirty acres. He also acquired other valuable real estate. He was for a time connected with his brother Ezra in the ownership and operation of a large flouring-mill north of Richmond. A very energetic, enterprising and honorable business man, he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, and his labors were crowned with prosperity. He gave his political support

to the Republican party from its organization until 1872, when he cast his ballot for Horace Greeley, and later advocated Democratic principles. He always kept well informed on the issues of the day, and could give a good reason for his political faith. He was a member of the Masonic order from early manhood, was a Knight Templar, a member of Richmond Commandery, No. 8, and several years previous to his death he became a Scottish-rite Mason. He continued to live on the homestead until in August, 1888, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, on a visit to a son and daughter residing there, and after a few days' sickness died, September 12, 1888. His remains were brought home and buried in the Hoover cemetery by the side of his wife, who had died August 1, 1885.

Their children were: First, David H., who married Gertrude Tullidge, in early manhood taught school and later was bookkeeper for his father and uncle for a number of years. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar in Richmond, and afterward was elected justice of the peace, which office he acceptably filled for ten years. He was a man of great information and sound judgment, and consequently was qualified for almost any position in life. In 1887 he removed to a farm in Preble county, Ohio, where he died September 2, 1896, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He had been a Mason for many years and was a Knight Templar, a member of Richmond Commandery, No. 8, at the time of his death. His widow and four children—Marguerite, Benjamin T., Rudolph and Alice—reside in Richmond. The second child of our subject, Martha E., is the widow of Mordecai Perry and lives in Richmond. Albert G., the third, married Lydia Moore, of Wayne township, and resides on a fine farm three miles east of Richmond; they have two children—Fred R., of New York city, and Sarah D., a student at Earlham College. Henry L., the fourth, married Cora Garwood, of Wayne township, and is a real-estate and insurance agent of Minneapolis, Minnesota; they have one son, Eugene G. Anna C., the fifth, is a widow, residing in Richmond; she has two sons—George W. and Paul E. Fisher. George W., the sixth, married Mary Scheid, of Preble county, Ohio, and lives on the old homestead; they have two children—Myron W. and Catherine Esther.

ALBERT DAVIS.

This well known attorney-at-law of Liberty, Union county, is a worthy representative of two old and honored families of Franklin county, Indiana. The Davis family were originally natives of Scotland, and prior to 1720 some of the name, ancestors of our subject, settled in the United States. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Davis, was a native of Pennsylvania, and from that state removed to Butler county, Ohio, about 1814, making the trip as far as Cincinnati on a flat-boat. One of his children, born in 1809, is still

living. About 1835 he removed with his family to Franklin county, Indiana, and there made his abode during the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was nearly four-score years old. He was a well-to-do farmer and owned considerable property.

Lewis Davis, father of Albert Davis, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1819, and grew up in the wilds of Franklin county, this state. Here he married Mary A., daughter of Timothy and Hannah Craft, whose settlement in the town of Bath, Franklin county, dated back to 1827 or 1828. They were Quakers, thrifty and prosperous, as the people of that sect usually are. Mr. Craft, a man of wide information for his day, died when he was past eighty years of age. Mrs. Mary A. Davis was born in Pennsylvania and came to this state when she was a child. Soon after their marriage she and her husband came to Union county and lived upon a farm near Billingsville up to 1872, when they removed to Liberty. Here Mr. Davis embarked in a new enterprise. He purchased a ten-acre tract of beautiful, rolling prairie and laid out the ground as a cemetery. He beautified the spot with plants and trees, winding drives and walks, and expended over ten thousand dollars in carrying out his plans. This burial ground, known as the West Point cemetery, has been favored by the citizens of this locality, and for the past twenty-three years has been chosen by the majority of the inhabitants of the town as a place in which to lay away their dead. Mr. Davis was thoroughly interested in his enterprise and for years was his own superintendent, attending to everything about the grounds. It has passed into the possession of his son Albert since his death. In addition to the cemetery he owned considerable real estate in the town and neighborhood. Active as a Republican, he attended conventions of the party and was especially interested in politics during the troublous war times. For three years he served in the capacity of county commissioner. He died October 12, 1885, honored and respected by all who knew him, and is survived by his widow, now a well preserved lady of seventy-six years. She is, as was her husband, a Universalist in religious views, and were identified with the liberal church.

Albert Davis, born in Bath, Franklin county, February 13, 1849, remained on a farm until he attained his majority. Always fond of his books, he resolved that come what might he would have an excellent education. After leaving the common schools he took a two-year course in Brookville College and subsequently pursued a scientific course in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1875. He then entered upon the study of law and was graduated in the class of the Centennial year in the State University. While in college he was identified with the Phi Kappa Psi Society and has since been a member of the Alumni Association. After he had been

admitted to the bar Mr. Davis practiced in Wabash county for two years and then married and went to Red Cloud, Nebraska, where he owned an interest in a sheep ranch. Returning to this state, he settled in Liberty and has here built up a large and paying practice. From 1887 to 1891 he was clerk of the courts and made a good record for efficiency and zeal in the discharge of his varied duties. He has often attended conventions of his party, the Republican, sometimes as a delegate from his own community, and for six years he was associated with the Lincoln League. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias societies, and in the order first named has been district deputy and a member of the grand lodge of the state. Following the teachings of his parents, he is a Universalist in religion.

September 25, 1879, Mr. Davis married Miss Alice M. Hasson, of Dayton, Campbell county, Kentucky, and a native of Harrison, Ohio. A son and two daughters bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Alice Hasson is now pursuing her studies in the Liberty high school; Albert, Jr., and Mary H. are also attending the local schools; and all of the number are bright, promising young people, of whom their parents may be justly proud.

J. M. VAN METER.

This well known resident of Cambridge City is one of Indiana's native sons, his birth having occurred in Blooming Grove, Franklin county, March 2, 1847. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Skinner) Van Meter, natives of Virginia, were among the very early settlers of Indiana, the former becoming a pioneer of Fayette county in 1814, and the latter locating in Fayette county in 1818. After their marriage they settled in Franklin county, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. The father died in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

J. M. Van Meter was reared on the old homestead near Blooming Grove, Franklin county, and early in life he developed a talent for mechanics and everything connected with machinery. For several years he was employed as a pattern-maker with the Terre Haute (Indiana) Car Works. In 1872 he came to this city, where he has since remained, and for twenty-three years he worked at the machinist's trade, his accustomed vocation. In 1895, when the Cambridge City water-works were established, he was placed in charge of the plant, in the capacity of engineer, and as such has served acceptably until the present time. He thoroughly understands his business and is unquestionably the right man for the place.

In November, 1874, Mr. Van Meter married Lizzie, daughter of Alexander and Jane (Harvey) Ray, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter have five children, namely: Lillian I., Myrtle M., Bessie R.,

Shiloh and Jeannette. Socially Mr. Van Meter belongs to Cambridge City Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Cambridge Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias. Years ago he was a charter member of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, of Terre Haute, Indiana.

RICHARD JACKSON.

For many years Richard Jackson occupied a very conspicuous place among the leading business men of Richmond. He was prominently connected with the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and through the channels of trade contributed not alone to his individual prosperity, but to the welfare of Wayne county as well. His career was that of an honorable, enterprising and progressive business man, whose well-rounded character also enabled him to take an active interest in educational, social and moral affairs, and to keep well informed concerning the momentous questions affecting the welfare of the nation. In all life's relations he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and the memory of his upright life is an inspiration to the many friends who knew him well and were familiar with his virtues.

Mr. Jackson was of Scotch-Irish lineage, ancestors emigrating from Scotland to the north of Ireland, whence our subject came to America. Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, and Judge Jackson, of the supreme court of West Virginia, were of the same family. Richard Jackson, the father of our subject, was a native of the Emerald Isle and spent his entire life in the vicinity of Belfast. He was a gentleman farmer and had a large landed estate, known as "The Parke," located in close proximity to the city. He was a man of wealth and prominence, and was also widely known throughout the country side as a magistrate.

Richard Jackson, who is the subject of this memoir, was born on his father's estate, April 11, 1827, and in 1841, being of an adventurous and enterprising spirit, left his native land at the early age of fourteen years and crossed the Atlantic to America, to seek his fortune in the New World, of whose privileges and advantages he had heard much. He spent several years in New York, where he was first employed as messenger and errand boy and afterward as salesman in a dry-goods establishment in New York and Brooklyn. Thus he obtained a thorough and practical knowledge of the business which he afterward prosecuted so successfully on his own behalf. This period of his life was one of hardship and privation, but he met his lot with courage and fortitude, and in his more prosperous days he referred to it as having been a useful discipline in forming the habits of industry, self-reliance and self-denial so essential to success in life.

In 1844 his family came from Ireland and took up their residence in

Cincinnati, Ohio, where he soon afterward joined them. Before attaining his majority he was soon engaged in the dry-goods business on his own account in that city, and prosecuted his labors with great energy and success. Subsequently he removed to Indianapolis, where he carried on business for a time and thence came to Richmond in 1855. Here he founded the extensive dry-goods establishment known as the New York Cash Store, which was the first house conducted upon a strictly cash system in the city. It proved satisfactory, however, and by his unremitting attention to business, his frank and genial manner and honorable dealing, he commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community, which he continued to enjoy up to the time of his death. His efforts, however, were not confined to one line of trade, and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In 1876, in connection with others, he organized the piano company, now known as the Starr Piano Company, of Richmond, and was its secretary and treasurer at the time of his death. By his able management of finances he succeeded in placing it upon a substantial and paying basis, and making it one of the leading manufacturing interests of the city. He further improved the city by the erection of several large and important buildings, and at all times took an active interest in and gave encouragement to any movement or enterprise that contributed to the welfare of Richmond or Wayne county.

In September, 1851, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Knott, with whom he lived in the closest bonds of affection and sympathy up to the time of his death. They had three sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him. He was devotedly attached to his family, finding his greatest pleasure in their society, and the chief object of all his care and labor was to contribute to their comfort and happiness and to provide his children with good educational privileges, thus fitting them for lives and of usefulness. The children are: L. B., who is engaged in oil speculation in Pittsburg, where he is a member of the firm of L. B. Jackson & Company; Mrs. Joseph Ruffner, of Charleston, West Virginia; R. A., a prominent attorney of Richmond; Malcolm, an able and leading lawyer of Charleston, West Virginia; and Mrs. Abigail Needham, of Richmond.

In social circles Mr. Jackson was always most genial and companionable. With him friendship was inviolable, and his attachment to his friends was very strong. He delighted to extend to them the hospitality of his own fireside, and his home became the center of a cultured society circle. No one ever came in contact with him without catching somewhat of the inspiration of his kindly nature. His kindness of heart was shown not only by words of sympathy but by acts of unostentatious benevolence. In business circles he was noted and respected for his great industry, energy, punctuality

and his honorable and systematic methods,—all of which contributed to a large success, which he richly deserved. Few men were more familiar with questions of national importance, and he manifested an intelligent and discriminating interest in public affairs. During his residence in Indianapolis he joined the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he continued to be a member until his death. He had a firm belief in the truths of revealed religion, and in consequence death had no terror for him. His reverence for age was a part of his religion. He never passed an aged acquaintance without lifting his hat in respectful recognition, and rejoiced at every opportunity thus afforded him of paying this deference. He was a man of splendid physique and vigorous constitution, and he enjoyed excellent health until near his death. His last days were spent in his beautiful home on Linden Hill, Richmond, and there he closed his eyes in death February 16, 1881. The entire community mourned his loss, for he was a man of incalculable worth to Richmond. A prominent representative of commercial interests, a popular factor in social life, a faithful friend, a kind husband and father and a consistent Christian, he left behind him an untarnished record. His widow still survives him, at the age of seventy-two, and occupies the old home on Linden Hill.

WILLIAM S. DEMPSEY, M. D.

At an early day the ancestors of the subject of this narrative came to the United States from Ireland. His father, James A. Dempsey, was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and grew to manhood there. He then went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he made his home until 1852, then going to Indianapolis, and a year afterward he became a permanent resident of Richmond. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, which occupations he followed much of his life, and at one time he was considered quite well-to-do. From his youth he was a great student of the classics and standard authors, and he possessed an unusually extensive and well selected library. Fraternally, he was a Mason. His long and happy life was brought to a close on the 31st of December, 1890, when he was in his eighty-first year. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Smith, was likewise a native of the Keystone state, and she is still living in Richmond, now in her seventy-eighth year.

Dr. William S. Dempsey is one of six children, five of whom were sons. He was born November 9, 1839, and, following in his father's footsteps, he was extremely fond of books even as a boy. By the time he was fifteen he had read and studied most of the classics, and ancient and modern history. This was chiefly accomplished by the light of tallow candles, and many a night the young student read until two o'clock in the morning, then to rise

at an early hour and work all day! He has always retained his literary taste, and has frequently written articles for the papers, upon various topics. His style is incisive and sarcastic at times, and always entertaining, straight to the point and not too diffuse.

In August, 1862, at Richmond, Dr. Dempsey enlisted in the Union army, as a private in Company I, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war, and was with the Fourth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, in the numerous engagements in which it participated, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. When his country no longer had need of his services he was honorably discharged. His brother, Joseph P., was a sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, as he was killed June 22, 1863, while making a gallant charge on the works at Vicksburg.

Dr. Dempsey studied medicine with Dr. M. W. Hobbs, of Richmond, Indiana, and later was graduated in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, in 1873. Then, establishing an office in Indianapolis, he remained in that city until 1879, in the meantime acting as physician of the county jail, and under the appointment of the State Medical Association he was placed in charge of the hospital ward of the State Orphan Asylum, and served there for several years. Since 1879 he has lived chiefly in Richmond, but has spent short periods in St. Louis, Missouri, and Watertown, Minnesota. Formerly he was actively associated with the county and state medical societies, and for many years he has been especially successful in surgical cases. He has always taken deep interest in all humanitarian societies and movements, and has frequently delivered lectures on professional subjects, and on intemperance, considered from the physician's point of view. He belongs to the Humane Society, of Richmond, being a trustee in that organization, and in connection with this he holds the position of county truant officer.

The pleasant and attractive home of Dr. Dempsey is gracefully presided over by his wife, Mary E., the only daughter of the late Dr. Israel Tennis, of Richmond, whose history will be found following this article. The marriage of Dr. Dempsey and wife was solemnized in this city, September 14, 1891. Here, where they have so long been citizens, they are held in the highest regard by their innumerable friends.

ISRAEL TENNIS, M. D.

One of the widely known and loved pioneer physicians of Wayne county was Dr. Israel Tennis, whose life was filled with good deeds and labors of love toward his fellows. In the early days of his professional career he was obliged to spend much of his time, day and night, in riding through the country to visit his patients, many of whom lived on remote farms, and faithfully

did he respond to all demands from sick and suffering humanity, regardless of storm and flood and his own health and comfort.

Dr. Tennis was born July 19, 1805, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and early life he removed to Ohio. There he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Williams, of Milford, and in 1833 he was graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. The same year he established himself in practice at Elizabethtown, Ohio, remaining there until 1842, when he removed to Centerville, then the county-seat of Wayne county. Later he located in Keokuk, Iowa, but returned to this state in the autumn of 1857, and from that time until he retired he was actively engaged in professional work in Richmond. In 1883, just half a century subsequent to his entrance upon his arduous life labors, he retired, and three years afterward, February 2, 1886, he received the summons to the silent land. The Wayne County Medical Association long numbered him among its most valued members, and he was considered an authority in many departments of medical research and practice. A most zealous and beloved member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he held the office of trustee for a long period, and was ever faithful to the cause of Christianity, exemplifying its precepts in his daily life.

For fifty-one years Dr. Tennis and his devoted wife were sharers of each other's joys and sorrows, and five children, four sons and a daughter (Mrs. Dempsey), were born to them. The mother, whose maiden name had been Mary E. Pyle, was a resident of Elizabethtown, Ohio, at the time of her marriage, which event took place April 14, 1835. She survived her husband a few years, and was called to her reward March 24, 1891.

ALEXANDER WOOD.

Though a native of Ireland, born January 8, 1827, Alexander Wood resided in Indiana from the time that he was three months old until his death, and a more patriotic American citizen it would be difficult to find. His parents, William and Sarah Wood, upon coming to this state settled on a farm near Philomath, Union county, and there he spent his boyhood.

When he attained his majority our subject rented land for two years near the John Burke farm in Harrison township. In 1865 he bought the old homestead now in possession of his son, William L., a fine place of two hundred and ninety-five acres, then known as the Wyatt farm, and to this he afterward added the Baldwin property, comprising one hundred acres, and the Bradbury farm, which joined his own and contained one hundred and forty-five acres. Finally he became the owner of two farms, aggregating three hundred and twenty-five acres, one of which farms was the original estate of his father, William Wood, and is now owned by the daughter of our subject, Mrs. Richard McMullen. Prior to his death he gave his son one

hundred and forty-five acres, and to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Cully, he presented the Ed. Hughes store in Liberty. About thirty years ago he erected the handsome brick residence which stands on his homestead, at a cost of about fourteen thousand dollars. In all his business transactions he was enterprising, alert, and generally successful, and in the early years of his active career he was extensively engaged in the raising and shipping of live stock.

In 1856 occurred the marriage of Alexander Wood and Miss Melinda Laur, of Fayette county. She survives him and is now living in Liberty. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had three children, namely: Gertrude, now the wife of Richard McMullen, who lives in Fayette county; Harriet Cully, who resides with her mother; and William Leven.

In 1891 Mr. Wood removed to the town of Liberty, where he made his home for a year and a half. Death came to him July 5, 1893, as the result of injuries received by him in falling from a cherry-tree. From his youth he had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for years was an active worker in Wood's chapel. Subsequently to the organization of the Republican party he was zealous in the support of its principles and on two occasions he was honored by election to the office of county commissioner, and as such served acceptably for two terms. In all of the varied relations of life he was honorable, sincere and trustworthy, winning the praise and admiration of all who were associated with him in any manner.

WILLIAM L. WOOD.

William L. Wood is the owner and manager of the Woodland Heights Stock Farm, a beautiful and attractive homestead, situated in Brownsville township, Union county. It is the birthplace of the young man, who was born here March 28, 1866, and who has spent nearly his entire life in this immediate locality.

From his early years Mr. Wood has been very fond of fine horses, and for several years he has given his chief attention to the breeding and training of high-class animals. He has owned as many as forty-five at one time, the number, of course, varying with the number sold at his sales, which show a demand for his stock at high prices. Woodland Boy is at the head of the stud. This justly celebrated horse has a record of 2:09¾, made at Danville, Illinois, when a five-year-old, and as a three-year-old his record was 2:19¼. In the "free-for-all" races at Danville he won a purse of five hundred dollars. The sire of Woodland Boy, Gusto, made the same record, 2:19¼, on the same track, at three years of age, and the dam, Daisy Mack, a pacer, has a record of 2:25. She is still owned by Mr. Wood, who possesses a number

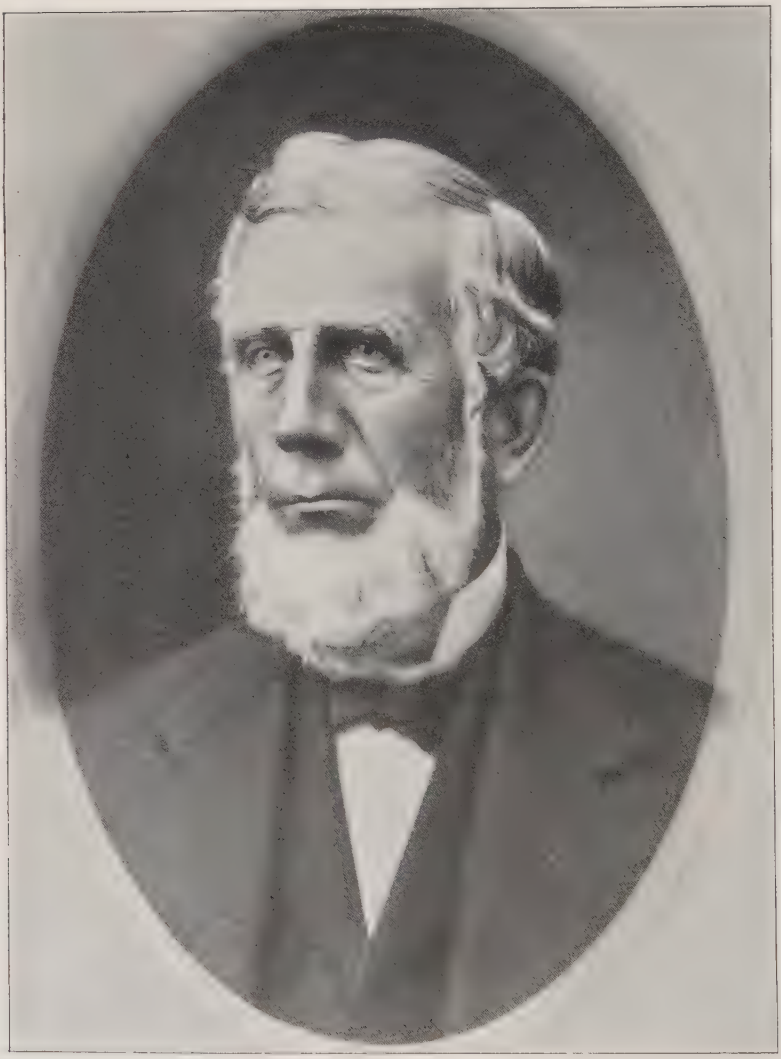
of other fine mares. Mulatto, a beautiful horse belonging to the stud, has a record of 2:21; and Gale, a pacer, has a record of 2:24¼.

On the 7th of October, 1891, William L. Wood married Miss Ida McKay, and they have two daughters: Mildred and Margaret. The father of Mrs. Wood, William McKay, was the contractor for the new court-house at Liberty. Mrs. Wood is a lady of excellent educational and social attainments, and both she and her husband have many sincere friends in this part of the county.

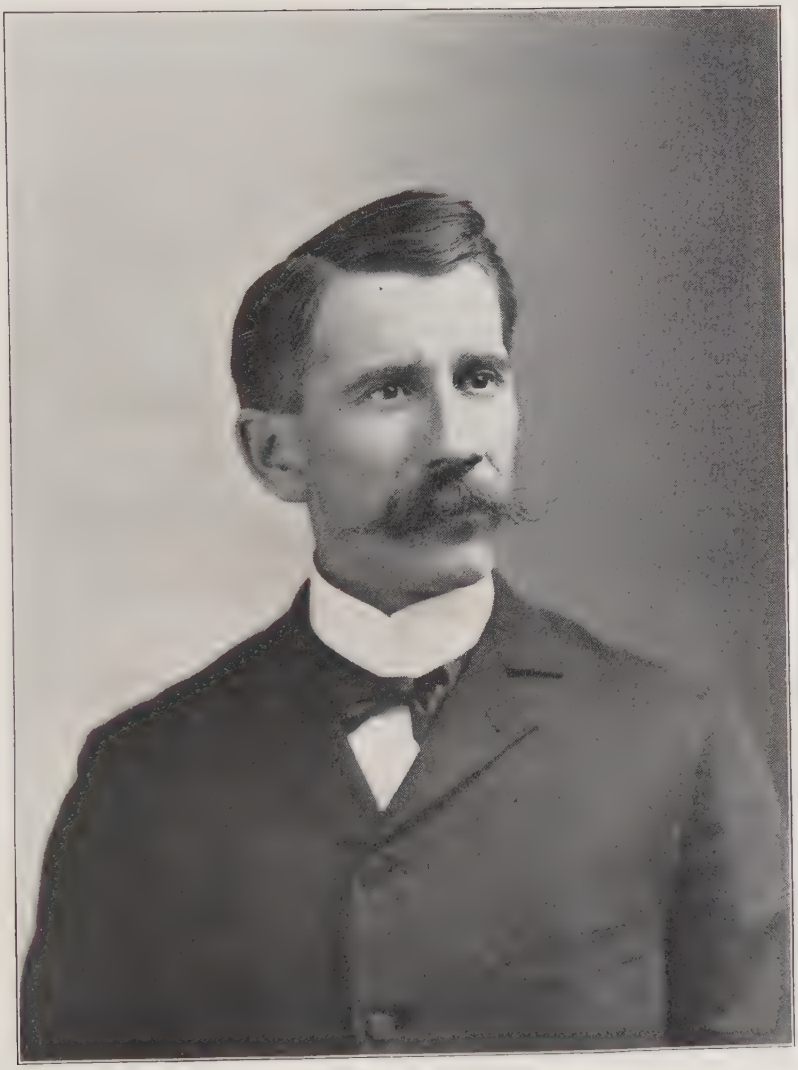
JOHN C. SHIRK.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a young man of Switzerland started for the New World. His birth had occurred in the land of the Alps, and the child had been given the name of Caspar Shirk. Having attained to man's estate he married, and with his wife and young son took passage on a westward-bound sailing vessel for America. Ocean voyages in those days were fraught with great danger Adverse winds impeded the progress of the little boat on which they were passengers, and they were so long delayed that the ship's food-supply gave out and they were reduced almost to starvation. The hardships of the voyage proved too great for the wife, and she died on shipboard, being buried in the "mad Atlantic." The young husband then took his little son Andrew and in sadness made his way to Pennsylvania, where he established a home. Some time afterward he remarried, and had a large family.

The boy, Andrew Shirk, grew to manhood and was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born in Switzerland, September 7, 1753, and died at the home of his son Samuel, at the age of seventy-five years, four months and seven days. In his early manhood he was fired with a patriotic zeal to aid his adopted country in her struggle for independence, and enlisted, in Pennsylvania, as a member of the Colonial army. He participated in the Carolina campaign under the distinguished General Greene, and there received the wound which cost him years of suffering and eventually terminated his life. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the cessation of hostilities, he took up his residence near Augusta, Georgia, where he married Martha Hamilton, by whom he had eight children, namely: John, David, Andrew, Joseph, Samuel, Isaac, Nancy and Martha. There being no mail across the mountains in those days, he was unable to communicate with his parents and soon lost all trace of them. After some years he emigrated with his family to Kentucky, traveling with a caravan, the members of which were mostly mounted on horses. Two of the children, David and Samuel Shirk, the latter the grandfather of our subject, being quite small, were carried in baskets hanging over a pack-saddle on the same horse, and Samuel Shirk said that he never forgot the terror with which his childish heart was filled



A. Shaw Jr.



John C. Shirk

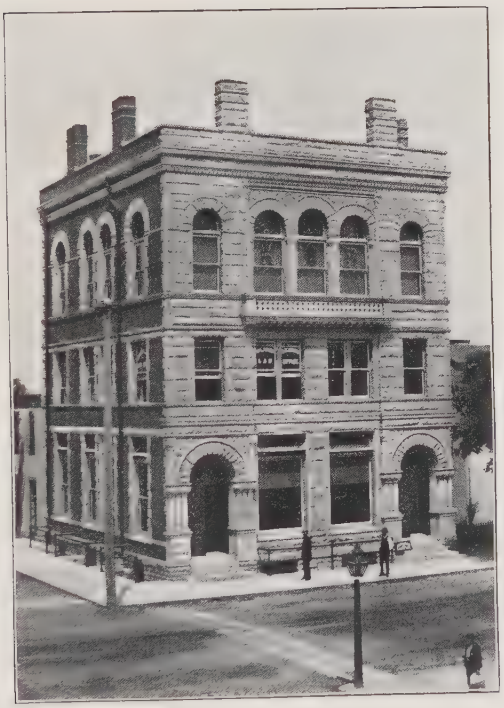
as he gazed from his position on his horse down into the gulches, hundreds of feet below. On account of his strong opposition to slavery, Andrew Shirk remained but a short time in Kentucky. On horseback he made his way to Cincinnati, then a small trading post of not more than twenty inhabitants, and, refusing an offer of ten acres of land, in what is now the heart of the Queen City, for his horse, he journeyed north to the big Miami river, where he remained for a time near the old Colerain fort. Later he removed from Ohio to Indiana, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness and yet a territory. About the year 1810 he entered land, afterward known as the old Ries farm, and his initials are still to be seen carved in an old tree which still stands near the home of Rev. Thurston. His wife died November 15, 1820, and his death occurred several years later. He was a zealous Christian man, at all times true and upright.

His son, Samuel Shirk, the grandfather of John C. Shirk, of this review, was born near Augusta, Georgia, August 25, 1792, and died September 5, 1859. He was married August 28, 1815, to Elizabeth Stout, whose father, Job Stout, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown. Prior to his marriage Samuel Shirk had entered eighty acres of land and had built a log cabin, to which he took his bride. The little home was filled with happiness, although toil and privations fell to their lot. Mr. Shirk, with the aid of his brother, had to saw enough lumber with the old-fashioned whipsaw to pay for his land, besides the labor of getting it in a condition to cultivate; but in the course of time the wild tract was made to bloom and blossom as the rose, and the raw land became a richly cultivated farm. He was one of the founders of the Big Cedar Baptist church and made and donated the brick from which the church building was constructed, and he was also a deacon and "singing clerk" in the church until his death. Samuel Shirk served as county commissioner for nine consecutive years, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire people. In business affairs his counsel was often sought and freely given, and his reputation for reliability was unassailable. He loved study and sought after wisdom, often spending the hours of the night in poring over the books then obtainable. His children took great delight in gathering about him on long winter evenings while he explained to them subjects otherwise too deep and intricate for the intellect of youth. He commanded the respect of all who knew him and was one of the most honored pioneers of Franklin county.

Andrew Shirk, the father of our subject, was born on the farm entered by his father in Springfield township, Franklin county, September 22, 1816, and was a farmer and merchant. He conducted a store at Whitcomb from 1838 until 1843, and was proprietor of a store in Springfield from 1856 until

1860. He started out in life for himself empty-handed, but by industry and frugality acquired an ample fortune and became a large land-owner, having nine hundred acres in Springfield and Brookville townships. In matters of business he was very diligent and reliable, and was also a public-spirited and progressive citizen who favored good roads and general improvements that would benefit the community. He was president of the Brookville & Oxford Turnpike Company, was largely instrumental in securing the building of the railroad to Brookville, and aided largely in promoting the general welfare and advancement of the community. Of the Baptist church he was long a faithful member, contributing very liberally to its support. He died on his farm September 23, 1882, and the county thereby lost one of its most valued and honored citizens. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Wright, was a daughter of William Wright, who was born in England and married Ann Bardsley, in the parish church of Manchester, England. In 1817 they crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and at the end of a six-weeks voyage landed on the shores of the New World. They then made their way to Dayton, Ohio, and in that locality Mr. Wright purchased a farm, upon which his daughter, Mrs. Shirk, was born, November 9, 1823. In 1824 the family came to Franklin county, Indiana, locating three miles east of Brookville, where Mr. Wright accumulated considerable property, owning over five hundred acres of valuable land at the time of his death. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, two—James and Ann—were born in Ashton-Under-Lyne, a suburb of Manchester, England. The latter was the wife of the late Dr. George Berry. Those born in this country are John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and William. The father of this family had been a hatter in England. Not being the eldest of his father's family he could not inherit the property, and therefore, hoping to better his financial condition in America, he came to the New World and here carried on agricultural pursuits. He died on the old home farm in Brookville township, Franklin county, in 1855, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Of his children, James, the eldest, became a prominent farmer and stock-raiser and took nearly all the prizes on the thoroughbred stock at the county fairs in his locality; Ann was the wife of Dr. George Berry; John was a successful farmer and large land-owner; Elizabeth was the wife of W. W. Butler, and after her death he married Hannah, the next of the family, who became the mother of A. W. Butler, of Indianapolis, secretary of the board of state charities; Mary became the wife of E. H. Shirk, an uncle of our subject, who, in 1844, went to Peru, Miami county, Indiana, where he engaged in merchandising, and, in 1863, established the First National Bank there, carrying on banking till his death. They had four children, three of whom are living, Milton, one of the number, being president of the bank, while E. W.



BROOKVILLE BANK.

is vice-president, and the sister, Alice, is the wife of R. A. Edwards, cashier of the bank. William, the youngest member of the Wright family, was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser in Bartholomew county, Indiana. He had three sons and one daughter, and one of his sons, Joseph Wright, is a graduate of DePauw University, Columbia University and the University of Berlin, and is now a corporation attorney of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs. Sarah Shirk came with her parents to Indiana in her infancy and was here reared. By her marriage to Andrew Shirk she became the mother of nine children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of two years; Elbert H., a banker of Tipton, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Williams, of Delhi, Ohio; William W., a hardware merchant and vice-president of the Union National Bank, of Muncie, Indiana; Samuel, who died at the age of thirteen; Mrs. Martha Goodwin, of Brookville; James A., cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Delphi, Indiana; John C., of this review, and George M., who is engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators in Chicago.

John C. Shirk was born in Springfield, Franklin county, Indiana, March 14, 1858, and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. He was graduated in the Indiana University, at Bloomington, this state, in 1881, and then entered upon his business career as clerk in the Brookville Bank. In 1884 he became a partner in that institution, his associate being Charles F. Goodwin, his brother-in-law. The firm of Goodwin & Shirk continued to carry on business very successfully until the death of Mr. Goodwin, January 12, 1896. Since that time Mrs. Goodwin, a sister of our subject, has owned the interest formerly belonging to her husband, and the enterprise is conducted under the old name. It is regarded as one of the most reliable financial concerns in this part of the state, and its constantly growing business attests its popularity. Mr. Shirk is also interested in other enterprises, and it is his custom to carry forward to successful completion everything that he undertakes. He is now treasurer of the A. M. Tucker Furniture Company, of Brookville, which was organized in 1897; has been president of the Brookville Telephone Company since its organization and president of the Brookville Business Men's Association.

Mr. Shirk was united in marriage to Miss Lura Chafee, daughter of Rev. John G. Chafee, D.D., now of Green Castle, Indiana, and the former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookville. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shirk, namely: Howard (deceased), Charles A., Grosvenor, Samuel, Ellen, Cornelia, Chafee W. and Horace Hamilton. John C. Shirk is a trustee and deacon in the Baptist church, to which his father and grandfather belonged, and is also a trustee of the Methodist church, to which his wife belongs. He holds membership in Penn Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.; Brookville Camp, No. 32, I. O. O. F.; Harmony

Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite Masonry, in Indianapolis Consistory. His life has been well spent and his activity in business affairs has been rewarded by a well merited competence. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, is progressive and resolute, and as the result of his capable management he has gained a place among the substantial citizens and most highly esteemed business men of his county.

MARCUS D. L. REYNOLDS.

One of the able, representative agriculturists of Webster township, Wayne county, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is one of the native sons of this county, his birth having occurred in Harrison township, in 1857. His parents were Abram and Melissa (Jones) Reynolds, the former of whom is still living, his home being in Center township, this county. He was born in 1824, in New Jersey, a son of Thomas Reynolds, a ship-builder, and since he was a lad of twelve years he has been a resident of this state. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born in 1835, a daughter of Lewis Jones, departed this life November 12, 1891. The only brother of our subject, Wallace C., is a school-teacher and farmer of Wayne township.

In his boyhood Marcus D. L. Reynolds attended the public schools of his native township, and subsequently he pursued a course of study at the National Normal School, in Lebanon, Ohio. Later he engaged in teaching for about two years in Harrison township, taking charge of his first school when nineteen years of age. He then turned his attention to agriculture, and managed a farm for a couple of years. He next assumed the care of the old homestead in Center township, and in 1882 settled at his present location, in the southwest corner of Webster township. Here he has a finely improved farm of eighty acres, well adapted for the raising of a general line of crops. Good buildings stand upon the place, and everything bears evidence of the care and watchful attention bestowed upon it by the owner. He enjoys an enviable reputation for business sagacity and uprightness in all his dealings, and one and all unite in praise of his manly, straightforward course in life. He is a member of Hoosier Lodge, No. 23, Centerville, and politically is associated with the Prohibition and Democratic parties.

The marriage of M. D. L. Reynolds and Miss Annetta Hornel was solemnized in 1879, in Wayne county. Mrs. Reynolds, who was a daughter of Jarvis Hornel, of Jackson township, departed this life March 27, 1892, when in her thirty-fifth year, leaving one son, Ralph Thomas, whose birth had occurred July 29, 1884. The present wife of our subject was formerly Miss Nena E. Bean, and their destinies were united upon the 14th of February,

1894. She is the youngest of the six children of John and Elizabeth (Evans) Bean, well known citizens of Green township, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Clay township. The only brother of Mrs. Reynolds, Oliver, is deceased; and her sisters are Rosalia, wife of G. W. Stiggleman; Della, wife of Robert Estep; Georgiana, wife of Frank Moorman; and Mary E., wife of Cyrus B. Quigg.

ELLIS THOMAS.

One of the leading citizens and influential business men of Richmond for the past thirty-two years, Ellis Thomas, is now in his seventy-eighth year, yet is extremely active in mind and body, retaining the keenest interest in whatever tends to promote the good of this community, where he has lived so many years and is so thoroughly esteemed. A review of the chief events in his life and in the history of his family will prove of interest to his hosts of friends.

He is the namesake of his paternal grandfather, Ellis Thomas, a most worthy man, of Welsh extraction, and a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. The greater part of his life was spent in West Virginia, not far from Marietta, on the Ohio river, but later he settled in Wayne county, Indiana, where he purchased what was known as the Stafford farm, about 1836 or 1838. He had learned the blacksmith's trade in his younger days, but his chief attention was always given to agricultnre. Politically he was a stanch Whig, and religiously he was an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Phœbe Van Meter, and several children blessed their union.

Saul Thomas, the father of our subject, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1789, and was a small boy when the family removed to their home on the Ohio river. There he grew to maturity, and upon embarking on his independent career, he took up his abode near New Madison (then known as Fort Black), Darke county, Ohio. Subsequently he dwelt in New Paris, where his death occurred in 1881, when he had attained the extreme age of ninety-two years. He was one of the pioneers of Darke county, where at an early day he had entered land and cleared a farm, and at one time he owned three hundred acres of valuable land there. For eight or ten years he operated woolen mills at New Paris, and in his various business ventures he met with success. Politically he was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and in religion he followed in the footsteps of his father. In local public affairs he took the interest of a patriotic citizen, and socially he was identified with the Masonic fraternity. The wife of his youth was Isabella Love, whose birth occurred April 9, 1795, and who was summoned to the better land at her home in New Paris, Ohio, April 30, 1851. They

were the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters. Subsequent to the death of his first wife Mr. Thomas wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Whitridge.

Ellis Thomas, of this sketch, was born near New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, January 26, 1822, and was five years old when the family removed to Preble county. There he passed the rest of his youthful days, continuing to devote his energies to agricultural labors until he was nearly thirty years old. He then conceived the idea of furnishing the railroads with wood for fuel, and employed from fifty to three hundred men to carry out the contracts which he managed to obtain from the various corporations. For a number of years he supplied all the wood used for fuel on the railroad between Columbus and Indianapolis, on the one between that city and St. Louis, and Indianapolis and Chicago, and on fifteen hundred miles of railroad in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. His prosperous business transactions were terminated in this direction by the adoption of coal as fuel for locomotives, and he was, perforce, obliged to turn his attention to some other enterprise. For nine years he made his home in Cambridge City, and in 1867 he became a permanent citizen of Richmond. He still owns a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Preble county, Ohio, and is connected with numerous local business concerns. He has been since its organization a stockholder in the Gaar, Scott & Company's works, is a stockholder and a director in the Second National Bank, a stockholder and director in the city water works, and is president of the Richmond Reclining Chair Company. In his political affiliations he is a Republican.

Forty-six years ago Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Emily W. Northrop, the ceremony being celebrated on May 1, 1853. They happily pursued the journey of life together, sharing each other's joys, perplexities and sorrows, until June 28, 1895, when Mrs. Thomas was summoned into eternal rest. Their only child, Mary E., is the wife of Charles W. Elmer, who is the ticket agent for the Panhandle Railroad Company at Richmond, Indiana.

THE RUDE FAMILY AND RUDE BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is but placing truth upon the pages of history when we record that among the families whose lives, business activities and sterling characters have placed Union county in its present high position among the counties of the state, none occupies a more conspicuous place than the Rude family. The Rude brothers stand as the representatives of this family, and their lives have been so intermingled and intertwined that the sketch of either is to a degree the sketch of the others. They have been creators of large business enterprises which have given and now give employment to many people, and

have increased not only the population but the wealth and importance of the community. This has been done year after year for a long time, and through their important industrial enterprise they have done much more in this and other important fields than any or all other factories of the county in the present or the past. They were all natural mechanics, and had worked from childhood in their odd days and hours at invention and development of different mechanical ideas and devices. Even as boys they had their workshop, where they are said to have produced mechanical contrivances which would have attracted attention anywhere. There they spent their spare hours, devising and making various articles of use on the farm and in the household, and there they learned the fundamental principles of mechanics and the proper handling of tools.

From the humble shop on the farm to the fine modern building of the present Rude Brothers Manufacturing Company is a long step, but the gap was filled in with gradual improvement and advancement along all the lines of the business, and to this development the brothers, each with his special gifts of mind, devoted his life. Quite early they built grain-drills which commended themselves to farmers round about as in many respects superior to all others. At Liberty they re-established their factory in a two-story building, with dimensions forty by sixty feet, which with the machinery and appliances it contained cost about twelve hundred dollars. They employed four or five men and were themselves employed either at the forge or at the bench whenever they were not required elsewhere. John was the inventor and had charge of the manufacturing department, George W. attended to the affairs of the office, the accounts and the correspondence, and Squire B. gave much of his time to the interests of the concern outside the factory. Their other brothers, La Fayette, Franklin and Clem, were later connected with the business for different periods. At one time the six were all identified with the enterprise. Each was an expert mechanic and could have superintended any part of the mechanical work. All are now dead except Squire B. and La Fayette. George W., Franklin and John all died in 1886 or 1887, of tuberculosis. One sister died earlier than either of them, of scarlet fever, and three other sisters had passed away before the last of the brothers mentioned, all dying of consumption.

The business of the Rude Brothers Manufacturing Company has had a continuous growth, but it has not been without reverses. It has twice passed through fire, once with a loss of fifty thousand dollars. About eighty to one hundred and twenty-five men are now employed. The company is incorporated and has a paid up capital of eighty thousand dollars. From fourteen to twenty per cent. per annum has been paid in dividends since 1870, and this only partially represents the growth of the business. The annual output of

the factory is from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company has extensive warehouses at Indianapolis, Indiana; Columbus, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Springfield, Missouri; and has facilities for distribution in every market. It owns eighty different patents on parts of drills and makes drills of a dozen different patterns. At different times it has been involved in expensive and protracted litigation in the federal courts. The suits it has prosecuted and defended number twelve to date, and every one of them has been decided finally in favor of the Rude Brothers Company. To these suits and the questions upon which they were brought Squire B. Rude gave constant and steady attention. In every one of them he has planned the attack or defence and clearly outlined the lawyer's mode of procedure.

The relations of the Rude brothers among themselves were most harmonious, and with their associates and employes have been almost uniformly pleasant. There has been but one strike in the factory in all its history and that Mr. Rude met so promptly and decisively as to prevent others. It was not long after establishing the molding department that the molders sought an advance, by going out on a strike. They presented their grievances and their claim to Mr. Rude and he paid them off and showed them out and filled their places at once. The policy of the concern toward their employes has been a liberal one, and some of them have been constantly employed in the factory since 1870, and many from fifteen to eighteen years. It has been a rule of the company to pay the wages of any employe incapacitated by accident.

HON. SQUIRE B. RUDE.

Hon. Squire B. Rude, the present president of the Rude Brothers Manufacturing Company, of Liberty, Indiana, was born five miles from Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 28, 1833. His parents were David J. and Maria M. (Preston) Rude. His father was born there also, a son of Squire Rude, who came from New Jersey about 1815 and removed to Indiana April 11, 1842, and located on a farm in Brownsville township, three miles north of Liberty. He died in Liberty, in 1873, and there his widow died a few years later. Squire B. Rude passed his childhood, youth and early manhood on the farm, and came to Liberty with his brothers, George W. and John R., in 1860.

Mr. Rude's ability as a man of affairs has been widely recognized and he has been solicited repeatedly to accept important public offices. In politics he is a Democrat. He was a member of the Indiana assembly of 1891 that elected Dan W. Voorhees United States senator from Indiana.

Mr. Rude was married on November 25, 1875, to Anna C. Perkins, of

Union county, daughter of John and Anna (Keilty) Perkins, who has borne him two children, named Walter S. and John Franklin. Walter S. died in infancy. John Franklin Rude was born December 3, 1878, passed through the high school of Indianapolis and was matriculated in the law department of U. S. Grant University, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, graduating there with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1899. He was at the same time admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Tennessee. In 1891 he was state messenger of the legislature of Indiana. He is now a student in the law department of Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, entering with an advanced standing.

In 1861 Mr. Rude was "made a Mason" in Brownsville Lodge, and is now affiliated with Liberty Lodge, No. 58, F. & A. M. He has taken much interest in Masonry. With forty-two others he was admitted to partake of the mysteries of the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Indianapolis, in December, 1886. He is now connected with Liberty Chapter, No. 41, R. A. M., Liberty Council and Connersville Commandery and Indiana Consistory, S. P. R. S. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rude were charter members of Violet Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and are valued members of the same. He was a charter member of the local lodge of the Knights of the Mystic Chain and of the Knights of Pythias and in his fraternal relations has ever been a worthy brother.

GEORGE WASHINGTON RUDE.

For a number of years the subject of this memoir was classed among the prominent and influential citizens of Liberty, Union county. He was one of the founders of the Rude Brothers Manufacturing Company, which has been an important commercial element in this community, affording employment to many of our citizens and aiding materially in the prosperity of the town. His genius as a financier and his ability to cope with the great business world led to his being chosen to act as president of the company, which responsible position he held at the time of his death, August 31, 1883. Success almost invariably is the result of long years of persevering effort, of well applied business methods, of talent amounting nearly to genius, of courage undaunted by repeated failures. In tracing the life of G. W. Rude all of these qualities are to be found, and to him is due, in a large measure, the flourishing condition of the company with which he was identified. He took particular pains to have the plant well represented at fairs, to advertise systematically and judiciously, and to keep the merits of their goods constantly before the public. He strove for superiority of workmanship and improvements along all lines, and thoroughness and skill were qualities which he always strongly commended in his workmen. When he was a

mere boy, on the old home farm in this county, he and his brothers, as before mentioned, spent much of their time in a little shop where they kept their tools and constructed wonderful pieces of machinery, and that small shop was the parent of the large manufactory at Liberty.

A son of David J. and Maria M. (Preston) Rude, George W. Rude was born on his father's farm in Brownsville township, this county, on December 2, 1842, and such education as he gained was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. He married Miss Mary Frances Shafer, daughter of Amos and Eliza M. (Robeson) Shafer, the wedding being celebrated November 30, 1873. Mrs. Rude was born in Preble county, Ohio, and was a lady of amiable character, beloved by a large circle of friends. She was devoted to her home and family and possessed rare qualities of mind and heart. During the last years of her life she traveled considerably with her husband, who hoped that change of air and climate would prove of lasting benefit to to her. That dread disease, consumption, had fastened upon her, and after two years of illness she passed to the better land, her death occurring December 10, 1881. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rude, namely: Bertha and Mary, and after the death of their parents they went to live with their maternal grandparents. They are now young ladies, attractive and cultured, educated at Oxford Female College, of Oxford, Ohio, where the youngest is pursuing the last year of the college course.

JOHN FRANKLIN RUDE.

The death of John Franklin Rude occurred when he was yet in the prime of life, October 6, 1884. He was born about forty-three years before, on his father's farm in this county, the date of his birth being February 5, 1840. He had but limited advantages in the way of an education, but was of a studious and thoughtful disposition, and was very well informed on general subjects. From his youth he seemed to have but one aim in life,—that of invention and the perfecting of machinery already in use by the public. Planning and studying, thinking and working, by day and at night, haunted by an idea which struggles to be embodied in practical form and will give the possessor no peace until it has found a satisfactory expression,—such is the life of the man of genius, an inventor. After a partnership of some years, the Rude Brothers' Manufacturing Company was incorporated, and ere long the business had assumed large proportions and was ranked among the leading industries of this section of the state. Mr. Rude made his own patterns and personally supervised their working out, attending to the practical details of the concern, while his brothers attended to the financial and business departments. There was one especial feature of the partnership of these brothers. Usually when plans are made or schemes pro-

jected a majority vote carries the day. Not so here. No plan was adopted, no suggestion considered that did not meet the approval of all three brothers.

Like most inventors, Mr. Rude was not much concerned about his personal appearance, and seemed to live in the mental world almost entirely. He was not fond of society and lived quietly at home. He had no thought of marrying until he met the lady who was destined to become his wife, Miss Ellen Falls, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their marriage was solemnized November 29, 1882, and their only child, George F., was born August 31, 1883. Though he was almost solely self-educated and had wrought out his own success by the hardest labors, Mr. Rude desired to have his boy receive better advantages than had fallen to his share, and he enjoyed looking forward to the time when the lad should be old enough to become a member of the firm and work by his side for its prosperity. This dream was destined never to be fulfilled, for the child was but little over a year old when the career of the father was brought to a close. The son, however, is receiving the best educational advantages and is now in attendance at Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, Ohio. John F. Rude was a man of uprightness of word and deed, and all who knew him or had business dealings with him spoke in the highest terms of his justice and honor.

Mrs. Ellen F. Rude was united in marriage with Frank Zuttermeister, May 22, 1889. He is a stockholder in the Rude Brothers' Manufacturing Company and has been a faithful and trusted employe of the company for nearly twenty years. At first he was engaged to work for them as a painter and subsequently he became foreman of that department, and is now superintendent of the works. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Zuttermeister is a member of St. Bridget's Catholic church, of Liberty, and is noted for her kindness and generosity to the poor.

W. F. McCRAY, M. D.

Dr. McCray may justly be termed a self-made man, for to his own energy and preseverance he owes the success which he has achieved thus far in life. A native of Warren county, Ohio, born in 1853, he was left fatherless when but a few months old, and though his devoted mother sought to shield him from the stern realities of life, he was obliged to enter the struggle for a livelihood at an early age. His father, John McCray, was a native of Virginia, whence he came to the north, and settled in Warren county, Ohio, where the grandfather, likewise, was one of the pioneers. There John McCray's death occurred when he was in his prime, he being but thirty-four years of age when the summons came to him to cease from his labors. His widow, whose maiden name was Leanna Britton, is still living, her home being in Clarksville, Ohio.

A common-school education was all that fell to the share of Dr. McCray in his boyhood, but he was an apt student and ambitious to attain greater knowledge. In 1882, after many years spent in arduous work on farms and elsewhere, he began the study of medicine, and after he had devoted much time and preparation to his future life-work he began practicing in Somerset, Kentucky. In 1885 he started upon a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, then resumed his professional labors, returned to the college in 1890, and was finally graduated in 1892. Soon afterward he opened an office in Bethel, Indiana, later practiced at Clark's Hill, Indiana, and in November, 1898, came to Dublin, Wayne county, where he has succeeded in building up an enviable reputation for skill in his chosen line of endeavor. He is a member of the American Association of Physicians & Surgeons and the Indiana Eclectic Medical and the Western Ohio Medical Associations. He was the fifth in order passing the medical examination and registration by the state board, who now require all physicians in Indiana to thus prove themselves worthy of the patronage and confidence of the public. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and is also a member of Cambridge City Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.

He was united in marriage in June, 1879, in Xenia, Ohio, to Miss Lettie, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Stanfield) Styles. The Doctor and his estimable wife are highly esteemed in this community, and their well-wishers are legion.

W. B. GRAHAM, M. D.

During the quarter of a century which marks the period of Dr. Graham's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and though his residence in Richmond dates back scarcely five years he has won the good will and patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of the place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything relating to discoveries in medical science, taking the leading journals devoted to the discussion of the "ills that flesh is heir to" and the treatment thereof. Progressive in his ideas and favoring modern methods as a whole, he does not dispense with many of the true and tried systems which have stood the test of years.

The eldest son of Addison S. and Mary E. (Penland) Graham, the Doctor was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 26, 1843. His grandfather, William Graham, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when he was a young man. Settling in Virginia, he spent the greater part of his life there, occupied in agricultural pursuits. In his old age he went to Darke county, Ohio, where he died and was buried. Addison S. Graham was a native of Virginia, whence he went to Darke county, in his

early manhood, and subsequently he dwelt in Preble county, in the same state for several years. A cooper by trade, he was employed at that calling during his residence in Ohio. Leaving Ohio in the spring of 1855, he located in DeKalb county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming, giving his whole attention to his homestead during the last decade of his life. He was but fifty-six years of age at the time of his death, in 1868. His wife had preceded him to the silent land, her death taking place in September, 1863. They were Presbyterians in religious faith, and were active workers in the church and wherever they could do good to their fellow men. Of their four children the Doctor was the eldest; Peter D. resides in Corunna, DeKalb county, Indiana, and is engaged in the furniture business; James S. is a farmer in the same county; and Rudolph O. makes his home there also.

Dr. Graham was educated in the schools of Preble and De Kalb counties. Being the eldest child, he was obliged to lend his assistance to his father as early as possible, and loyally did he perform the tasks assigned him. When the war of the Rebellion came on, he was very anxious to go to the front at once, but was forced to curb his youthful patriotism. In August, 1862, however, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Auburn, Indiana, and served until the close of the war, being in the same company throughout the conflict. Among the numerous engagements in which he participated were the following: Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Cedar Bluff, Lovejoy Station, Griswoldville, Savannah, Branchville, Columbia and Bentonville. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Tennessee, which did heroic service, and though the Doctor was never wounded nor taken prisoner he passed through many a battle in which he had wonderfully narrow escapes, and for one period, at least, of his army life he was either in the thick of the fight or within sound of the furious fray, for one hundred days.

Returning home, he resumed his former occupation of farming, and was thus employed until he found that his health was breaking down. He then commenced studying, with a view to leading a professional life, and spent two years in the academy at Whitewater, where he had as an instructor Professor Charles Atkinson. Then for two years he engaged in teaching school, and during a period of three years, when he taught classes in music, he pursued medical studies. After attending a course of lectures in the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, he was graduated January 7, 1874. Later he qualified himself as a Homœopathic physician, and for a score of years has devoted himself to this line of practice. For about two years after finishing his medical studies, his health was such as to require a change of environ-

ment, and he spent much of that time on a farm. He then opened an office at Cox's Mills, a village northeast of Richmond, and remained there for some five years. He succeeded in establishing a good practice, and then went to Chester, this county, and a year later became a practitioner of Whitewater, where he resided for five or six years. His next place of business was in Fountain City, and in 1894 he came to Richmond. He is a member of Sol. Meredith Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, being post surgeon. The boys who wore the blue have a warm place in his heart, and he, in turn, is always popular with them, wherever he goes.

In 1870, Dr. Graham married Miss Emma Price, of New Paris, Ohio, and four months afterward she entered the silent land. In 1874 the Doctor married Miss Elmina Cox, of Cox's Mills, and seven years later she passed away. In Chester, Indiana, Dr. Graham was united in marriage in 1883, to Miss Sue Wesler, whose death occurred in 1887. The present wife of the Doctor, to whom he was joined in wedlock eight years ago, was formerly Miss Sallie Woodmanzee, of Clinton county, Ohio. They have a pleasant home and are surrounded by many of the luxuries and comforts of life.

WILLIAM S. FARLOW.

In perusing the history of William S. Farlow it will be seen that he is a man of strong convictions of right and duty, and that once having made up his mind as to his proper attitude on any subject of great importance, he acts accordingly, and is undeterred by opposition and difficulties.

The parents of our subject were Enoch and Mary Farlow, natives of North Carolina, in which state they spent their entire lives. William S., one of their seven children who attained maturity, was born August 27, 1832, and grew to man's estate in North Carolina. When twenty years of age he married Louisa Beckerdite, who has been a loyal companion and helpmate, aiding him in all his labors and sympathizing and sharing in his trials.

Although born and reared in a state that was one of the most prominent in the southern confederacy, Mr. Farlow was opposed to secession and determined that he would not take up arms against his country. It became necessary, therefore, early in 1861, that he should leave what has been termed the "hot-bed of the Confederacy," and, though it cost him a severe struggle ere he could make up his mind to leave the loved friends and associations of his youth, he made the sacrifice, and with his wife and their four children started for the north, in a wagon which contained only a few of their choicest treasures, the rest having to be left behind. Four other families, of like sympathies, from the same state accompanied the Farlows, but the war had already begun, and the little cavalcade was confronted with dangers and difficulties on every hand, as they proceeded on their journey. So disheartened

did some of them become, that one family returned to their former home. Such was not the metal of which Mr. and Mrs. Farlow are made, and at last they had the great satisfaction of crossing the Ohio river, and feeling themselves safe from persecution and interruption. They reached Dalton township, Wayne county, Indiana, June 23, 1861, and in this immediate vicinity they have since dwelt, esteemed and respected by all who know them.

It was the great desire of Mr. Farlow to enlist in the defense of the Union early in the war, but as he and his family had escaped from the south with but little save their lives, his first duty was to provide for their necessities. As the conflict became more and more serious and deadly, he watched and waited at home until he could no longer endure it, and in September, 1864, this true patriot enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and going to the front served faithfully until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He took part in the various encounters with the Confederates in which his regiment was engaged, went on the famous Wilson's raid, and was at Macon, Georgia, when news of the cessation of the war came to him. Though he suffered no wounds, his health was somewhat impaired, and that more or less permanently. He has given his chief energies to agriculture since his return home, and has met with deserved success.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Farlow seven are living, namely: Lorenzo D., John F., David L., Schuyler Colfax, William E., Roxanna (wife of Dr. Covald), and Myrtle L., who is at home. Elwood was killed by a horse when six years of age; Enoch L. died when in his sixth year, and two others died in infancy. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fraternally, Mr. Farlow belongs to Cassius M. Leonard Post, No. 505, Grand Army of the Republic; Dalton Lodge, No. 529; and Wayne Encampment, No. 186, I. O. O. F. He uses his franchise in favor of the Republican party, was elected justice of the peace and in that capacity served to the satisfaction of all until 1884, in which year he was honored by being made trustee of Dalton township. As such he served for two terms, or four years, and in 1895 he was re-elected and is still acting in this responsible office.

JESSE S. HENRY.

The Henry family is one that has long been identified with the development of the farming interests of Fayette county, and the subject of this review is now a worthy representative of the time-honored occupation of agriculture. He was born in Waterloo township, Fayette county, on Christmas day of 1836, his parents being William and Sarah M. (Shaw) Henry, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of North Carolina. They both

came to Indiana in childhood, and were here reared and married. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Henry and Margaret (Little) Henry. The grandfather was a native of the Emerald Isle, and in Pennsylvania he married Miss Little, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Leaving the Keystone state they came to Indiana in 1822, locating in Fayette county, where the grandfather purchased the land upon which Jesse S. Henry now resides. In his native land he had learned and followed the weaver's trade, and engaged in that pursuit to some extent in America, but devoted his energies more largely to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and in political faith a Democrat. He died December 31, 1859, and his wife passed away on the 2d of August, 1867. Their children were as follows: William; Mrs. Ann Stoddard; James, John and Alexander, all deceased; Jane, who also has passed away; Henry L., a resident of Illinois; and Mrs. Cynthia Wilson.

William Henry was a boy in his 'teens when brought by his parents to Indiana. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Indiana, and on March 10, 1836, he was married, and then took up his abode on a part of the old homestead, which came into his possession, and to which he added by the purchase of a tract of heavy timber land adjoining it. He developed there a valuable farming property, and spent his entire life in the cultivation of the fields and the improvement of the home. Enterprising, broad-minded, generous and hospitable, he was among the most highly-respected citizens of his community. His political support was given the Democracy, and he served for several terms as trustee of Waterloo township. In religious connection, like his honored father, he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He died July 12, 1873, and his wife survived him until August 12, 1881.

Mrs. Henry was a daughter of Jesse Shaw, who with his family removed from North Carolina to Indiana some time in the '30s. Before locating permanently in this state he spent two years in Ohio, and came thence to Fayette county, where for many years he operated the Goodlander mill, one of the pioneer mills of the county, his patrons bringing their grists for many miles. Later in life he turned his attention to farming. Few of the early settlers of the county were better known or more highly respected than he. His children were: Sarah Malinda, mother of the subject of this sketch; Samuel and Alford, both deceased; Jane and Susan, residents of Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Langston; Emily, who died in early life; and Alexander, a resident of Huntington county, Indiana.

The children composing the family of William and Sarah Malinda Henry numbered six, namely: Jesse S., whose name heads this sketch; John, a farmer of Fayette county; James, who lives on the old homestead;

Samuel, a farmer of Fayette county; Mrs. Jane Lambert; and Nancy, deceased, who was twice married, her first husband having been H. Stell and her second husband Q. Tate.

We now take up the personal history of Jesse S. Henry, who spent his boyhood days on the farm which is still his home, and which is not only endeared to him as his birthplace, but also as the scene of his manhood's labors and successes. He acquired his education in the common schools and was married August 9, 1859, to Elizabeth Cross, and settled on a small tract of land, which he afterward purchased and which forms a part of his present farm. After residing thereon for a year he removed to Rush county, where he made his home for two years, at the end of that time returning to Fayette county. For nineteen years he operated rented land, but in the meantime purchased a portion of his present farm, which had originally belonged to his grandfather, and about 1878 removed to the old home. He has since acquired the remainder of the old family homestead and has extended its boundaries by purchasing additional land, until his place now comprises one hundred and eighty acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. The place is well improved, the residence has been remodeled, a large barn has been erected and other accessories added until Mr. Henry is now the owner of one of the most attractive farms in the county.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Cross, a native of Ohio, who in her girlhood came to Fayette county with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cross, both of whom were natives of Maryland and are now deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth Henry died July 14, 1883, leaving a family of seven children, namely: William L., a railroad agent in Nebraska; Levi N., who died leaving a wife and three children; Jesse O., Robert W., Alford N., all resident farmers of Fayette county; Effa M., now Mrs. Jones; and Iva, wife of Lewis Small. On the 17th of March, 1885, Mr. Henry married Mrs. Huldah J. Montgomery, *née* Monger. By her former marriage she had two children, James and Frank P. Her father, Lewis Monger, was a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent and became one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They were members of the Christian church, and in that faith reared their children, who were as follows: Reader, George, Lewis K., Thomas, Augustus, Huldah J., Paulina, Narsiss, Elizabeth and Sidney.

For many years Mr. Henry has been an active factor in the Democratic circles of Indiana, attending state and county conventions of his party and frequently serving as committeeman. He was at one time the candidate of his party for the office of county commissioner and ran far ahead of his ticket, greatly reducing the usual Republican majority of five hundred. At the present writing he is serving as trustee of his township, rendering most

acceptable service in that office. He was first elected to that position in 1884 for a two-years term and was again chosen in 1894. For years he has been deeply and actively interested in the matter of securing good roads and bridges in this locality, and it is largely due to his influence and management as road supervisor that the highways are in their present good condition. He was executor of his father's estate, and has also served as administrator and trustee for other parties, his reputation for executive ability frequently calling him into this line of work. His sound judgment and uniform fairness have also occasioned his being called upon to arbitrate in disputes among the people of the community, and the utmost confidence is placed in his judgment. His sterling worth commands the respect and confidence of all, and he is one of the valued citizens of his native county.

JOHN RIGSBY.

One of the prominent and honored early settlers of Union county is the gentleman of whom this sketch is penned. For over forty years he has owned and managed the fine farm of one hundred and ten acres in Center township, where he is still living. In his youth he mastered the carpenter's trade, which he followed for sixteen years exclusively, and to a certain extent for many years thereafter, but during the latter part of his life he has devoted himself to agriculture with splendid results. He is a practical, thoroughgoing farmer, understanding every department of work connected with the proper supervision of a country home of this extent, and success has abundantly rewarded his persevering, well-directed labors. Now, in his declining years, he may look backward over the pathway he has come and truly feel that his efforts have been blessed, and have few regrets for idle days and wasted moments.

To his loving and devoted mother Mr. Rigsby owes more than to anyone else in life. He was born after the death of his father, in Guilford county, North Carolina, February 28, 1826. The bereaved widow with her eight little children, came to this state in 1827, as her kind brother, William Clark, had advised and counseled her to do. Three of her sisters were then living in this locality, also. Arriving here, Mrs. Rigsby lived upon a farm belonging to her brother and reared her children to be useful citizens of the several communities in which they took up their abode. She died at the age of fifty-six years, having bravely struggled to do a mother's part by her loved ones, who have great reason to cherish her memory and who are glad to have her name enrolled among the heroic pioneer women of this county. Only two of her children survive, the eldest one, Mary, wife of James Ward, of Preble county, and John, of this sketch. George, who died at the age of seventy-three years, was a farmer and carpenter of Union town-

ship, and his widow and children still live in the old home there. Edmund was a farmer of Liberty township, and died when fifty-seven years old. Several of the daughters married and went to Iowa.

About 1856, having acquired a comfortable sum of money by his long-continued employment at the carpenter's trade, Mr. Rigsby, of this article, purchased the farm which he now carries on, of his uncle, William Clark. He has raised a general line of crops and has made the feeding of hogs and cattle a profitable source of revenue. His youngest son, Franklin Alexander, has taken the more arduous work of the farm from his father's shoulders of late years and is a straightforward young farmer, well liked by every one. He chose for his wife Miss Fanny A. Moffett. In the year 1848 John Rigsby was united in marriage with Lovisa Pritchard, who died two years later and left a son, William M., now living near Richmond. Six years subsequent to the death of his first wife Mr. Rigsby married Isabel, daughter of William and Phœbe Rutherford, of Liberty township, Union county. Mrs. Rigsby was born in that district and is now the only member of her family residing in this county. They were early settlers here, coming to Indiana from Pennsylvania. To John and Isabel Rigsby a son and daughter were born, the former being Franklin A., mentioned above. The daughter is Mary, wife of John Keeler, a farmer of this neighborhood. For ten years or more our subject and wife have been faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church at College Corner. In his political affiliations Mr. Rigsby is a Republican.

STEPHEN GARDNER.

For almost his whole life, over seventy years, Stephen Gardner has been numbered among the citizens of Center township, Union county. His birth occurred in his parental home, nearly opposite from his present residence, just across the turnpike, in fact, the date of the event being February 13, 1828. Until he was twenty-three years of age he remained on the old homestead, learning in a practical manner the various duties pertaining to agriculture, and laying the foundations of a future which was to be patterned after the admirable doctrines and policy of the Quakers, for his ancestors were members of the Society of Friends. He has always been an earnest believer in the brotherhood of man and has sought on all occasions to put into practice the noble principles of peace, kindness, justice and love toward others, which his parents inculcated in his youthful mind.

The education of Mr. Gardner was such as the country schools of his day afforded, supplemented by a course in an academy at Newport (now Fountain City), Indiana. In 1851 he went west as far as the state of Iowa and continued to reside there for a period of nine years. At the expiration

of four years there, however, he returned to Ohio and married, on the 15th of September, 1855, Miss Johanna Vaughan, then of Morrow county, but a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. The young couple lived in Cedar county, Iowa, for some five years, our subject being occupied in farming and carpentering. The latter trade he had "picked up" by himself while on the farm. Before leaving the neighborhood of his birthplace he had taught school successfully, and, while in Iowa, he was similarly occupied for several winters.

In June, 1860, he returned to this county in order to take charge of his father's farm, as the senior man desired to transfer the burden to the sturdy shoulders of the son. Twenty-seven years rolled by, however, ere the venerable man was called to his final rest, he being over ninety-six years old at the time of his death in 1887. He enjoyed excellent health almost to the last, and loved to work in his little tinsmith's shop, which he had built on the farm. The homestead comprises sixty-seven acres, well tiled and improved, and kept in fine condition. Fifteen years ago the owner erected his comfortable dwelling, and from time to time he has remodeled and reconstructed the barns and other farm buildings on the place. In addition to this property he owns another farm of forty acres, situated near the railroad. He has raised a general line of crops, and for some time was extensively engaged in raising hogs.

A peculiar fact in reference to Mr. Gardner and two of his sons is that they represent among them the three leading political parties. Formerly our subject was an ardent Republican and voted last for Blaine, in the presidential election of 1888, but since then he has sided with the Prohibitionists, and has often attended the conventions of the party, frequently as a delegate. Besides being present at state assemblages, he went to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, to the national conventions, and has been very active and interested in the success of his party. His eldest son, Allison, who operates the sawmill at Cottage Grove, in this township, is a strong Republican; and Aaron, the next son, is as influential in the ranks of the Democratic party as is his father in the Prohibition party. Allison married Alberta Albert, daughter of John Albert, and they have three children. Aaron, a farmer, is also engaged in the grain business at Cottage Grove. His wife is Minnie, daughter of Edward Sanford, Jr., and their union is blessed with two children. Lina S. and Herbert, the younger children of our subject, are still living at home.

THOMAS W. ROBERTS.

Richmond's well known and popular contractor and builder has a remarkable record, and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has

no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending on his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he rises from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence both in the commercial and industrial world.

Mr. Roberts is numbered among Wayne county's native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm a mile west of Richmond, December 16, 1822. The family is of Welsh descent and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, Walter Roberts, who when a young man left his home in Wales and crossed the Atlantic to the New World. He settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and afterward became one of the pioneers of Butler county, Ohio, his home being near Hamilton. By occupation he was a farmer. Thomas Roberts, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died in Richmond, Indiana, in 1838, at the age of eighty years. He had come to this city about 1808 and was also an agriculturist, owning a considerable tract of the land upon which the city is now builded. In his religious connections he was a Friend. He married Miss Ann Whitson, a native of Long Island, and to them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters. The parents of our subject were Solomon W. and Elizabeth (Bond) Roberts. The father was born in South Carolina and with the family came to Wayne county at an early epoch in its pioneer history. He spent the great part of his life in Richmond, but died in Madison county, Indiana, in 1858, at the age of sixty-three years. His made farming his life work and in that pursuit gained a comfortable property. Like the others of this family, he adhered to the religious faith of the Society of Friends, and his life was cast in harmony therewith. In his family were thirteen children and four are yet living, but the greater number died in childhood.

Thomas W. Roberts was reared on his father's farm, west of Richmond, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He aided in the labors of field and meadow, and while not thus engaged attended the schools of the neighborhood. When about seventeen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, completing his apprenticeship before attaining his majority. He became an expert workman, which made his services always in demand. In March, 1847, he came to Richmond, and soon afterward began contracting and building on his own account. Since that time he has been prominently connected with the building interests of the city. He soon won the public confidence, by reason of his excellent workmanship and his fidelity to the terms of a contract, and his patronage steadily and rapidly increased. He employed a large force of workmen, and many of the finest buildings of the city stand as monuments

to his thrift and enterprise, among the number being the Reeves Library. His business integrity and reliability were above question, and his well directed efforts, sound judgment and capable management have brought to him most gratifying success, so that he is now numbered among Richmond's wealthy citizens.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Lough, a native of Wayne township, and they have one son, Charles A., who is now engaged in the painting business in Richmond. Since 1852 Mr. Roberts has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the encampment. His wife holds membership in the First Presbyterian church. He has served as a member of the city council and as park commissioner, and is actively interested in all measures tending toward the social, moral, intellectual and material advancement of the city. He withholds his support from no movement for the public good and has largely promoted the general welfare. He is a social and affable gentleman, whose friends are legion, and all honor and esteem him for his many virtues and genuine worth.

HON. JOSEPH W. CONNAWAY.

More than thirty years ago, Joseph White Connaway, the subject of this article, was admitted to the bar, and during this long intervening period he has been actively engaged in practice in Liberty, Union county. For four years he was justice of the peace, and in 1879 he was elected to the Indiana state legislature, from Union and Fayette counties. He received a majority of about four hundred votes over the candidate of the combined forces of the Democrats and Greenbackers. For many years he has been looked upon as a "wheel-horse" in the Republican ranks in this state, and he has done all within his power to promote the welfare of the party in whose hands he believes lies the welfare of the public. Attending all of the important local and state conventions, acting as chairman of the central committee of the county for two years, making speeches and aiding in various ways during presidential campaigns, as he has done, no one can doubt his zeal or efficiency. Not only in Indiana has he given his efforts for the benefit of presidential nominees, for his labors have extended into Ohio, and have been attended with success. When he was a candidate for the state senate he was defeated by one vote.

The parents of our subject were Charles and Maria (White) Connaway, natives of South Carolina and Fayette county, Indiana, respectively. The mother's parents were Joseph and Mary (Heaton) White, early settlers of Fayette county, and originally of Maryland. Joseph White was a cooper by trade, but after coming to this state he gave his chief attention to the cultivation of his farm, four miles from Connersville. He died there at eighty

years of age and was survived but three weeks by his wife. Charles Connaway was eight or ten years old when he came west with his father, James Connaway, and the family resided upon a homestead situated about two miles southwest of Brownsville. James Connaway lived to attain his seventy-fifth year. When eighteen years old Charles Connaway returned to his native state, making the journey on horseback, but he merely went on business and within a few years he had married a Fayette county lady and had settled in Liberty township, on a farm some five miles west of Liberty. He had ten sisters, and his only brother, Zachariah, is still living, at Springville, Indiana. Charles Connaway died at the age of eighty-four years. His first wife, Maria, departed this life when forty-eight years old, and Mr. Connaway afterward married Margaret Brookbank, since deceased. Of his six sons and four daughters all survive but two, and all were born in Union county. John served in the army for three years during the civil war and James McKeen was a soldier for one year.

Joseph White Connaway was born September 8, 1836, in this county, and during his minority he assisted in the care and cultivation of the old homestead. From 1859 to 1861 he was a student in an academy, after which he entered Miami University. One of his fellow students was Staff Officer Scott, now of the United States Navy, who participated in the glorious victory at Manila, May 1, 1898, under Dewey. Another friend and classmate was Miles Johnson, a prominent member of the bar in Cincinnati. Still another classmate was Rev. David Stanton Tappan, the present president of Miami University. Professor Swing, late of Chicago, was instructor in Latin and Greek. Mr. Connaway came to Liberty in the winter of 1864–5 and took charge of the high school here. Having studied law with Jonathan Gardner and T. W. Bennett, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once entered upon a practice which has grown constantly with the passing years. One of his firmest principles has ever been that he would have nothing to do with the liquor traffic, and he has never accepted a case that in the remotest manner favored intemperance. He can truthfully say, what very few men can, that he has never been inside of a saloon. Thirty years ago he joined the Masonic order, in which he stands very high. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 58, and has been master of the same several times, and is the present high priest of Liberty Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M. The last-mentioned position he had occupied previously, and he has been a delegate to the grand lodge and chapter.

On the 8th of April, 1868, Mr. Connaway married Miss Isaleen Crist, daughter of Judge William Crist, who was associate judge of this county, and who died in 1858. In his early life he was a successful carpenter and builder, owning several houses and erecting many of the first buildings put

up in the county. Cass, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Connaway, is a member of the law firm of Griffiths & Potts, of Indianapolis; Harry Burton, the next son, is postmaster at Morristown, Indiana; Lura, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Joseph L. Elliott, of Middleton, Ohio; Verla, who is at home, is quite a musician, and is an active worker in the Presbyterian church; Garfield Arthur was born on the day that our loved martyr president was nominated; and Leah, Carol and Cora, and two who died in infancy,—Stella and Earl,—complete the family. Mrs. Connaway is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

REV. ARTHUR A. CURME.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to present to our readers a sketch of the life of one of whom the state of Indiana may well be proud; one who has filled his daily life with brotherly love and Christian charity, that has been a light guiding many to the better way, while at the same time he has proved himself a financier of no small ability and now stands at the head of the successful business men of to-day. Such a man is the Rev. Arthur A. Curme, of Richmond, Indiana. Widely known both in business and social circles, his life is well worthy of emulation by the young men of his age who are desirous of winning success and at the same time leaving a name that will be loved and honored.

Mr. Curme is a son of Job and Jane S. (Foote) Curme, and was born September 8, 1835, at Cerne-Abbas, Dorset county, England, came to this country when a lad of eleven years, and even at that tender age took up the problems of life to solve. Firmly impressed with religious convictions, he early became a member of the church and has made the teachings of Christ his guide in all the affairs of life. He was industrious by nature, and his steady adherence to the duty in hand soon placed him in an advantageous position, and his rise has been steady and constant until he represents, as the head of the large drug house of Curme & Company, the typical business man.

Job Curme was born in England, in 1811, and grew to manhood there. In 1834 he was united in marriage with Miss Jane S. Foote, also a native of that country. In 1846 they sailed for America with their family, consisting of Arthur (our subject), Eliza and Amelia. The mother died in Richmond, and the father took a second wife, namely, Miss Mary Horner, now deceased. The father was engaged in the tanning business, both in his native country and that of his adoption, until about 1879, when he purchased a farm near Chester, Wayne county, where he resided until 1895, when he came to Richmond, and he now lives with our subject, at the ripe old age of ninety years.

An incident which occurred at the time of their arrival in this country is

worthy of mention: The family landed at New Orleans in April, 1846, and were to take a boat to Cincinnati, where they had decided to make their future home. On setting out for the boat the father led the way, first giving a large bundle into the care of Arthur, then about eleven years of age, and expecting him to follow. On arriving at the boat the parents found the steam up and everything in readiness to pull out from the wharf for the voyage; but what was their consternation to find Arthur missing! The captain kindly consented to hold the boat for a time until a search was made for the missing boy,—in fact held it for several hours, while the frantic father searched the city. In the meantime, young Arthur, after receiving his bundle, started after his father, but was so intent in watching the many strange sights to be seen in the city that he was soon left far behind. Not at all concerned at being alone in the large, unknown metropolis, he sauntered along feasting his eyes on all he saw, in no hurry to reach the boat and quite unconscious of the distress his absence was causing. He was walking leisurely, taking in the sights, when discovered by his father, who had abandoned all hope of ever seeing his son again. The boat had started when the father caught Arthur in his arms, ran on a boat near and called to the captain, who swung his boat around so they were able to climb upon the rear end.

Arthur A. Curme was early trained to habits of industry, working during the summer and autumn, and attending school in winter, thus obtaining his education. As he was studious, as well as observant, he acquired a fund of information that was the foundation of a broader education, which has been secured through reading and contact with the world. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner and currier in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there four years and a half and becoming thoroughly conversant with all the details of the trade. He then became a salesman in a wholesale leather, saddlery, hardware and carriage-trimming establishment. In 1857 he moved to Richmond, where he began business in a small way by opening a leather store on Pearl street, in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Curme & Son. His only capital at this time was two hundred dollars in money and a reputation for honesty and Christian character which enabled him to obtain credit readily for such goods as he needed in starting him in business. He prospered to such an extent in this store that he soon purchased a lot on the east bank of the Whitewater river and resumed his trade of tanning, beginning with one vat and increasing the number one at a time as he saw it was needed by his steadily increasing business, until it resulted in the large incorporated tannery of Curme, Dunn & Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

This large plant, of which he was president, gave employment to fifty

hands; and they added a factory for the manufacture of horse collars, in which forty hands were employed. They found a ready market for their goods all over the United States. In 1885 he went to Pittsburg to accept a position in the employ of J. C. Lapp & Son, large harness-leather tanners of that city, with whom he remained two and a half years as traveling salesman. He resigned there and went to Cincinnati to take the management of the tannery of W. C. Kennett, and this he successfully conducted for ten years, when he once more came to Richmond, and, having tired of the tanning business, became connected with the firm of Curme & Company in the drug store, as the head of the firm. Their store is in a commodious, pleasant location on North Eighth street, and the drugs, etc., carried by them are first-class in every respect and merit the large patronage they enjoy.

Arthur A. Curme, as has been previously stated, was of a deeply religious nature, and his youthful mind was much given to dwelling on serious thoughts, and he was a careful Bible student. At the age of fifteen he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Salem church, now the Raper chapel, situated on the corner of Elm and Findlay streets in Cincinnati, Ohio, and he was closely identified with the history of these organizations until he moved to Richmond, in 1857, and joined the Pearl Street Methodist church, of Richmond, where he served the Sunday-school first as librarian and later as teacher. He was one of the founders of the Union chapel on Main street and class-leader in the same for a period of five years. Later he was class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school at Central church as long as that organization was in existence. After it was discontinued he united with Grace church, corner of Tenth and North A streets. He has also been actively engaged in organizing new societies throughout the surrounding country, and his efforts have been blessed with a religious awakening that must have been highly gratifying. He was connected with Finley chapel, on Clinton street, and when scarcely seventeen was appointed a teacher in the Sunday-school. He had become a speaker of pleasing address, and his remarks met with such favor that the Christian entertainment or picnic was considered incomplete without his name on the program for a speech. This public speaking was an invaluable aid to him in later years, and was the stepping-stone which led to his being licensed to exhort when but eighteen years old. This license was granted by the Rev. Moses Smith and the board of Finley chapel; and about the same time he was made leader of the young men's prayer-meeting. He frequently assisted the ministers in conducting religious services in different parts of the city and acquired a fluency and smoothness of delivery that would have insured his success had he determined upon this as his life's work.

In 1863 he went to the village of Chester, near Richmond, and organized a Sabbath-school, which soon led to the formation of a church, and in one year a small but neat frame church edifice was erected, which still exists. The village of Dover, in the same county (Wayne), can tell of similar ministrations by him; and he has also labored at Beech Grove, Middleboro and Sevastopol, now in the seventh ward of Richmond, sowing seed which has multiplied a thousand-fold. The last mentioned is now called the Third church of Richmond, one of the flourishing churches of the city.

After this he transferred his labors to New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, near Richmond, Indiana. Here he found the Methodist Episcopal church building abandoned and advertised for sale, on account of the heavy debt, being at this time in the hands of the sheriff. At once he reorganized the church and Sunday-school and placed them on a working basis. He canvassed among the citizens of New Madison for means to liquidate the debt; but the greater part of the citizens failed to contribute, owing to former mismanagements. He then considered the novel plan of holding a camp-meeting, which he conducted for several days in the week and on Sunday, charging an admission fee, from which he realized more than enough to pay the entire debt. The church was re-dedicated and the society still remains in a flourishing condition.

Rev. Arthur A. Curme has led a life of great activity in the social realm, as in business and religion. It seems well nigh impossible for one person to achieve so much. In Woodward Lodge, No. 212, I. O. O. F., where he ranks as past grand, he has been one of the most energetic members, being one of the founders of that body and representing it at the grand lodge of Indiana for several years. He was a member of the building committee during the erection of the fine Odd Fellows temple, at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, dedicated to the use of that order, in Richmond. He is a member of the board of control of the lodge, and since its organization, thirty-seven years ago, has held the office either of secretary or president. He was made a member of the Knights of Pythias order on the evening of August 26, 1870, at a special meeting called for that purpose by Coeur de Lion Lodge, No. 8, of Richmond. At that meeting seven members were present where now the membership numbers two hundred. From July 1, 1872, to December, 1882, he served as trustee, and was elected as trustee, and was elected chancellor commander in December, 1870. He entered the grand lodge in 1874 and at once took a prominent part in the proceedings of that august assemblage, attending every session since that time. At the first session he was appointed grand inner guard, and elected to the office of grand prelate, the first man to receive that office, and he held it two terms. At the semi-annual session in 1875 Mr. Curme made a motion to hold the next regu-

lar session of the grand lodge in Richmond, and after a warm opposition his motion was carried, by a small majority, much to the pleasure of the home lodge. This was the only time a session of this grand body was ever held outside of Indianapolis. The delegates were entertained in a royal manner and received a lasting impression of the hospitality of their hosts at Richmond. They elected Mr. Curme grand master of the exchequer, and the following year he was re-elected, while a year later he became grand vice chancellor. At the annual session held in 1879 he became the executive head of the order in Indiana, and his administration was attended with awakened interest among the lodges, many new members being added and new lodges organized. In 1883 he was still further honored by being elected supreme representative to the supreme lodge of the world, Knights of Pythias, for four years, an office he filled with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the grand lodge of Indiana. His success has been almost phenomenal, and is due to his habits of application and perseverance which have characterized all his operations in life. He still takes an active interest in all the workings of the lodge and finds many ways to advance its interests.

He has been a member of the board of the five Richmond building associations, and president of each of them. For seventeen consecutive years he represented the fifth ward in the city council. He also served on the board of public improvements and on other important committees. He has been closely identified with all the public improvements that have been made in Richmond, and was a most acceptable secretary to the board of trade for the term of one year.

On October 26, 1856, Mr. Curme was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Nicholas, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the daughter of the Rev. William Nicholas. They have eight exceptionally bright children, who have received their watchful and loving care. They are: Professor George O., a graduate of the Richmond high school, of De Pauw University at Greencastle, and of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and a post-graduate of a course at Berlin, Germany. He taught two years in Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois; two years at the State University of Washington at Seattle, where he was professor of Latin, Greek and German; eleven years in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, teaching German and French; and in 1895 he accepted a chair in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he is professor of German. He is an educator of ability and a successful writer, being the author of a number of well known books. He was selected to read an inscription on the Runic stone discovered in Minnesota in 1898, after all others had failed. He is also a speaker of some pretension, having delivered several well received lectures upon educational and scientific subjects.

The second child, Nellie, married Rev. Frank H. Parris, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was a graduate of Jennings Seminary, a lady of many excellent attainments and an earnest church and Sunday-school worker, especially interested in the Epworth League. Her husband died in 1893, and she departed this life in 1895, at the age of twenty-seven years. Jennie, a child of much promise, died in her eleventh year. Rosa M. is the wife of David A. Thomas, of this city. Arthur A., Jr., received his education in the Richmond high school and his professional education in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Wayne county, Indiana, and at Dighton, Kansas. He is the official stenographer of the Wayne county, Indiana, circuit court, and is recognized as one of the best stenographers in the United States. Lula is a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, and of Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. She taught in Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, and in Taylor University, at Upland, Indiana, and is now the wife of Rev. B. H. Brentnall, pastor of the Methodist church at Preston, Iowa. Maggie is a graduate of Jennings Seminary and the wife of Professor W. A. Wirtz, professor of German and French at Parson College, at Fairfield, Iowa. Bessie, after attending Jennings Seminary and Taylor University, has been a student at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, where she will graduate this year, 1899. On the 22d of February, this year, she was married to Percy H. Gray, of that city.

SAMUEL MOORE.

Born July 22, 1816, on the farm which is now owned and occupied by him in Boston township, Wayne county, Samuel Moore is therefore one of the oldest living pioneers of this section. He is a really remarkable man in many ways, and now, though in his eighty-third year, he possesses more energy and general ability than many men of half his years. Though he hires assistants in the management of his homestead, he still exercises a thorough supervision of the whole and does a surprising amount of hard work himself. He belongs to that active class of agriculturists who are never ready to retire and settle down to "take life easy," which seems to be the goal ever in view to multitudes of farmers; he is not afraid of work and would not be contented to live in quiet idleness and luxury, for he realizes that work is the salvation of mankind and idleness is a curse to one's self and the community. No one can justly accuse him of not having done his share in the development of this township, and at all times he has discharged his full duty as a citizen.

Joel Moore, the father of our subject, was a native of Surry county, North Carolina, and was married in that state to Mary Tucker, of Pennsylvania. They removed to Indiana as early as 1810, and entered the land, a

part of which came into the possession of Samuel Moore later. Here Joel Moore passed the rest of his life, his death taking place in 1853. He was a cooper by trade and worked at that calling to some extent and, moreover, he built a small distillery and made whisky, as many of his neighbors did at that time, for it was the one product that could be turned into ready cash in those primitive days. In the home neighborhood it commanded from fifteen to eighteen cents a gallon, and even in Cincinnati not much higher prices could be obtained for the liquor. As a boy, Samuel Moore himself worked in the distillery, helping his father. It was then considered nothing out of the common for a good church member to be employed in such manufacture and sale, and it needs cause no surprise, this being the case, when the fact is stated that Joel Moore was one of the charter members of the first Baptist church in this vicinity and that he was a zealous worker in the cause.

Samuel Moore is the only survivor of his father's large family, though they all lived to marry and have families, and, with the exception of Elizabeth and James (the latter of whom died in Cass county, Michigan, at the age of eighty-two years) all of them remained in Wayne county. John died at the age of eighty-six; Alfred when about thirty-five; William, at thirty-five; Mary and Ruth when about thirty, and Tempe at thirty-five.

Upon starting out upon his independent career Samuel Moore was given eighty acres of the old farm by his father, who paid off the other heirs. Later Samuel Moore bought his brother William's eighty-acre farm, and in the autumn of 1858 he moved into the substantial house which he had built himself, and which for forty years has sheltered his family. As time went on, and as he prospered, he added to his original farm another tract of eighty acres, on the west, and he now owns still another place,—a quarter-section of good farm land in Harrison township, Union county. He has dealt extensively in live stock and even to this day feeds and raises a large number of cattle. He follows in his father's footsteps in the matter of politics, and is a Democrat of the old Jacksonian stripe.

September 9, 1838, Samuel Moore married Miss Margaret Matilda Jones, daughter of Smith Jones. She was reared to womanhood in Union county, and her death occurred May 21, 1851. The eldest son, James William, who had continued to live with his parents on the farm, died at the age of twenty-six years; David Thomas died at thirteen years; Mary Elizabeth is Mrs. Arbuckle, of Indianapolis; Nancy Jane is Mrs. Nickson, of Alexandria, Indiana; Margaret Lorena is Mrs. Saulsbury, of Anderson, Indiana; and Sarah Kathrine, widow of William M. Starr, is now keeping house for her aged father. She became the mother of one son, Leonidas Clay Starr, who was a fine business man and electrician, and who was accidentally killed in

San Francisco, California, in March, 1899, his untimely death ending a life of much promise and bringing unmitigated grief to his devoted mother and to a large circle of friends. The second marriage of Samuel Moore was celebrated October 31, 1852, his wife being Mary Butt, of Union county. She departed this life June 8, 1896, and left four children, namely: Ann Eliza, wife of Jonas Goar, of East Richmond; Lydia Alice, Mrs. Isaac Hunt, of Richmond; Jacob S., of Dunkirk, Indiana; and Minnie Agnes, wife of Harry Highley, of West Richmond.

GEORGE M. SINKS.

George M. Sinks, a prominent representative of the business interests of Connersville, was born in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, February 20, 1846, his parents being Randolph M. and Eleanor H. (Clarke) Sinks. His ancestral history may be traced in the sketch of his brother A. M. Sinks, elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Sinks of this review was reared to manhood under the parental roof, and during his youth he entered his father's store, where he worked during the periods of vacation, attending the local schools during the scholastic year. His time was thus passed until he had attained the age of thirteen, and then through the two succeeding years he gave his entire time to the task of assisting his father in the mercantile establishment which was so long a factor in the business life of the town. When a youth of only fifteen, however, he put aside all personal considerations in order to devote himself to his country's service, enlisting in August, 1861, as a member of Company H, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He continued at the front until November, 1864, when, his term having expired, he was honorably discharged. The principal engagements in which he participated were at Pittsburg Landing and Stone river, and after the latter he served in the quartermaster's department. He returned home at the expiration of his term, but after a few days entered the quartermaster's department at Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained until December, 1865. He was then employed as a clerk in the United treasury for two years.

Since 1868 Mr. Sinks has been a resident of Connersville. Here he joined his brother, A. M. Sinks, in the publication of The Connersville Times, which paper his brother had purchased a short time previously, and continued his connection with that journal, either as part or sole owner, until 1875, when he sold out and was appointed postmaster of Connersville, in which capacity he served for eight years, being appointed by President Grant and later by President Hayes. His term expired in 1883, and retiring from the office he directed his energies into manufacturing channels, having previously become a stockholder and director in the Indiana Church Furni-

ture Company. He was made secretary and treasurer in 1883, and continued his active connection with the business until the fall of 1898, when he resigned the office, although he still retains his stock in the company and is a member of its board of directors. He was one of the organizers of the Fayette County Banking Company, and since that time has been a director and vice-president.

In November, 1867, Mr. Sinks was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Holter, of Batavia, Ohio, and to them have been born three daughters. He has been accounted one of the leading citizens of Connersville throughout his residence here, and has given his aid and influence to many measures which have promoted the public good. In business circles he sustains a most enviable reputation. His energetic nature, strong determination, sagacity and capable management have brought to him a handsome competence. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the ethics of commercial life. He has now largely laid aside business care, having acquired a handsome competence that enables him to retire from arduous labor.

JESSE CATES.

The name of Jesse Cates is deeply engraved on the pages of Wayne county's history, for through many years he has been a most important factor in the agricultural and financial interests of this section of the state. Absolute capability often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top; so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but to the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. The splendid success which has come to Mr. Cates is directly traceable to the salient points of his character. With a mind capable of planning, he combined a will strong enough to execute his well-formulated purposes, and his great energy, keen discrimination and perseverance have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property, which places him among the substantial citizens of northern Indiana.

Mr. Cates was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, near Knoxville, March 21, 1815, and is the ninth in a family of fourteen children, whose parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Tharp) Cates, who were of English and German ancestry, respectively. In the subscription schools of his native

Jesse Gates

Rebecca Cates

state Jesse Cates acquired his education, which has been supplemented by a broad and practical knowledge gained by reading, observation and business experience. In September, 1836, he came to Wayne county, Indiana, where he worked for one year at eight dollars per month, after which he carried on tanning and the boot and shoe business in Williamsburg. In the former enterprise he was associated with his brother Ephraim. He carried on the latter enterprise until 1843, when he sold his manufacturing interests and purchased his present farm, then comprising two hundred and twenty-six acres. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with marked success until 1882, during which time he also engaged in the pork-packing business in Cincinnati, Ohio, for three years. From time to time he has made judicious investments in farming lands, and now has two thousand acres near Williamsburg, being one of the most extensive landowners in Indiana. He also has a rich farm of three hundred and ninety-one acres in Randolph county, this state.

For many years Mr. Cates has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Wayne county, and his ability as a financier has made him a leader in financial circles. In 1862 he invested capital in the First National Bank, at Centerville, Wayne county, and was vice-president of that institution until 1881, when he was made president, serving in that capacity until 1885. He was also one of the original stockholders and incorporators of the Second National Bank of Richmond, and in 1885, in connection with his sons, he organized the Union National Bank of Richmond, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and the following officers: Jesse Cates, president; George L. Cates, cashier; and Edwin H. Cates, assistant cashier. The subject of this review was also a director of the Citizens Bank of Hagerstown, Indiana, and was also an extensive stockholder in the Randolph County Bank, at Winchester. In his banking business he follows a safe yet progressive policy, and has made the institution of which he is president one of the leading financial concerns in this part of the state.

On the 14th of December, 1843, Mr. Cates married Rebecca Coggshal, and of their children we give the following brief record: Harvey, who was born October 29, 1844, died in infancy; Mary C., born April 3, 1847, died in 1869; Charles O., born October 9, 1849, died in 1860; Sarah J., born January 8, 1852, is the wife of Charles Stutson; Arthur L., born January 13, 1856, died in infancy; George L., born October 18, 1857, is associated in business with his father; Lucy E., born February 26, 1859, is the wife of William D. Clark, of Winchester, Indiana; Edwin H., born December 8, 1866, is also associated in business with his father.

Jesse Cates, whose name heads this review, takes a deep interest in

everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and county, and contributes liberally to the support of all measures for the public good. His career has been one of almost phenomenal success. Entering upon his business career in Wayne county at a salary of eight dollars per month, he has steadily worked his way upward to a position of wealth and affluence, overcoming many difficulties and obstacles in his path, and advancing step by step along the tried paths of honorable effort until he has reached the goal of prosperity.

WARNER GARDNER.

Warner Gardner was born on the old original Isaac Gardner homestead, in Center township, Union county, Indiana, May 11, 1847, a son of Thomas and Ruth (Maxwell) (Gordon) Gardner. (For ancestral history see sketch of Edwin Gardner elsewhere in this book.) Thomas Gardner was born October 23, 1787, and died July 17, 1867. He first married Eunice Gardner, his cousin, and a daughter of Brazillaer Gardner, of North Carolina. They had the following children: Nathan, the first born, died at nineteen; Brazillaer lived sixty years; Isaac, suffering from brain disease, is an inmate of the asylum for the insane at Richmond, Indiana; Thomas is living in White county, Indiana; Annie died in Tippecanoe county, aged fifty-five; Walter died at twenty-five; Cyrus married Elizabeth Gordon, his step-sister, and lived near the old homestead until his death, about 1885; John died, aged about thirty-five, in 1870; Elihu, in 1873, aged forty-five; and the three daughters, Eliza, Rhoda and Isarella, inherited the old homestead. Rhoda died first, then Isarella. Eliza, who was long the head of the family, and a mother to her younger brothers and sisters, married Wilson Cline in her old age and lived in Iowa until the death of Mr. Cline, in December, 1898, and now resides in Center township. The widow Gordon, who became the second wife of Thomas Gardner, had six children by her former husband, James Gordon, who died in 1839, aged thirty-nine. Her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married her stepbrother, Cyrus Gardner, and survived him some years, dying at sixty-five. Ann married Isaac Carmack and died at twenty-seven. Charles went to Minnesota in 1856 and died there, aged sixty-one. Isom makes his home with T. C. Burnside, of Center township. Jemima has not married and lives with Warner Gardner, her half-brother. Esther died unmarried, aged twenty-nine. Thomas Gardner and his second wife had three children: Isarella, who died unmarried, aged forty-nine; Hugh, who lives in Henry county, Indiana; and Warner. Ruth (Maxwell) (Gordon) Gardner died at the age of forty-nine. She was a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Elliott) Maxwell and came with her parents to Indiana from Tennessee at the age of ten, in 1816. The family located in the northern part of Center township, Union county, where they

both died at about the age of seventy. Her father was a thrifty Quaker farmer.

Thomas Gardner inherited a goodly portion of the Isaac Gardner property and cared for his parents during their declining years. He settled early on the farm on which his son Warner now lives and there he lived fully forty years and died in 1867. He had other tracts of land, but loved the old homestead and it was there that his relatives and friends loved to visit him. He was a born entertainer and the happiest hours of his life were those in which his house was full of company. After the death of his second wife, his daughter Eliza did the honors of the house and took real delight in entertaining and visiting with her guests. Thomas Gardner was a friend of strict principles and a man of sterling worth. He had good business ability and acquired about two hundred acres of land. He was a constant reader of newspapers and good literature, and was as well posted as any man for miles round about and could hold his own in an argument with any. He divided his estate by will.

Warner Gardner is the only male member of his father's family living in the immediate vicinity of the old family home. He was brought up to farm life and his labor was of much assistance to his father. He served the Union cause about four months near the end of the civil war in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry. After his father's death, in 1867, Warner and his brother Hugh lived on the home farm for a little over a year, then both married and settled on the present home place of Warner Gardner. After five or six years Hugh changed his abode and from that time Warner has resided on the farm, which he has brought to a highly productive state and increased in size. September 22, 1868, he married Miss Lucina Talbert, daughter of Jabez and Mary (Cook) Talbert. Mrs. Gardner's parents were married in 1837, and settled on the farm on which their eldest daughter, Verlinda, and Calvin Huddleston, her husband, now live.

About 1870 they removed to Henry county, Indiana, where Mr. Talbert died some years later. Still later Mrs. Talbert returned to Union county, where she is passing her closing years as a member of Mrs. Huddleston's household, on the old farm where much of her married life was passed, and near to her other daughter, Mrs. Gardner. Although a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and reared under the strict discipline of that church, she freely accords to all of her many friends the fullest right to individual views and opinions. She is a fine, matronly old lady, of the soundest sense and extremely lovable; and there are hundreds who rejoice with her that the last years of her good and happy life are being passed amid such pleasant surroundings and under loving ministrations of those who are indebted to her for a mother's protecting care and fondness. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have

had three children,— Claribel, Everett and Frank. Claribel died November 11, 1897, aged twenty-seven. This lady, who was active and prominent in church and Christian Endeavor work, was graduated at Earlham College in the class of 1893, and received the class scholarship entitling her to the educational course at Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia. She was a student there one year, then taught mathematics in Spiceland Academy, in Henry county, Indiana, for three years. Subsequently she entered the University of Chicago, but after a brief attendance there was obliged to return home by a fatal illness to which she succumbed a few days later. Everett Gardner taught three years in his home school district, and then, December 16, 1898, he married Isarella La Fuze, daughter of Ezra and Mary (Stevenson) La Fuze, and has purchased a farm in Center township, about five miles north of his parental home, where he will be an agriculturist. The younger son, Frank, is in school.

Warner Gardner is a consistent member of the Republican party, and though not an active partisan is deeply interested in the success of its distinguishing principles. At the solicitation of friends in all parts of the county he consented to become a candidate for the office of county commissioner, to which office he was elected and in which office he served from 1890 to 1893. He has been sent frequently as a delegate to important conventions of his party. Mr. Gardner was a birthright Friend and was reared in the Quaker church, of which he and his wife are active members. The Silver Creek monthly meeting was authorized by the White Water quarterly meeting, on the "fifth day of the fourth month, 1817," and "was opened and held on the tenth of the fifth month, 1817." The first declaration of marriage bears date "twelfth of seventh month, 1817." Boyd Williams and Elizabeth Stanton were the contracting parties. Silver Creek church stood near the site of the present home of Thomas C. Burnside. In April, 1818, this meeting granted a request of Friends on the east side of Hanna's creek to hold meetings among themselves. That was the first event in the history of Salem church. The minutes of the old Silver Creek church are preserved, and are valuable and interesting for their reference to men and women who have passed away and to quaint old customs which have changed or been abolished.

JABEZ TALBERT.

The subject of this sketch was born February 18, 1816, on Calvin Huddleston's place, which was his home for years. He was a son of William and Miriam (Gardner) Talbert, who came to Indiana from North Carolina about the first of the present century. Their oldest child, Anna, was born in North Carolina, the rest being natives of Indiana. William Talbert never had but three months' schooling, but became a fine scholar by his own study

at home, learned surveying and applied this to practical service in the community for many years. He was long a man of standing in the community and very prominent in the Friends church. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert had these children: Anna (Mrs. Hugh Maxwell), Sarah (Mrs. John Davis), Elihu, Cyrus, Jabez, Mary (Mrs. Benjamin Paddock), Sylvanus, Aaron, Milo, Alvin and Emily. All are now dead but Milo, who lives, aged seventy-seven, at Spiceland, Henry county, Indiana. William Talbert and his good wife lived to an old age and both are buried in the Friends' burying-ground at Salem church.

Jabez Talbert was a farmer all his life, connecting it for many years with the butchering business. He was a hard worker and very industrious, married in March, 1837, to Mary C. Cook, daughter of John and Hannah (Macy) Cook, who was born in Wayne county, August 6, 1815, of good Quaker stock, which was formerly domiciled in Nantucket, Rhode Island, and later in North Carolina, previous to the settlement in Indiana.

Jabez Talbert and wife made their home on the Huddleston farm immediately after their marriage and this was practically their home during his life, and here they experienced life's joys and sorrows, saw their children, all beautiful daughters, grow to maturity and leave the old home, and it became a holy place to all of them. Their home was blessed by these children: Verlinda (Mrs. Calvin Huddleston), Emeline (Mrs. Elwood Ellis, deceased), Jane (Mrs. Joseph Macy), Josephine (Mrs. Verling K. Stanley), Lucina (Mrs. Warner Gardner), Sarah D. (Mrs. Sylvanus Wright, deceased), Anna (Mrs. James Kissel) and Florence Nightingale (who married Henry Compton). Mr. Talbert lived a quiet business life, preferring home to public life; and when he died, on August 14, 1885, at Spiceland, Indiana, a good citizen passed away, a loving companion and father was called from earth and a large circle mourned his loss. We have already spoken of Mrs. Talbert.

M. M. LACEY.

One of the most honored residents of Fountain City, M. M. Lacey is a native of Wayne county, his birth having occurred in New Garden township, about two miles north of this place, May 21, 1835, and in this portion of Indiana the major part of his life has been passed.

The history of the Lacey family has much of interest, extending, as it does, over a number of centuries, and being interwoven with the annals of several countries. A brief outline, only, can be given here, but sufficient to show that the ancestors of our subject have borne an important part in their time and country. The family is of French origin, the name being spelled DeLacey, meaning "house of Lacey." The first authentic history of those bearing the name relates to three brothers, William, John and James

DeLacey, who fought under the leadership of William the Conqueror, and figured extensively in the wars and political strategies of their day. One of the brothers went to Austria, where he won fame as a general in the army of the celebrated empress, Maria Theresa, but suffered defeat at the hands of Frederick William, of Prussia. One of the brothers went to Spain, and served with distinction in the Spanish army. His surname was spelled "Lassey" by the people of that country.

Though it is not definitely known from which of these three brothers the family in the United States is descended, it is recorded that, at an early day, Robert Lacey and two of his brothers came to America to cast in their fortunes with the young British colony since known as the United States. The Robert Lacey mentioned settled in Virginia, on the banks of the James river, and one of the other brothers located in New York. Robert Lacey became the father of several children, among whom was John, who, in turn, had five sons and four daughters. The sons were: Benjamin, who removed to New Jersey; Ephraim, who settled in Maryland; James, who went to the vicinity of Blue Licks, Kentucky; Robert, who went to the then far west, Arkansas; and William, who took up his abode in Georgia in 1793. The last mentioned, who was the father of John and William Lacey, of Wayne county, Indiana, was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, serving throughout that struggle under the leadership of Marion, the "swamp fox," and holding the rank of a colonel of Virginia cavalry. The old records, moreover, state that Colonel William Lacey and John Lacey were among the wedding guests at the marriage of General Washington. Three of the sisters of the Colonel were: Susanna, who married Joseph Scofield, and settled in Maryland; Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Horniday, and lived near Elk, Noble county, Ohio, and Mary, who married a Georgia gentleman, whose name is not remembered.

Colonel Lacey married Mary, daughter of James Moore, of Pennsylvania. She had several sisters and three brothers, Benjamin, Hiram and James, all of whom served in the war for independence. James was shot and killed by a Tory, while he was quietly returning from church one Sunday. The last will and testament of Colonel Lacey is dated February 9, 1804, and his death occurred the same year, in Columbia county, Georgia. His widow later removed to Clinton county, Ohio, with her four children, John, Mary, William and Jane. Afterward she became the wife of George McKenzy, and lived and died near Spring Valley, Ohio. Her daughter Mary died unmarried, and Jane wedded a Mr. Mills and after his death a Mr. Hawkins, and she spent her last years in Hendricks county, Indiana. During the war of 1812 both William and John Lacey gave their services to their country, the former serving one year in a volunteer company commanded by Captain

Titus, and the latter being in the army for two years. John Lacey married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Naomi (Hollingsworth) Spray, of South Carolina.

The early years of M. M. Lacey, sixth child of John and Elizabeth Lacey, were passed on the old homestead in New Garden township. He became a thorough and practical farmer, under the guidance of his father, and worked for neighbors from time to time until he was eighteen years of age, thus earning money to pay for his clothing and to meet other expenses. He had but very limited educational advantages, and did not realize the importance of the matter until he was in his nineteenth year, when he pursued a course of study in the graded schools of Fountain City. In 1857 he began learning the milling business in the Richmond flouring mill, and at the end of two years he accepted a position as clerk in the clothing store of J. S. Starr, of the same city.

A notable period in the history of our subject was the years which he spent in serving his country, as his patriotic ancestors had done. One of the first to respond to the president's call for brave men and true to put down the rebellion, he enlisted in April, 1861, soon after Fort Sumter had been fired upon. Becoming a member of Company I, Eighth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, he was commissioned captain of the company and acted in that capacity until August 6, 1861, when his term of service expired. Soon afterward he re-enlisted with the Sixty-ninth Indiana, and continued with that regiment until he was mustered out and honorably discharged at the close of the war, in July, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama.

Returning to Indiana, when his country no longer needed him, Mr. Lacey engaged in buying wheat for the firm of Henley, Stratton & Starr, for about one year, after which he was bookkeeper for the Richmond Plow Works for two years. Elected chief of police of Richmond, in 1869, he served, to the satisfaction of all concerned, until 1873, when he resigned the duties of the office. During the following year he kept the books of William King & Son, lumber dealers. In 1875 he went to Prince George county, Maryland, and for the next decade was industriously occupied in the cultivation of a farm. Then, going to Washington, D. C., he opened an office as an attorney, and practiced until ill health compelled him to leave that section of the country. Returning to Fountain City, he established an office here and has continued in business. As long ago as 1888 he was elected justice of the peace, and is still serving in that office, and since 1889 he has been the president of the city board of trustees. In his political convictions he is an unwavering Republican, firmly trusting to the party which has safely steered the ship of state through two wars, through the stormy period of reconstruction, through two financial crises, and passed other perilous

breakers. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows' society, which order he joined in 1858; has been connected with the Knights of Pythias since 1891, and assisted in the organization of Fountain City Post, No. 420, Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 2d of February, 1857, a marriage ceremony was performed which united the destinies of Mr. Lacey and Miss Eliza A. Osborn, who was a daughter of Eli and Edith (Reynolds) Osborn, of Wayne county. W. L., the eldest son of our subject, is assistant engineer of the public parks of Indianapolis; Walter D. was killed in June, 1888, on the railway bridge at Dayton, Ohio; Maud, the eldest daughter, is the widow of J. E. Rogerson; Edith is the wife of J. Clyde Powers, superintendent of public parks, in Indianapolis; Mabel J. is the wife of J. L. Scarce, of Fountain City; and Laura Pauline, also a resident of this place, is the wife of G. A. Dwiggins. On April 5, 1899, Mrs. Eliza Lacey passed into the silent land, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The Lacey family is held in high esteem, and the kindly social qualities with which they are endowed by nature win for them the friendship and good will of every one.

THOMAS W. BENNETT.

Nothing could have so forcibly demonstrated the unity of this nation as the recent war with Spain, when men from north and south, and east and west, flocked to the standard of the country and marched shoulder to shoulder to the scene of battle, there to gain a glorious victory for the cause of liberty and humanity. Just thirty-seven years before, the nation was involved in throes of a civil war. Aroused by what they believed to be a suppression of their rights, brave men from the south attempted to throw off all allegiance to the national power, but the guns of Fort Sumter awakened the loyalty and patriotism of the north, and thousands of men marched forth to defend the Union and to maintain the supremacy of the stars and stripes. Wayne county furnished her full quota of "boys in blue," but none gained greater prominence or more deserved the honors that came to them than General Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond.

He was one of Indiana's native sons, and well might she be proud to claim him. He was born in Union county, February 16, 1831, and was the second of the ten children of John F. and Nancy (Burroughs) Bennett. His father was an extensive farmer, stock-raiser and merchant, and was prominent both in political and religious circles. Thomas was busily engaged in the lighter labors of the farm and in attending the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he entered his father's store as clerk. He remained there three years and then became "wagon boy," driving a six-horse team between Richmond and Cincinnati. After continuing in that business for

nearly two years, he served as teacher of a district school for one term, and then continued his own education in the county seminary until the fall of 1851, when, at the age of twenty, he entered Asbury University. In 1854 he was graduated in the law department of that institution, and was elected professor of mathematics and natural sciences in Whitewater College at Centerville. He acceptably filled that position until 1855, when he began the practice of law in partnership with Judge John Yaryan, at Liberty. He soon won a prominent position at the bar, and his comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his ability to handle the intricacies of the law enabled him to secure a liberal clientage. He also became a recognized leader in political circles, and took an active part in the campaign of 1856 as a supporter of the new Republican party. In 1858 he was elected state senator from the counties of Fayette and Union, and although the youngest member of that body he took an active part in senatorial proceedings and exerted a strong influence on the legislation of that period. In the campaign of 1860 he canvassed most of the counties of the state in support of Lincoln, and the following spring resigned his seat in the senate in order to join the army.

General Bennett had watched with keen interest the progress of events in the south and the trend of public sentiment, and had resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would strike a blow in defense of the national supremacy. The very day on which the president called for troops he began recruiting and raising a company of one hundred men in his own town, who with Mr. Bennett as their captain joined the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment under Colonel G. D. Wagner. The command joined General McClellan's army in West Virginia, and there participated in the battles of Rich mountain, Beverly, Greenbrier and Elkwater river. In September, 1861, Captain Bennett was commissioned by Governor Morton major of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, then in camp at Richmond.

With this regiment and in General Nelson's division, he participated in the Buell campaign and the military movement in Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Nashville, the battle of Shiloh, the occupation of east Tennessee, the retreat to Louisville and the pursuit of Bragg out of Kentucky. In October, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morton to the colonelcy of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. In this command he fought under General Grant in all his campaigns from Memphis to the surrender of Vicksburg, embracing the celebrated river expedition under General Sherman, the disastrous defeat of Chickasaw Bayou and Haynes Bluff, the capture of Arkansas Post and the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black river bridge and finally the capture of Vicksburg. During the campaign he received many personal marks of favor from General Grant.

He was selected for the difficult and perilous duty of exploring and opening a route from Morganza Bend on the Mississippi above Vicksburg to New Carthage, situated some distance below the city, and he accomplished the work with such swiftness that General Grant had a special order of congratulation sent him. In the winter of 1863, while the army lay at Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, Colonel Bennett was by General Grant appointed president of a commission to examine and report for dismissal all incompetent officers. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered with his regiment to New Orleans to reinforce General Banks, and under that officer participated in the Texas and the famous Red river campaign as a brigadier-general, and in 1865 was appointed to that rank.

Faithful and meritorious service won him continued promotion, and on the field of duty he manifested the most soldierly qualities, inspiring his men with his own courage and dauntless spirit, yet never needlessly exposing them to any danger. After the surrender of Lee he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out of the service, having for four years defended the starry banner upon southern battle-fields.

Returning to Liberty, Indiana, General Bennett resumed the practice of law, which he continued until 1867, when he went abroad, making a tour of Ireland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In 1868 he took up his residence in Richmond, and was an active supporter of Grant during the campaign of that year. In 1869 his fellow townsmen honored him by an election to the office of mayor, and for two years he acceptably administered the affairs of the city, after which he resumed his law practice. At the bar he won distinction by reason of his careful preparation of cases, his clear reasoning, his incontrovertible logic and his forceful oratory. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant as governor of Idaho, and with his wife removed to that territory, serving as its chief executive for eighteen months. He made an active canvass in the Grant campaign of 1872, speaking through Oregon and California. Returning, he once more took his place in the rank of the leading lawyers of Richmond, and was regarded as one of the leading representatives of the bar until 1877, when he was again chosen mayor of the city, serving until 1881. His long continuance in the office stands in unmistakable evidence of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen,—a confidence that was never betrayed in the slightest degree. He labored for the best interests of the city, for progress and reform, and did all in his power to promote the public good.

In 1858, in Liberty, General Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Anna Casterline, daughter of Dr. Ziba Casterline, of that town. Socially he was connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and was a member of the college society, the Beta Theta Pi. He was kind and benevo-

lent, charitable in his opinions of others, yet firm and positive in his convictions. He possessed strongly that characteristic which, for want of a better term, we call personal magnetism, and inspired very strong friendships. The prominence which he attained in military circles, and the fame in political life, was equaled by the respect accorded him by those with whom he was brought in contact through social amenities. He died February 2, 1893, and Richmond mourned the loss of one of its most valued citizens. His widow still resides in this city. Her home is the center of culture and always an attractive resort for people of education and refinement.

JOHN A. BURBANK.

The name of this gentleman is one which stands conspicuously forth on the pages of Indiana's political history. He has been an active factor in administering the affairs of the government, especially in the west, and is widely recognized as a Republican leader who has labored earnestly for the success of the party and yet has never placed partisanship before citizenship or self-aggrandizement before the national good. Close study has given him keen insight into the important political problems, and, though now living retired at his Richmond home, his interest in the issues of the day that affect the national weal or woe has never been abated.

A son of Isaac and Mary E. (Troxell) Burbank, he was born in Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne county, Indiana, July 23, 1827, and on the paternal side is of English descent, while on the maternal side he is of German lineage. His grandfather, Eleazer Burbank, was a native of New Hampshire, whence he removed to a farm near Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont. There he made his home until his death. He was a Revolutionary soldier who fought for the independence of the nation, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. He married Rachel Payne and reared a number of children.

Isaac Burbank, the father of our subject, was born on the farmstead near Bethel and was educated in the common schools of the Green Mountain state. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching, and later removed to Emmettsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, where he engaged in schoolteaching for several years. About 1825 he removed to Centerville, Indiana, becoming one of the pioneer residents of the place and aiding materially in its development and advancement. He engaged in general merchandising for forty years, and in 1870 removed to Richmond, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. By his marriage to Mary E. Troxell he had seven children,—three sons and four daughters: Rachel E., widow of Captain James W. Scott, and a resident of West Richmond; J. E., who formerly served as major in

the United States Army, but is now retired from the service and makes his home in Malden, Massachusetts; Maria L., widow of Governor O. P. Morton, and a resident of Indianapolis; John A., who is the next of the family; Joseph H., a resident of Burt county, Nebraska; Eliza, who became the wife of W. R. Haloway, the present consul general to St. Petersburg, Russia, and died fifteen years ago; and Sarah C., widow of Captain Caleb Gill and a resident of Indianapolis.

John A. Burbank was reared in Centerville and acquired his education under the instruction of Professor Samuel K. Hoshour, one of the most celebrated teachers of that time. Among his schoolmates were Governor Morton, General Lew Wallace, Judges Peelle and Frazer and George W. Julian. Leaving school when about eighteen or nineteen years of age he began merchandising, in connection with his father, and was thus engaged for about five years. In 1858 he began business for himself, in Falls City, Nebraska, to which place he shipped a stock of goods, carrying on merchandising there for four years.

Since 1861 Mr. Burbank has been an important factor in politics in the west. He became the first mayor and the first postmaster of Falls City, Nebraska, and by President Lincoln was appointed agent for the Iowa, Sac and Troy Indian tribes, of Missouri. He resigned that office to return to Centerville in 1866, and soon afterward he went to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the wholesale crockery business for two or three years. In 1869 he was appointed governor of the territory of Dakota and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, filling that position for six years, with most marked ability and fidelity. It was a position requiring great tact and discretion on the part of the executive, owing to very peculiar political conditions that had arisen. In 1870 there occurred a disruption in the ranks of the Republican party, resulting in great bitterness between the two factions. It originated in Yankton, eventually taking in all the residents of that city and extending to other sections of the state. The Democrats, taking advantage of the trouble, twice elected their candidate to congress. Later an effort was made to keep the Democratic candidate from office by declaring certain election returns illegal or irregular. Governor Burbank and his two associates on the board of election opposed this, on account of its fraudulent nature, and stood for right, regardless of party affiliations or party disturbances. The position of the governor, however, was an exceedingly difficult one,—to act with fairness toward all and at the same time rouse not the opposition of either section, thus causing greater disruption in the party. He was at all times true to duty and right, and eventually the party was reunited and carried the state to victory on its ticket.

While in the west Governor Burbank was also active in organizing the

territory of Wyoming and was a candidate for governor of that commonwealth when appointed by General Grant governor of Dakota. On his removal to Yankton he at once became prominently identified with the development of the young territory. He acquired large real-estate interests in Yankton and Springfield, and is still interested in property in the latter place, which owes much of its growth and advancement to his efforts in its behalf. When in Yankton he was associated with Major Hanson, Judge Brookings and Chief Justice French in the firm of J. R. Hanson & Company, owners of a large interest in the well-known Picotte plant.

In 1875 Governor Burbank left the northwest and came to Richmond, where he has since made his home. He held the position of postoffice inspector, having exclusive charge of all postoffice buildings in the United States rented by the government. He is the only person who ever held that position, for the office was discontinued at the time of his retirement therefrom. He has since lived retired in Richmond, but his interest in the political issues of the day has never flagged, and the Republican party yet claims him among its stalwart supporters.

Mr. Burbank has been twice married. In 1856 he wedded Miss Annie E. Yates, who died in 1860, leaving two children: Nora B., wife of Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, of Phoenix, Arizona; and Mary B., wife of Harry I. Miller, superintendent of the Vandalia line. In 1884 Mr. Burbank married Miss Sarah Parry, eldest daughter of the late William Parry, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Governor Burbank is a man of strong mentality, keen discernment, great tact and resolute purpose, and was therefore well-fitted for the political honors conferred upon him. His business interests have also been capably managed and have brought to him the handsome competence which to-day enables him to live retired. He commands the respect of his fellow men by his sterling worth, and Indiana numbers him among her honored sons.

ZACHARIAH J. STANLEY.

Zachariah J. Stanley was born in Harrison township, Union county, Indiana, on July 3, 1819, a son of Zachariah and Mary (Bedwell) Stanley, who were natives of Guilford county, North Carolina, where they were married. In 1812 they made their home as pioneer settlers of Harrison township, and passed long and useful lives there as successful farmers and rearing to maturity thirteen children. They were birthright Friends, Joseph Stanley (father of Zachariah and son of Thomas Stanley, the emigrant to North Carolina in 1700) being a minister of that sect. The children were named respectively: Pleasant, James, Jonathan, Sarah, Tempy, Jehu, Synthia, Eliza, Mary, Zachariah J., Elizabeth, Joseph and Esther.

Z. J. Stanley is one of the leading men of this county, and his landed estate includes hundreds of broad acres. He has ever been an agriculturist, progressive and thoughtful, and success has come to him in a large degree as the result of his well-directed efforts. His home has always been in the near vicinity of his birthplace and he is now hale and hearty at more than eighty years. In 1847 he married Martha Williams, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Williams, a native of Wayne county. Their children were William H. and Mary M. (Mrs. Isham Esteb). The character of Mr. Stanley has been well summed up by an able writer in these words: "Though a Democrat in politics he has never taken an active part in political campaigns and has never aspired to any office or political honor, but on the contrary has avoided public notice or notoriety, this being characteristic of the Stanley family. He is public-spirited and all improvements find in him a strong advocate and liberal supporter. It has long been known to his intimate friends that he is ever ready to give of his bountiful wealth to the establishment of any public institution in this vicinity when the security of such is guaranteed. He is a man of warm, friendly feeling, and when once a friend to any person he is ready, even at personal sacrifice, to confer a favor or a continuation of favors. He possesses excellent judgment and his opinions carry great weight. Through good management and skillful financiering and economy, he has become one of the wealthiest individuals of Union county. He is a strong friend, a kind neighbor and an upright citizen. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity and stands high in the regards of his brethren."

MRS. Z. H. STANLEY.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Union county, Indiana, is in a very healthy condition, and to no one is its progressive activity more due than to the Christian lady whose name heads this reading. She has been its president since its organization in 1891, and it is eminently proper that a brief sketch of her active and useful life should accompany this notice.

She is of English and German ancestry. Her paternal great-grandfather was William Tipton, who was one of Lord Culpeper's British company of soldiers who settled in Virginia at the close of the Revolution. He and his descendants have been historic characters in Virginia, Tennessee and Indiana. A brother of William, John Tipton, settled in this state and Tipton county bears his name. Jacob, another brother, made his home in the fertile Shenandoah valley. John Tipton, son of William, settled early near Knoxville, Tennessee, where he had large estates. His son, Colonel J. W. H. Tipton, was born on the east Tennessee homestead and was educated for military life. He was a colonel in the Mexican war, fought at Cerro

Gordo, Vera Cruz, and was among the American forces that captured Santa Ana's carriage, treasury and wooden leg. On his return to civil life he married Katrina Freschour, and was an extensive stock raiser and dealer until his death. His wife was a daughter of George Freschour, a son of Hans Freschour, the emigrant, who was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to this country about the latter part of the eighteenth century. He located in east Tennessee, where his descendants are numerous and valuable citizens. Mrs. Stanley was the fifth of the eleven children of her parents, and only two of this number have died.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Tipton) Stanley's early life was passed among the mountains of east Tennessee, and she received the benefits of a classical education at that noted Presbyterian institution, Maryville College, at Maryville, Blount county, Tennessee. After her college days were over she taught for some time near Asheville, North Carolina. She had a great desire to enter foreign missionary work and had been accepted by the Holston conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church and commissioned for that field, but her parents were so grieved at the thought of her crossing the seas for so long an absence that she relinquished the plan. About this time, in 1881, while on a visit to her parents at the old home, she met a young, brilliant business man of the north who was engaged in lumbering operations near their residence. The result of this meeting was her marriage on November 15, 1883, her twenty-fourth birthday, to this gentleman, who was Zac H. Stanley, of Liberty, Indiana, a son of Joseph and Jane (Moon) Stanley, and grandson of Zachariah Stanley, the early emigrant to Indiana.

Mr. Stanley was born in Harrison township, November 23, 1855, educated at Liberty high school, and for eight years was a popular teacher of Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley first made their home in Boston, Wayne county, Indiana, and both taught school for several years, after which Mr. Stanley became a dry-goods merchant at Liberty, which became the family home. In 1894 they purchased the Keeley Institute, that had been conducted at Liberty, removed it to Richmond, where they accomplished much good work until 1896, when they disposed of it to allow Mrs. Stanley time to devote herself to the education and care of their interesting family of children. Removing to Liberty, Mr. Stanley engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, in which he is conducting a large trade.

From childhood Mrs. Stanley has been an active worker in Sabbath-school and church circles. After making her home in the north she became convinced that the saloon stood as the great opposition to the progress of all that is good, but the law stood back of the saloon, and therefore woman's ballot was necessary to give strength to make new laws. For about ten years she has been engaged in this suffrage movement and in temperance

reform activities. She has organized Woman's Christian Temperance unions in the northern and southern parts of the state, and not a union she organized has ever gone down. She has an energetic and magnetic personality and is a power for good. She organized the Willard Memorial Union of Franklin county in 1898. This has already nearly quadrupled its membership. On June 8, 1898, the temperance people of Franklin organized a Loyal Temperance Legion, naming it Ross Stanley Legion, in honor of a bright little child of Mrs. Stanley, who, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, was called from earth to be a perpetual inspiration to his loving mother in her work of alleviating the sorrows of earth. This legion has already quadrupled its membership. Mrs. Stanley always represents her county union at state conventions, and represented this district at the national convention at Atlanta in 1891 and at the one held at Seattle in 1899. Her family consists of three children,—Grace Tipton, Earle Morris and Zac J. Stanley, besides the babe Ross, whose beautiful features and precocious intellect made so many friends in its brief residence here before it was called in so strange a manner to join the galaxy of cherubs in the upper world.

EDWIN GARDNER.

Gardner's Island, belonging to the township of Easthampton, Suffolk county, New York, and separated from the east of Long Island by Gardner's Bay, and having an undulating area of thirty-three hundred acres, was granted by the British crown to John Gardner, who was knighted by the king, and whose bones lie buried at Southampton, Long Island. This historic character was the progenitor of a large family of "Gardiners" and "Gardners" (note the differing orthography) who settled at Salisbury, later at Nantucket, Massachusetts, and one branch of which found its way early to North Carolina. Edwin Gardner, of Center township, Union county, Indiana, is a great-grandson of Stephen and Jemima (Worth) Gardner, and a grandson of Isaac and Eunice (Macy) Gardner, and a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Gardner) Gardner. Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Gardner, was a daughter of Elihab and Sarah (Stanton) Gardner, Sarah Stanton having been a daughter of William and Phoebe (Macy) Stanton. Elihab Gardner was a son of Richard and Sarah (Macy) Gardner and Richard was a brother of Stephen, Isaac's father. Thus it appears that Aaron and Elizabeth Gardner were second cousins. Isaac Gardner, grandfather of Edwin Gardner, came to Indiana from Guilford county, North Carolina, bringing with him eleven children. The family were Quakers and were active in founding the Salem and Silver Creek churches. His home was near the Salem meeting-house, and his farm is still in possession of his descendants, but the old house has disappeared. He settled his children about

him and passed the declining years of his life here. He was born in 1760 and died in 1843. His wife died in 1840. Their children were born in the following order: Paul, born November 24, 1781, died May 3, 1862; Thomas, born October 24, 1783, died July 19, 1867; Matilda (Mrs. Williams Barnard), was born September 10, 1785, and died July 14, 1845; Isaac, born August 23, 1787, died May 29, 1871; David, born November 19, 1789, died October 31, 1871; Aaron, born February 7, 1792, died October 4, 1887; Rebecca, born April 6, 1794, died in childhood; Lydia (Mrs. Tristram Barnard), born March 28, 1796, died March 12, 1880; Sallie (Mrs. Jethro Barnard), born October 12, 1798, died in October, 1876; Eunice (Mrs. Jonathan Swayne), born November 21, 1801, died August 18, 1870; Rhoda (Mrs. Nathaniel Swayne), born November 22, 1806, died August 8, 1887. Tristram and William Barnard were brothers, and Jonathan and Nathaniel Swayne were brothers. All the sons lived to be more than eighty years old, and Aaron ninety-five years, seven months and twenty-seven days. All of the sons married and reared families; all were members of the Salem church until the end of their days; and all were farmers and lived on lands given them by their father. One learned the blacksmith's trade and one that of a tinner. Isaac, referred to last, had a tin shop in a corner of his house and worked in it on rainy days, when farming was out of the question. Five of the brothers, advanced in years, were photographed together. The daughters all lived to be old women. The one who died youngest died at sixty. Sallie lived more than ninety years.

Aaron Gardner married his second cousin, Elizabeth Gardner, in 1819, and she died in 1833, at the age of thirty-three years. His second wife, was Sarah (Davis) Stanton, widow of Samuel Stanton and mother of Thomas Franklin Stanton, father of Mrs. Alexander P. Cook. She bore him no children and died in 1872. His children by his first marriage are referred to below.

Edwin Gardner was born on his father's farm, south of Lotus, Center township, Union county, Indiana, August 13, 1821. He learned the carpenter's trade and was employed at it and in farming until after the outbreak of the civil war. He was three years in the United States service as a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, but on account of his mechanical skill he was detailed to the engineer corps, in which he was employed in bridge-building, the construction of fortifications and in similar work, and for this reason he never had opportunity to participate in a battle. He has practically passed his life in his native town except for this experience of war. Once he went to New Jersey and once to Florida, looking around for inducement to move, but none presented were strong enough to hold him and he returned to Union county.

In his tastes he is very democratic, in his politics and religious views independent and liberal in the extreme. A born reformer, he has been by turns an Abolitionist, a Greenbacker and a Prohibitionist. He had a birthright in the Society of Friends and was a member of the Salem church until he had attained to manhood. He states that he was turned out of the church because he tried to learn to sing! He was married, April 3, 1847, to Miss Jemima A. Wickersham, and he adds that his wife was turned out of the church because she had married a man who had tried to learn to sing! He has an experience of Spiritualism which is comforting to him. Those who know him best say that in religion and in politics and upon all important questions he has always been somewhat in advance of his party and his more orthodox acquaintances. He is well read and has reasoned deeply, clearly and conclusively for himself. He has no sympathy with intolerance or narrowness, and accords to every man and woman the right of independent opinion. He is attractively venerable, pleasant, generous, and is endowed with the finest qualities of head and heart.

Mrs. Gardner was born in Henry county, Indiana, of Quaker stock, and has been to her husband a most helpful wife. Their eldest child, Amanda M., died when she was eighteen years old. Frederick D. Gardner, their son, was born September 4, 1867, and married Alexine M. Jones, a native of Ohio, and has a daughter, Helen N., aged four years. He is a railroad man and lives at Hannibal, Missouri.

CHARLES C. CROCKETT.

For about thirty years Charles C. Crockett was a faithful employe of the Panhandle Railway Company, and since 1862 he has been one of the esteemed citizens of Richmond, Wayne county. His record in the service of this company is one of which he has just reason to be proud, for he was prompt, vigilant and efficient, one who could be trusted and who was relied upon by his superiors.

Born in the town of Norway, Maine, June 12, 1837, Charles C. Crockett is a son of Ephraim S. and Sarah B. (Wentworth) Crockett, both natives of Ohio. The father, who was a seaman for forty-two years, part of the time being an officer on shipboard, sailed around the world three times and had a very interesting career. His death occurred in 1856, while his wife survived him several years, dying in 1869. Their children were fourteen in number, Charles C. being next to the youngest, and he and his brothers Frank and Samuel, and his sister Hannah are the only survivors.

Reared and educated in the town where he was born, Charles C. Crockett learned the trade of steam and gas fitting when he was young, and he worked at the business for four or five years. In 1862 he came to Richmond,

and within the first year of his residence here he obtained a position on the Panhandle Railroad. At first he was a brakeman, soon was promoted to the charge of a freight construction train, and continued in that capacity until, in August, 1868, he was very seriously injured in an accident (striking a water tank), and it was necessary for him to be laid off from employment for nearly two years. In 1871 he again began running a freight train as conductor and, once more, in 1872, he was severely hurt, in a collision with a cattle-car. Back at his post of duty within a few weeks, he was promoted to be conductor of the accommodation train, running between Richmond and Indianapolis, and served as such from 1873 to 1891,—eighteen consecutive years. Since the date last mentioned he has lived in quiet retirement, as his physical disabilities, resulting from his accidents, render him unfit for severe exertion. His home, a very pleasant and comfortable one, is located in Spring Grove, a small borough adjoining Richmond. Here he owns a four-acre tract of fertile and well improved land, and a convenient house. In former years he was actively identified with the Odd Fellows' society, as a member of the lodge and encampment, and in politics he has supported the Republican party.

December 28, 1865, Mr. Crockett married Sarah League, of this place, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter. John O., the eldest, is train dispatcher for the Vandalia Railroad, at Terre Haute; and Oscar L. is an engineer on the Panhandle Railroad, his home being in Indianapolis. Jeanette and David are still at home.

HON. RICHARD M. HAWORTH.

For more than half a century has this well known citizen of Liberty, Union county, been prominent in local and state affairs, giving his best talents and powers of heart and mind to his country and fellow men. A native of this county, his birth-place was the farm now owned by D. B. Haworth, five miles east of Liberty. The date of the event is October 14, 1821, and thus, for nearly four-score years, he has been associated with the history of this immediate region.

The great-great-grandfather of our subject was George Haworth, a native of York, England, who came to this continent in 1699 and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence the family later emigrated into Virginia. The Haworths have long been prominent in English history, and an extended account of the family is contained in the "History of Indiana," written by Hon. William H. English, and now soon to be published. In the line of descent, James was a son of the George Haworth before mentioned, and Richard was a grandson. The latter, Richard Haworth, grandfather of our

subject, was born in Virginia and there married Ann Dillon, after which event he removed to Tennessee and settled on the banks of the Holston river. He reared thirteen children, one of whom was Joel, father of R. M. Haworth. Joel Haworth was born on the original location of his father on the banks of the Holston river, twenty-five miles above Knoxville, Tennessee, and for a period after he had reached maturity and married he carried on a farm situated on an island in the Holston river. About 1814 he came to the north and bought some land in Illinois, though he eventually settled in Indiana. His permanent home was the farm where our subject passed his childhood, his residence there dating from 1818. James, a brother of Joel Haworth, settled near Roseburg, this county, and lived to advanced years. He was a successful farmer and was widely known as a raiser of live stock. His son, Richard G., the only one of his family to perpetuate the name, was a resident of Liberty for ten years prior to his death in November, 1897, when he was eighty-four years old. Joel Haworth departed this life December 4, 1854, at the age of sixty-eight. At that time he was the owner of about fifteen hundred acres of fine farm land, a thousand acres of it being inside the limits of this county, where he had always resided from the time of his first settlement here. A valued member of the Society of Friends, with which sect the Haworths were identified in England, thereafter he was quite active in church work and put into his daily life the teachings of justice, peace and brotherly love, which had been inculcated in him from childhood. For his wife he chose Elizabeth Maxwell, who died when in her seventy-sixth year. Their eldest child, Mary, is the widow of Mark Elliott, of Wayne county, Indiana, and is now living with a son in Sterling, Kansas. Hannah married Alfred Underhill and lived near Washington, Wayne county. Both she and her husband died at the age of seventy-five years, on the farm where they had located as a young couple. Rev. Laban Haworth, born in Tennessee, formerly resided in this county, for many years was connected with the missionary work of the Presbyterian church in the west. He died in Dayton, Tennessee, in 1896, at seventy-eight years of age. Ann married Elihu Hollingsworth, an honored citizen of Tippecanoe county, this state, and one of the founders of the Farmers' Institute there. She died at Farmers' Institute in 1861 and Mr. Hollingsworth went to Des Moines, Iowa, became connected with a bank there and was active in many different enterprises. He died in Des Moines and left five hundred dollars toward the building of a Friends' church in that city. Elizabeth married M. C. White, of Westfield, Indiana, and died in young womanhood. Jonathan died at twenty-six years and David lives on the old homestead.

Hon. R. M. Haworth received a good education for his day, as, after

leaving the district schools he attended Beech Grove Academy and obtained a certificate to teach, which occupation he pursued for several winters. He continued to dwell on the old home farm for over ten years past his majority and then made his home on land in the near vicinity, which he owned and cultivated for a long time and which was then his home. He made of this section of land a most valuable homestead. At one time he owned a section of government land on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, Illinois, but sold that property after the civil war.

His father had been a Jackson Democrat, but was strongly opposed to slavery, and when R. M. Haworth became convinced that the teachings of the party fostered the hateful practice he left its ranks. This was in 1854, and two years later he identified himself with the new Republican party. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature of Indiana, and served on the committee on education and loyally supported all the measures calling for supplies to the Union soldiers. In 1862 he was made first draft commissioner for Union county, under the old state law, and was very active in maintaining the full quota of this section. Union county was presented with a prize by the state sanitary commission for donating the largest amount of money, in proportion to population, to the alleviation of the needs of our "boys in blue" in the south, and no one had been more earnest in arousing our people to this test of patriotism than had Mr. Haworth. In 1872 he was elected state senator, representing Union and Fayette counties for four years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati national convention of his party and made a good fight for Morton. While in the senate he was made chairman of the committee on reformatories. The question of making a penal institution of the woman's reformatory at Indianapolis came up during his first year in the senate. He was opposed to it, and the scheme was "nipped in the bud" and the project abandoned. In 1884 he was elected to the house and served two sessions,—that winter and the following one. He has remained an active member of the Republican party, but is now in favor of free silver. His influence in public affairs, both local and general, has been marked for two-score years, and his devotion to the interests of the public has won him the love and admiration of his acquaintances and associates. For twenty years he was a director in the First National Bank of Union County, which institution he assisted in organizing. On affairs relating to the early settlement and history of this county he is a recognized authority, and has written and had published some very interesting articles on the subject. Since his marriage he has been an earnest member of the "Christian Connexion," and he is a member of the board of control of Antioch College.

The marriage of Mr. Haworth and Miss Caroline A. Brown was solemnized December 31, 1857. The parents of Mrs. Haworth were Walter and

Kezia Brown, of Union county. The three children born to our subject and wife are Elizabeth, Mrs. Will C. Hart, of Indianapolis, who died in March, 1899; Edith, Mrs. Frank Johnson, a resident of Indianapolis; and Lena, who married Orion L. Stivers and lives with her parents.

DAVID B. HAWORTH.

The family of which the subject of this memoir is a most honored representative is a pioneer one in Center township, Union county. He has taken a patriotic interest in everything bearing upon the upbuilding and progress of the community, and has aided in many enterprises which have greatly benefited his county and state.

David B. Haworth, twin brother of Jonathan, was born August 6, 1827, on the site of his present home, and here he spent his boyhood. On the day that the brothers attained their majority they had an opportunity to vote, and naturally availed themselves of the privilege. They so strongly resembled each other that when Jonathan attempted to cast his ballot he was stopped, and the matter was not satisfactorily settled until the father had brought the other son, David (who had previously voted), on the scene. That day the young men voted against Judge Burnside, a candidate for county clerk, and father of the afterward famous General Ambrose E. Burnside. The judge was elected to the bench on the birthday of our subject and served continuously in that position for twenty-eight years thereafter. David and Jonathan Haworth helped their father in the management of the old homestead, which comprised three hundred and twenty acres, and both were active stockholders in the Liberty and College Corner pike road, which was built in 1847. Jonathan died at the age of twenty four years, and both of their parents departed this life on the old homestead. The father owned about one thousand acres of land, and was a rich and influential man for his time.

After he had arrived at maturity David B. Haworth supplemented the training which he had received at home by a course in the Farmers' Institute near La Fayette. He now owns all but eighty acres of the original homestead, and has been prospered in the cultivation of the place and in the raising and feeding of live stock, in which he has been extensively occupied, at various times. For a score of years in his early manhood he and his father carried on a gristmill, operated by horse-power, and people then used about ten bushels of corn to four of wheat. The frame barn standing on the farm and still in constant use is one of the oldest in the county, having been built in 1825. It was made of substantial timbers and was erected at a cost of but sixty dollars. The house in which our subject and his family have been sheltered since the year it was built, 1845, is likewise well constructed,

with heavy joists and solid oak timbers, and though the actual cost of the building was little more than three hundred dollars it has proved a very comfortable home and is in a good state of preservation. The greatest prosperity which Mr. Haworth has enjoyed was in the year 1867–68, when he sold wheat for two dollars and seventy cents a bushel and received ten dollars and a half per hundredweight for hogs. That year he sold farm produce to the value of thirty-two hundred dollars.

Soon after the close of the civil war Mr. Haworth purchased two farms in Illinois, and after running them for a few years he sold them. He also owned a half interest in some property in Florida. For seven years he was a stockholder and a director in the First National Bank of Liberty. In order to insure the building of the new railroad through this part of the county Mr. Haworth took two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of stock, and he and his brother, Hon. R. M. Hayworth, took a one-thousand-dollar bond, to be paid when the road reached Cottage Grove, and this amount they paid, never receiving a dollar in return. Until 1896, Mr. Haworth was a loyal Republican, but after making a thorough investigation into the question of our monetary system he concluded that bi-metalism would be the best plan for the country to adopt, and he has since strongly advocated free silver. Being a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he was actively associated with the denomination for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Haworth and Miss Martha Haskell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was solemnized October 11, 1855. Mrs. Haworth, who died in 1897, was a sister of the late General Joseph Haskell, of Columbus, Ohio. The children born to our subject and wife are named: Henry, Eliza, Annie, Alice, Josephine, William, Charles and Daisy. Henry is a resident of Watertown, South Dakota; Eliza, wife of Charles Atkinson, lives in Upland, Indiana; Annie is Mrs. Franklin Hoyt, of Osceola, Missouri; Alice, Mrs. Lee Ardrey, makes her home in Butler county, Ohio; Josephine, of this county, is the wife of Ernest Barnard; William is living at home; Charles is in Kansas; and Daisy's husband, Arthur Watson, is assisting in the management of the old homestead of our subject. Without exception, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Haworth are worthy, respected citizens, a credit to their parents, whose honorable, upright example they are daily emulating.

ERASTUS H. HOWELL.

Erastus H. Howell of Union township, Union county, Indiana, was born in Bath township, Franklin county, this state, December 24, 1841. His parents were Elias and Ruth (Heward) Howell. His father was a native of New Jersey and moved to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1804, in company with his father, James, and his grandfather, Chatfield Howell. They selected land

in Bath township the same year and in 1806 settled on it, being one of the very first settlers in the township. Elias Howell was born in 1804 and was six years old when the family settled in this state. When he was sixteen or seventeen years old he began to work by the month and early learned the lesson of independence. He then returned to Ohio, but came back to Indiana and was married in Bath township. The lady he chose as his bride was Miss Ruth Heward, who was left an orphan at the age of five years when her mother died, and was taken into the family of Chatfield Howell, the grandfather of Elias. They liked the child so much and she was so contented with them that she remained with them until her marriage to the grandson. After the death of his grandfather, Elias purchased the farm from an aunt, Betsey Howell, moved upon it and died there March 1, 1880. His widow still makes it her home. She is now in her eighty-third year and nearly eighty years of her life has been passed on this farm. The Howells lived to advanced ages, Elias dying in his seventy-seventh year, his father, James, being about seventy-five years old, and the grandfather, Chatfield, the great-grandfather of our subject, eighty-five years old, at the time of death. Elias had six children, viz.: Maria, who made her home with her mother and died at the age of sixty-four years; James, who lived three miles east of the old home and died when forty-three years old; Isaac lives on a farm adjoining the homestead; Joseph died at the age of twenty-three, in a Paducah hospital; he was under Lew Wallace in the Eleventh Indiana Regiment; Erastus has charge of the homestead; and Susan married Smith Krom and died at the age of twenty-seven years.

Erastus Howell grew to young manhood on the farm, remaining there until he was twenty-one. He attended the Brookville College, four years, from 1865 till 1869. He then took up the life of an agriculturist as the one most congenial to his tastes, and has been very successful in it. He farmed the home place until 1880, when he purchased the one hundred and sixty acres upon which he now lives, one mile south of Billingsville. For this land he paid forty-eight dollars per acre, and has since improved it, making the actual cost to him of seventy-five dollars per acre. He now has a farm of which he may well feel proud. He has laid some fifteen hundred rods of tile, putting the land in first-class condition. He feeds a great many hogs, keeping from forty to one hundred and thirty head in his stock pens.

Mr. Howell was married December 14, 1880, to Miss Ella Sims, a daughter of John Sims, of Harvey township, Union county. A stepson, John Driscol, makes his home with them. Both Mr. Howell and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has acted as trustee for many years. He is a Republican and has served as trustee of Bath township for two terms.

ALBERT G. OGBORN.

The narrative of a life which has been filled with useful deeds, with duties well performed; a life which has exemplified the Golden Rule and recognized the principle of loving service to mankind as the supreme object of living, cannot lack interest, even to the casual reader or the stranger. Such a career has been that of Albert G. Ogborn, who, since the close of the civil war, has been one of the most respected citizens of Richmond.

His paternal grandfather, John H. Ogborn, was a native of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he passed his early manhood. He married Mary Pusey Elliott and had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. By trade he was a shoemaker, and that calling he followed, more or less exclusively, throughout his active life. By the time that some of his older children were meditating how they should begin the independent battle of life he decided to remove, with his family, to the new west, where they might have better opportunities. Accordingly they started for Indiana in a wagon, crossing the mountains in that manner, and having a memorable journey, not unfraught with dangers. They settled in Richmond, then a small village, where they made their home for many years. The last days of the aged couple were passed in Waynesville, Ohio, he dying in the '70s, at the age of eighty-one, and his wife entering the silent land two years before, when in her seventieth year. They were members of the sect known as Hicksite Quakers, and were very strict and severe in their ideas of life.

Thomas E. Ogborn, the father of our subject, was born in Frederick, Maryland, in November, 1820, and was a boy when the family came to this state. He worked with his father at the shoemaker's trade, becoming very skillful at the business. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Infantry, which was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. He was promoted from the ranks to orderly sergeant, and soon afterward, on account of his ill health, was given the position of clerk to his captain. During his three years and one month of army life he participated in numerous important battles, among which were those of Perryville, Kentucky; Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill and the engagements of the Sherman campaign, including the siege of Atlanta. In the latter part of 1864 Mr. Ogborn was granted an honorable discharge, owing to his continued ill health, which he bravely ignored as long as possible. Going to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, his former home, he recuperated during the ensuing winter, and in the spring following was elected mayor of the town on the Republican ticket. He occupied that office for fourteen consecutive years, then refusing re-election, as he was physically unable to longer discharge the duties of the position. He has

always been one of the most honored and popular citizens of the place since he took up his residence there, and for the past six years he has been retired. For some ten or twelve years he served as a justice of the peace, and for several decades he has been actively concerned in the prosperity of the Republican party and the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first wife of Thomas E. Ogborn bore the maiden name of Julia A. Shepherd. She died in 1857, leaving four children, her first-born, Mary, having died in infancy. Elizabeth, the second child; lived to be sixteen years of age. Argus C., now a machinist in the employ of Gaar, Scott & Company, of Richmond, was one of the heroes of the war of the Rebellion, in which he served for four years and four months, enlisting when he was but sixteen years of age. He was a private of Company B, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in all the battles in which his father fought, and in many others, among which were Franklin and the second battle of Bull Run. For marked bravery he was promoted to be one of General Sherman's body guard, and he continued at his post of duty, valiant and faithful, as long as his country had need of him. The two younger children were Emma, now the wife of William H. Horr, of Richmond; and Eleanora, who married Abram Thompson and is deceased. The second wife of Thomas E. Ogborn was Mrs. Caroline Miller prior to their marriage.

Albert G. Ogborn was born in Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio. February 9, 1848, and was consequently but nine years of age when his mother died. He went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Ruth E. Butterworth (whose husband was a cousin of Hon. Ben Butterworth), at Waynesville, Ohio, and was employed on a farm until the close of the war. Then, coming to Richmond, he learned the trade of a machinist with Baylies, Vaughan & Company (now the Richmond Machine Works), and for twenty-two years was employed by local firms, Gaar, Scott & Company, Robinson Machine Works and Richmond City Mill Works, among others.

In 1889 Mr. Ogborn was elected city marshal of Richmond, was re-elected, and continued in the office until 1891, when he received the nomination for sheriff. Elected to that position the following year, he served for the four-years term, and since November, 1896, he has been associated with Mr. Doan in the undertaking business. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Mount as a commissioner of police, as in 1892 Richmond inaugurated a metropolitan police system. For a short time Mr. Ogborn officiated as president of the board, but he resigned that position. He has always been an efficient and valued worker in the Republican party, and has been sent as a delegate to many county and local conventions. In the fraternities he is influential and honored, being past master of Webb Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch

Masons, and of Richmond Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar. In the last mentioned he is past eminent commander, and though he was elected to the Scottish Rite degree, he was unable to take it, on account of illness. In the Odd Fellows' society he is past grand of White Water Lodge, No. 41, and in Osceola Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men, he is past sachem. In the First Presbyterian church he has long been an active member, having served as a deacon and elder.

The first wife of Mr. Ogborn, to whom he was married in 1876, was Miss Emma R. Morgan, of Richmond. Their only child, Nellie I., died at the age of ten years, and Mrs. Ogborn passed to the home beyond in 1894, in Petoskey, Michigan, where she and her husband were staying for a period in the hope of benefiting her health. On Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1896, Mr. Ogborn wedded Mrs. Alice T. Laws, of this city.

HEZEKIAH CLARK.

Few residents of Center township, Union county, are better known or more genuinely esteemed than Hezekiah Clark, who was born on the farm where he lives to-day, and has spent his whole life here. When he was two and a half years old his father erected the commodious and substantial farmhouse which has since sheltered him and his, and has been the scene of many a joyous gathering and social event.

The father of our subject, William S. Clark, a native of North Carolina, was a typical pioneer, hardy, industrious, fearless and equal to all of the emergencies of frontier existence. Coming to Indiana in 1818, from Guilford county, North Carolina, where he had been born and had grown to man's estate, he secured a tract of land from the government, during Monroe's administration. His father, Hezekiah Clark, made the trip hither, in 1820, and spent his declining years in this county. William S. had one sister, Polly, who became the wife of Mr. Rigsby, and lived on a farm adjoining that of our subject. In his youth William S. Clark had learned the carpenter's trade, and he found it very useful in this new country, where buildings were constantly being erected for the pioneers. Wages, however, were decidedly nominal, for money was scarce, and often he received but twenty-five cents per day, as when he was employed in the building of the Salem Quaker church. Clearing his farm in the intervals of work at his trade, buying more property from time to time, and taking land in payment for labor performed, he gradually accumulated a fine estate. One tract of eighty acres was turned over to him for the building of a large barn, and at one time he was a large landholder. Reverses came, however, for he contracted to grade a mile and a half of the railroad through his locality, and, after completing his share according to agreement, he was forced to take

some western lands in recompense, said property proving to be valueless. Other disasters befel him and he lost heavily. As a farmer he was very successful, and for some years he bought and sold hogs extensively. About 1844 he opened a store at Cottage Grove, and was concerned in the business for many years. A man of public spirit, he was one of the original stockholders in the Liberty and College Corner pike, which for years was a paying investment, and was the only road in that locality which could be traveled with comfort. Politically he was a Whig and a Republican. During the last years of his life he lived near Cottage Grove, in a pleasant home, surrounded with the comforts which were the fruits of his busy, successful past. At the time of his death, June 27, 1885, he was in his eighty-eighth year.

Soon after coming to Union county, William S. Clark married Elizabeth Huston, a daughter of Thomas Huston, of Virginia, who lived on the farm adjoining. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and both he and his wife, Tabitha, were honored residents of this township for many years. Thirteen children were born to William S. and Elizabeth Clark, and all, with the exception of one who died at the age of four years, lived to maturity. Seven of the number are still surviving, but the subject of this biography is the only one of the family left in the county. The wife and mother, a noble woman, loved and admired by all, died June 7, 1890, aged eighty-six years.

Hezekiah Clark was born April 20, 1831, and grew to manhood on the farm, his youth being occupied in the labors incident to the clearing and cultivating of the homestead. When he arrived at maturity he received eighty acres of his father's property, and continued to live under the parental roof until his marriage in 1857. He has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has prospered in his various financial undertakings. As a citizen his course has been worthy of commendation, for he has given his means and influence to the maintenance of law, order and good government. Firm in his conviction that the Republican party principles have brought this country to its present wonderful prosperity, he is never absent from the polls and manfully strives to promote its welfare, often attending local conventions.

When he was twenty-six years old Mr. Clark married Miss Sarah C. Lyons, daughter of Oren and Mary (Beach) Lyons. Mrs. Clark was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was brought to this county when a child. Her father died several years ago, but her mother is still living on the old home place in Center township. All of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark lived to arrive at maturity. They are named as follows: Charley, Jennie, William, Mary, Susie, Sarah T., Bert, Rose, Pearl, George, Joseph, Henry and Roxie, the five last-mentioned being still at home. The eldest son is a painter by trade and resides in Connersville, and William is a carpenter and

a resident of Liberty. Jennie has never married; Mary is the wife of Joseph Witter; Susie married Henry Eikenberry and died May 12, 1896; Sarah is Mrs. Douglas McKillop; and Rose is the wife of William Toler. Bert, like a true patriot, volunteered his services to his country in her late war with Spain, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed chiefly at Camp Alger, in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Clark may well be proud of their fine family, as, without exception, their children are a credit to them and are taking honorable places in "the world's broad field of battle."

DANIEL HILL.

One of the most prominent workers in the Society of Friends, Daniel Hill has devoted many years of his life to the advancement of the cause of Christianity among men. His influence is ever found on the side of progress, of liberty and of right, and the effect of his labors has been far-reaching. He is now an honored resident of Richmond, Indiana, which is the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred on the 18th of November, 1817. Only a short time previously his parents had left their home in Randolph county, North Carolina, and located in Richmond, where they remained until the autumn of 1818, when they removed to Randolph county, Indiana, their home being a log cabin in the midst of the forest, five miles east of Winchester.

There Daniel Hill spent his boyhood days and resided for more than forty years. His educational privileges were those afforded in what were called the monthly-meeting schools, held for about three months during the winter season. There he pursued his studies between the ages of seven and twenty years, making the most of his opportunities, which were, however, quite limited. The text-books then used were the Lindley Murray series, the Introduction, the English Reader and the Sequel to the English Reader. He was very fond of reading, but that was before the era of cheap literature, and he does not remember to have seen a newspaper or a magazine until he was in his 'teens. The books to which he had access were the Bible and a small monthly-meeting library. In his early manhood he taught school for three or four terms, giving instruction only in the elementtary branches of learning. He began public speaking as an advocate of the emancipation of the slaves in the south, and was an ardent abolitionist all through the struggle which finally resulted in the liberation of the negroes. One of the schools he taught was for colored children. For several months during the war he was at Nashville, Tennessee, as agent of the Friends Freemen's Aid Society.

Mr. Hill is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and has

always loved the church and labored for its growth and upbuilding. For several years he was an elder, and in 1863 was recorded a minister of the gospel, in which capacity he has attended all the yearly meetings with the exception of those held in California and Oregon. From 1864 until 1867 he was superintendent of the Children's Home, in Cincinnati, and on leaving that city removed to New Vienna, Ohio. On the organization of the Peace Association of Friends in America, in 1868, he was appointed president, and John Henry Douglass secretary, headquarters being established at New Vienna, where both gentlemen lived. At the close of the first year Mr. Douglass resigned his position in order to enter the evangelistic field, and Daniel Hill was appointed secretary, while Robert Lindley Murray was made president, in which position the latter continued to serve until his death, several years later. The former is still acceptably and capably filling the position of secretary. In 1870 he began the publication of the Messenger of Peace, a monthly paper devoted to the cause of peace, and of this journal he is still editor and publisher. In the same year, in connection with John M. Hussey, Mr. Hill also began the publication of the Christian Worker, the name being suggested by J. J. Thomas, of Union Springs, New York. It was with some difficulty that this journal was placed on a firm financial basis. The Herald of Peace, which had been published for a short time in Chicago, had collapsed, leaving a number of people who had paid for the paper in advance, and who were in consequence rather backward about subscribing for a new paper published at a country village. However, in time this difficulty was overcome, and the paper was made one of the leading religious journals in this part of the country. Mr. Hussey was publisher and Mr. Hill editor, and in addition to his editorial duties the latter prepared the Bible school lessons each week, edited the Messenger of Peace and attended to a voluminous correspondence. The work demanded fifteen hours of labor each day, and brought but small monetary compensation. During the first twelve years of its existence the Christian Worker was published at New Vienna, Ohio, and then transferred to Chicago.

It was Daniel Hill who, in the Indiana yearly meeting, advanced a proposition to hold under the authority of that organization general meetings in different parts of the state, mainly for the benefit of those who did not attend the yearly meetings. The plan proved successful and has been inaugurated by nearly all the other yearly meetings. Mr. Hill served on the committee until the time came to change to the present plan of work, and it was due to his proposition that the committee on evangelistic work was appointed in the Indiana yearly meeting. On the latter committee he also served for a number of years until defective hearing caused his retirement. This plan of evangelistic work has also been largely adopted by other yearly meetings.

In 1840 Daniel Hill married Arcadia Thomas, who died in 1863, and in 1865 he wedded Martha Ann Hussey, who survived their marriage eight years. He afterward married Tamar Thorne, who died in 1894. The maiden name of his present wife was Rachel S. Bailey. By his second marriage he had four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom two are now living: Mrs. Emma Hadley, of Richmond; and Murray Hill.

In 1856 Daniel Hill was elected to the state senate to represent the counties of Randolph and Jay, and served through two regular and one extra session of the legislature. There he was associated with such eminent statesmen as General Lew Wallace, General Thomas Bennett and John Yaryan. In his political views he is a pronounced Prohibitionist, and by his vote, voice, pen and prayers has sought to annihilate the liquor traffic. As a minister, he endeavors to arouse the church on this subject, and from the platform appeals earnestly to his fellow citizens on behalf of "God and home and native land."

ISAAC N. DRURY.

A plain and unassuming and highly-respected citizen is Isaac N. Drury, the well-known contractor and bridge-builder of Richmond, Indiana. He was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 17, 1832, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Van Allen) Drury, who were well-to-do and prosperous farming people of St. Lawrence county.

Isaac N. Drury was reared a farmer and received a common-school education. At the age of eighteen he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman till twenty-five years of age. In 1853 he came west as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for two years, during which time he was engaged in building bridges over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in 1855 assisted in the construction of the Indiana Central and Dayton & Western roads, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. He also had charge, as foreman, of the bridge-building between Indianapolis and Dayton. In 1860 he was employed in contracting for and building railroad and highway bridges, going from that into general contracting, which he has since followed. In 1873 he located in Richmond, Indiana, where he still resides, doing business as a contractor, and employing from twenty-five to fifty men.

In 1859 Mr. Drury was married to Frances L. Northrop, daughter of Nathaniel and Roxyana (Lincoln) Northrop, of Rutland county, Vermont. They have one child, Alice, who married F. J. Correll, a prominent tobacco and cigar merchant of Richmond.

The Drury family is possessed of quite a bit of interesting history. The father, who was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, of Irish extraction, was a lineal descendant of Hugh Drury, who came from England to

this country some two hundred years ago, and whose ashes now lie in King Chapel cemetery. It is also claimed that all people bearing the name of Drury are descendants of this Hugh Drury.

Isaac Drury, the father of our subject, grew to manhood in his native county and there learned the tailor's trade, which he abandoned later to become a tiller of the soil in St. Lawrence county, New York. He married Miss Elizabeth Van Allen, who was of old Holland-Dutch stock, and daughter of John Van Allen, whose wife was born in 1801 and died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Drury had a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom, excepting Isaac N., are living in St. Lawrence county, New York. The children are as follows: Juliett Holt; Charles H., a farmer; Mary S. Smith; Isaac N.; Benjamin F., for thirty-five years a well known and successful practitioner of medicine in St. Lawrence county; Sarah Stacy; and Albert F., also a farmer. Isaac Drury was an active, earnest member of the Congregational church, in politics was a Whig, and was a man of sterling integrity and high principles. His death occurred in his native county in 1865, at the age of sixty-five.

While speaking of the history of this family we must not forget Calvin Drury, the grandfather of Isaac N. He was a Vermonter by birth and an extensive farmer by occupation, having spent his entire life in that state, and having been twice married. He was an active and influential member of the Congregational church, of which he was at one time secretary. He was also called upon to fill the office of township trustee, and in politics gave his support to the Whig party.

Isaac N. Drury is known in politics as a quiet and unobtrusive Republican, and socially is connected with Richmond Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M.; Richmond Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; King Solomon's Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He is a very successful business man, and one to be thoroughly relied upon.

HARLAN R. QUINN.

Since the days when Brownsville township, Union county, was a wilderness the Quinn family has been influential in its development and gradually increasing prosperity, contributing to the establishment and maintenance of schools and churches, upholding the law and the best interests of the public in general.

Though he has now attained almost the measure of the years of man, as given by the psalmist, Harlan R. Quinn, whose birth occurred May 1, 1830, is still strong and sound in mind and body, and apparently takes as earnest an interest in his various pursuits and enterprises as he did in his early prime. His parents, John and Sarah Quinn, natives of Kentucky, are both deceased, and the old homestead where their later years were spent is now

Harlan R. Quinn

in the possession of their son, J. B., who is a thrifty farmer of this vicinity. This worthy couple reared a family of thirteen children,—seven girls and six boys,—who attained maturity (see sketch of J. B. Quinn).

Such education as fell to the share of our subject was obtained in the district schools of this neighborhood, and when he was a mere lad he had mastered farming, in its general details. He continued to reside at his birthplace year after year until he was fifty-four years old, as he never married, and his mother could not consent to his removal elsewhere. Long after her death, which occurred in 1866, he followed the routine to which he was accustomed, being associated in the management of the old farm with his brothers, J. B. and William Wesley, for several years. In 1880 he sold his interest in the place to the present owner, J. B. Quinn, and took up his residence in Decatur county, Indiana. During the eight years which he spent there he was not engaged in business, and the longing to return to the home and friends of his youth grew stronger and stronger with him. In 1888 he returned, and, buying the farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres which adjoins his parental homestead, he has since devoted himself assiduously to its cultivation. He has erected a commodious modern farm-house, and has remodeled the other building and made numerous alterations and improvements, thus greatly increasing the value and desirability of the place.

The life of Mr. Quinn has been peaceful, busy and devoid of so-called great events. He has endeavored to live in peace and harmony with all mankind, and has quietly and unassumingly pursued the even tenor of his way. Though taking sufficient interest in public affairs to do his duty as a voter and citizen, his preference being for the principles of the Republican party, he has never aspired to official distinction, and is not a politician in any sense. In his thirteenth year he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, identifying himself with the congregation of Wood's chapel. He has been a liberal contributor to religious and charitable enterprises, and has aided and befriended many a person in need. No one in the community enjoys a better reputation for integrity of word and deed, and when a man stands high in the estimation of the people who have known him during his entire life no greater testimonial to his worth can be given.

GEORGE W. PARSONS.

Captain George W. Parsons, ex-assessor of Jefferson township, Wayne county, is one of the native sons of this township, his birth having occurred September 18, 1843. He is a grandson of Benjamin F. Parsons, who was one of the early settlers of this locality, and is a son of Amos and Jane (Machett) Parsons. Amos Parsons had one brother, Elijah, and eleven sisters. He was likewise a native of this township, and, following the example

of his ancestors, he was devoted to agriculture. Of the three sons and three daughters born to himself and estimable wife, four survive: George W., the subject of this article; Benjamin, a resident of Richmond, Indiana; and two daughters.

The youth of George W. Parsons was spent, uneventfully enough, upon the old homestead, a portion of his time being given to attending the schools of the neighborhood. Lessons of patriotism, industry and devotion to duty were constantly instilled into his nature by his wise parents' precepts and example, and these bore fruit in due season. He was less than eighteen years of age when the dreadful conflict between the north and south began, and soon after reaching his anniversary he offered his services to his country. Enlisting in Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, he was regularly promoted to corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, first lieutenant and finally to the captaincy of his company. Of the numerous decisive battles of the war in which he took an active and distinguished part may be mentioned: Shiloh, Perryville, Stone river (where he was wounded in the right shoulder) and Missionary Ridge. After the last named battle he accompanied his regiment to the relief of General Burnside, whose forces at Knoxville were being besieged by the Confederates, under General Longstreet. That great rebel leader having been forced to retreat, the Fifty-seventh then joined the command of General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and did effective service in all the important engagements down to Peach Tree creek (including Resaca and Rocky Face Ridge) where, after a desperate resistance, a portion of the regiment was captured by the Confederates. Captain Parsons was, unfortunately, one of the number, and for the next two months he experienced the horrors of Andersonville prison. More fortunate, however, than many of the poor, starved and abused federal soldiers who were his comrades while he was there, he was released at the end of the time specified, under special exchange orders. Resuming his command, he served under General Thomas at the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and after peace had been declared his regiment was sent to Texas, in order to keep vigilant watch of the operations of the French, under Maximilian, in Mexico. Remaining in the Lone Star state for a few months, the Fifty-seventh was finally mustered out at Port Lavaca, Texas, December 14, 1865. It had so happened that our subject received his commission as first lieutenant, May 31, 1865, and the following day was raised to the captaincy of his company.

Upon returning home the gallant young captain, then but twenty-two years of age, though he had fought and suffered and had had many experiences—on the battle-field, in camp and in prison—that had aged him greatly, commenced making preparations for his marriage. On the 1st of April, 1866,

he wedded Miss Priscilla, daughter of Hannibal and Fanny (Perry) Mathews, who were natives of New York state and Vermont, respectively. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed to Hagerstown, Wayne county, in 1852. The father married, after the death of his first wife, Fanny, her half-sister, and a son and three daughters were born of this union. Mrs. Parsons, who is one of the eight children of the first marriage, was born in Cincinnati, May 5, 1849, and has resided in Jefferson township since childhood. The Captain and his wife lost three children, who died in infancy, and their surviving sons and daughters are named as follows: Amos W., Emma J., Harry C., Gertrude F., Edna E., Benjamin F., George W. and Mary Irene.

Since the close of the war Captain Parsons has given his attention to various business enterprises, and for many years has bought live stock and has supplied the local markets with meat. As a citizen he is held in high esteem in his community, as may be seen by the fact that he was made assessor of his township and was retained in that office for eight years. Politically he is an uncompromising Republican.

ROWLAND COLEMAN.

Rowland Coleman, deceased, was born in Nantucket island, Massachusetts, August 15, 1787, and in the early part of the present century came out to the Western Reserve, reaching Indiana before she attained the dignity of statehood. As one of the pioneers of the Hoosier state, his history is of more than passing interest in this work.

Referring to the early history of the Coleman family in this country, we find that Edward was the original Coleman in America and his settlement was on Nantucket island. Along the agnatic line he traces his descent back through Barnabas, Jr., Barnabas, Sr., John, Jr., and John, Sr., to Thomas Coleman. Many members of the family have been seafaring men. Several of Rowland's brothers were sea captains, and other of the Colemans have been found in the mechanical ranks. Rowland, who was a carpenter, previous to the war of 1812 came west, and he would have been a soldier in that war had he not been rejected on account of a defect in his hearing. He worked at his trade in Cincinnati until 1818. In the meantime, however, in 1815, he came over into Indiana and entered land in Union county, where his son now lives. In 1818 he located here permanently, that year erecting one of the first two frame houses in the vicinity. He built an addition to it in 1834 and Frederick in 1859 remodeled and added to it, the present farm residence being the result. Here he lived and prospered the rest of his days, working at his trade and farming, and many of the old buildings throughout the locality bear the marks of his handiwork. He died December 16, 1863.

In 1830 he married Mrs. Hannah Coffin, *née* Stanton, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, daughter of James Stanton, the Stanton family having originally come from Nantucket island. She died December 14, 1886, near the age of ninety-two years, passing away on the farm which had been her home for sixty years. Rowland Coleman was born and reared a Quaker, but was not a member of the church. Old Salem church stands on land once owned by him. Of his family we record that Frederic was the eldest, and of him we make further mention; Susan, wife of Gilbert Tressler, an attorney of Connersville, Indiana, died in early womanhood, at the age of twenty-one years; and John, who died at the age of nine years.

Frederic A. Coleman was born August 4, 1832, in the original house his father built on the farm, and on this farm he has since lived, with the exception of two years. With a taste for mechanics like other members of the family referred to, he learned the blacksmith's trade in his youth, and worked at that trade a short time. His education began in the common schools, was carried forward in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he spent two years, but did not graduate owing to the fact that he returned home to take charge of the farming operations. During his student life at Oxford, the celebrated Professor David Swing had charge of the preparatory department of the university, and Whitelaw Reid was a classmate of Mr. Coleman's. The farm above alluded to comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is devoted to a variety of crops. The residence, standing somewhat back from the highway, is approached by an avenue shaded by pine trees, the planting of Frederic Coleman in 1864. Other improvements have been made by him, including one thousand rods of tile for drainage.

Politically Mr. Coleman is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, but is not a politician. In his religious views he is broad and liberal.

Mr. Coleman was married in 1858 to Miss Louise McGonigle, who died six years later. His second marriage, to Miss Marie L. Quigby, of Fairfield, Indiana, was consummated in 1875. They have one child, Ethel May, a member of the class of '99 at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

JONATHAN BRIGHT QUINN.

Three-fourths of a century has the Quinn family been closely associated with the progress and development of Union county, and none of her citizens have manifested greater public spirit or more earnest interest in the reduction of the country from a wilderness to a fertile land of fine farms, with flourishing towns dotted here and there.

John Quinn, the father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in his boyhood he went to Kentucky, where he married Sarah Bright, and

together they came to the wilds of Indiana in 1821. For two years they made their home in Harrison township, Union county, at the end of which time they permanently located on a quarter-section of land, the present home of the subject of this sketch. The young couple lived in a very humble way at first, but were quite happy and content in their simple cabin, built of rough round logs. Later they rose to the dignity of a hewed-log house, and finally they removed to a substantial house, in 1845. Their landed posessions were added to until they owned three hundred and sixty acres. These successive changes marked their gradual advancement toward a competence, but it was accomplished only by the utmost diligence, industry and economy. At the same time this worthy pair were rearing their six sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. With the exception of Harlan Robbins Quinn, they were all married, but he and our subject were the only ones who continued to dwell in the neighborhood of the old home. In addition to his farming operations, the senior Mr. Quinn carried on a tan-yard, which after his death was managed by his widow and son. A man of liberality and wisdom, he used his means and influence in the support of worthy public enterprises, and during his life-time donated land to the Methodist Episcopal church and to the cemetery. One of the original members of Woods Chapel, he often had the little body of friends and neighbors meet in his home before the church was built, and in innumerable ways showed his zeal and strong desire to witness the triumph of religion. His active and useful life came to a close in 1852, and fourteen years later his devoted wife followed him to the grave, she being then about seventy years of age. In his political views Mr. Quinn had first been a Democrat of the Jackson school, but when the slavery question became the paramount issue he transferred his allegiance and thenceforth voted with the Whig party. His sons followed his example, and our subject later joined the ranks of the Republicans.

The children of John and Sarah (Bright) Quinn were: Daniel A., who lived for many years in Putnam county, Indiana, and died there; Mary Ann, who married Levi W. Moore, and lived and died in Decatur county, Indiana; Sophia B., wife of Davis W. John; James Edward, of Putnam county; Margaret Jane, deceased, wife of Noah Naylor, of Putnam county; Jonathan B.; John F., of Bartholomew county, Indiana; Rebecca W., widow of Robert O. Powell, of Shelby county; Belinda, deceased, wife of James Powell, of Bartholomew county; Harlan R., of Union county; Sarah Harrison, widow of L. W. Moore, of Decatur county; Louisa Grover, deceased, wife of John Coddington, of Madison county, Indiana; and William Wesley, of Hendricks county, this state.

The birth of our subject took place on the 13th of April, 1823, on the old homestead in Harrison township, Union county, and as long as he can

remember he has lived on the farm which he now owns and cultivates. In his youth he assisted his father in the tannery, and later he operated the plant in partnership with his brothers, William Wesley and Harlan. Then, buying their interests, he continued in business alone until he decided to close it, in 1860. He has been very successful, industrious and energetic, and thoroughly deserves the genuine praise which is freely accorded him by those who have known him a lifetime. In connection with his tannery, Mr. Quinn carried a stock of boots and shoes and harness for some years and enjoyed a good trade in those lines. He has given his children assistance as they started out in independent careers, and still retains a goodly fortune and four hundred acres in the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinn celebrated a half century of happy wedded life on the anniversary of their marriage, January 2, 1899. Fifty years ago they pledged themselves, each to the other, and through joys and sorrows innumerable they have passed, until now they stand on the sunset side of life. Mrs. Quinn was formerly Miss Mary A. Manning, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Manning, and her birthplace was in Abington township, Wayne county. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Quinn died in infancy. Their daughters are as follows: Sophia Ellen, wife of Henry Winters, of Brownsville township; Alwilda Porter, wife of John Meek, of Nebraska; Sarah Elizabeth, who married Samuel Flack, and died at the age of twenty-six years, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Eugenia Florence, wife of Wendall Hawkins, a farmer, now on the Quinn homestead; Mary Bright, wife of William Taylor, of Center township, Union county; Rebecca May, who is at home; and Emma Louisa, widow of John Gear, of Brownsville. Our subject and wife have nineteen grandchildren, of whom none are married. The whole family, parents and children, have been connected with the Methodist church from early years, and when residents of this locality have been regular attendants at Wood's chapel. Mr. Quinn has served in the various offices of the church, such as class-leader and steward, for over two-score years. Faithful and true in all the relations of life, he and his loved wife need have few regrets in looking back along the pathway by which they have come, and to their children they will leave the priceless heritage of a stainless name and history.

TIMOTHY NICHOLSON.

Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, is too well known to the people of Indiana to need any introduction to the readers of this volume. He is a prominent factor in the industrial and mercantile life of Richmond, but is better known in connection with his labors in the interests of his fellow men. He has a mind above all personal considerations, concerned with those large, loving interests belonging to humanity. There are many men in Indiana—

leaders in professional and commercial circles—who have acquired wide reputation in business circles, but in the homes of the land, as well as in the establishments devoted to trade, the name of Timothy Nicholson is familiar. Amid life's busy cares he has found time to devote to humanity, and recognizing the brotherhood of mankind he has labored for the advancement of the human race, aided in raising the fallen and extended a helping hand to the down-trodden and the needy. It is this that has made him one of the highly esteemed and loved citizens of Richmond and inseparably interwoven his history with the record of its best development.

He was born in Perquimans county, North Carolina, on the 2d of November, 1828, and is a son of Josiah and Ann (White) Nicholson, both of whom were elders in the Society of Friends and prominent and influential citizens of the community in which they made their home. His ancestors were of a sterling, stalwart people who suffered persecution for the sake of their religion. In order to secure freedom of conscience they came to America at an early period in the settlement of the New World. The first of whom we have record, Edmond and Elizabeth Nicholson, were natives of England, whence they emigrated to New England, where the remainder of their days were spent. Their son, Christopher Nicholson, also crossed the Atlantic about 1660 and for a time resided in New England, but he and his brother were beaten on account of their religious views, and in consequence he sought a home in North Carolina, where his marriage was recorded in 1680. He had two sons, one of whom was Christopher Nicholson, who became the father of Thomas Nicholson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this review. This Thomas Nicholson was an able minister of the Society of Friends, and a leading man of the community in which he resided. He owned a number of slaves, and in common with the people of that time and place believed that such proprietorship was scriptural and right, but later study of the question taught him that the practice of holding human beings in bondage was contrary to the law of God. Accordingly, despite the difficulty and unpopularity of the act, he liberated his negroes and his example was followed by other Friends until there was not a slave-owner among the Friends in that section of North Carolina. He afterward declared that he would not again become entangled in slave-holding for the weight of the slaves in gold. The grandfather of Timothy Nicholson was also named Thomas, and like other of the family devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and held to the religious faith of the sect with which his people had so long been identified.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has said that "the way to reform a man is to begin with his grandfather," and, indeed, fortunate is he who has back of him an honorable ancestry. In this particular Timothy Nicholson was particu-

larly blessed, as well as having in his youth the surroundings of a cultured Christian home; yet with all these a man's character must depend upon himself, and his accomplishments or failures in life are attributable to his own desires and efforts. While trained to habits of industry, sobriety and probity, it remained to Timothy Nicholson to put them to practical use in every-day life and to test his principles in the fire of actual experience. He was reared upon a farm and was afforded excellent educational privileges that his mental culture might be in accord with his physical and moral development. He was for some time a student in Belvidere Academy, an institution established and maintained by the Society of Friends, and when eighteen years of age he became a student in the Friends' school in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for a year and a half. He then returned to his home and was appointed principal of the Belvidere Academy, a position which he ably filled for six years. He then accepted an invitation to take charge of the preparatory department of Haverford College, near Philadelphia, one of the oldest and best known Friends' schools in the country. There he performed his duties with such signal ability and skill that at the close of his fourth year in that school he was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the college, in which capacity he acceptably served two years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Nicholson resigned, and in 1861 removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he joined his brother, John Nicholson, in the book and stationery business, a connection which was continued until 1873, when he purchased his brother's interest and has since been alone in business. He also has a large book bindery, and carries on operations under the name of the Nicholson Printing Company. He has built up an extensive trade in both departments of his business. He is a very systematic and methodical, possesses keen discrimination and excellent executive ability, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is always just to and considerate of his employes, who know that faithfulness on their part means advancement as opportunity offers.

Broad-minded and progressive and imbued with strong humanitarian principles, Timothy Nicholson takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the development and improvement of the city with which he is connected, and with its educational and moral progress. As a leading member of the Friends church, he is well known throughout all the branches of that denomination, being active in all the church conferences. He has been chairman of the committee on arrangements of the three quinquennial conferences that have been held by the Friends in America, and at the last conference was again appointed to that position. He has been very active in the state and national Sunday-school work, was president of the Indiana Sunday-school Union for one year, and for three years a member of the executive committee

of the International Sunday-school Association. For twenty years he has been superintendent of the home Sunday school, for many years has been an elder in the church and for twenty-two years was clerk of the yearly meeting of ministers and elders, while for twelve years he was clerk of the White-water monthly meeting, comprising four congregations.

For thirty-four years he has been a trustee of Earlham College, in which he takes a very deep and active interest, and because of his special fitness for that office and his residence in Richmond, much of the labor of the board of trustees has devolved upon him, and to his labors the high standing of the institution is attributable in no small degree. During the years 1865–6 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Richmond city schools, and from 1868 until 1873 was a trustee of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. Two years afterward, in 1877, when a vacancy occurred on that board, the remaining trustees united in requesting Governor Williams to appoint Mr. Nicholson to the vacancy, which he did although the latter's political views were at variance with those of the governor and of every other trustee. From 1872 until 1877 he was trustee of the Home of the Friend-less, of Richmond, and from early life he has been an earnest temperance worker. For nearly thirty-three years, as a member of the committee of the Friends society on prison reform, he has taken a very active and earnest interest in that work. This committee was appointed and continued from year to year for the purpose of arousing the people and the law-makers to the evils of the prison system of the state. Every year the committee made a written report of their work, which demanded great patience, perseverance and indomitable effort.

The progress that Indiana has made along the line of prison reforms in the last few years is due more to the efforts of Timothy Nicholson than to any other one man, though he does not take the credit for it. Other men wrote the statutes and voted them into legal existence, but the demand for their passage came from the thirty years' campaign of education carried on by him and his associates in the work. In 1887 when a law was enacted creating a board of state charities, the governor appointed him a member, and he is still one of its most prominent representatives. His interest and efficiency in this line of work have made him well known among prison reformers throughout the United States, and he is an active member of the National Prison Congress and of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. In 1896 he was president of the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Corrections. The establishment of the woman's prison and reform school for girls was one of the first victories of the "standing committee" of the Society of Friends. This advanced step in prison legislation was directed and hastened by recommendations of the committee and by

reports disclosing the abuses arising from the keeping of prisoners of both sexes in the same institution. As a member of the board of state charities since its creation, he has made two or more visits to the institution every year and often addresses the men individually, speaking words of hope and encouragement to them.

In politics Timothy Nicholson has always been a stanch Republican, and in 1872 was president of the Richmond Grant Club, but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. With a deep realization of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, however, he has kept well informed on the momentous issues of the day and is therefore capable of giving an intelligent support to the measures which he believes are for the public good.

On the 11th of August, 1853, Timothy Nicholson married Miss Sarah N. White, a daughter of John and Mary White, both of whom were elders in the Society of Friends in Perquimans county, North Carolina. Three sons of this marriage are now living. The mother died September 26, 1865, and the father was married April 30, 1868, to Miss Mary A. White, a sister of his first wife. Two daughters were born to them, both of whom are living.

Such in brief is the history of one of Richmond's most prominent and honored citizens, and Indiana may well be proud to number him among her sons. He conducts, with two of his sons, the oldest book house in the eastern part of the state, and his efforts in business life have crowned him with financial success. At all times a reputation for honesty, his own self-respect and the well-merited esteem of his fellow men have been more to him than money, which has been but the means which has enabled him to provide for his family and aid his fellow men. He has unusual executive talent, and as an organizer and manager of educational and benevolent institutions has few superiors in the state. A local paper has said: "To know Timothy Nicholson is to respect and esteem him. With a soul overflowing with warm human sympathy, with a quick appreciation of any combination of circumstances and a tact which enables him instantly to do or say the right thing upon every occasion, he is yet adamantine in his convictions of right and wrong. He can say 'No!' in a manner which then and there closes the question. He has an old-fashioned idea that simple, plain speaking between man and man in the long run makes better friends and leaves a clearer conscience. He has not departed from the manner of speech of the Friends, and his 'thee' and 'thou' seem peculiarly in keeping with his simple, direct and kindly manner of speech. He is sparing in the use of titles and prefers not to be called Mr. Nicholson. It is taken as entirely proper and quite the usual custom in Richmond for his acquaintances, young and old, to address him by his first name, and the custom is followed by children, all without the

slightest color or thought of disrespect." Modest in manner, free from all ostentation, his true worth and kindly life have endeared him to all who know him, and his example is indeed one which may profitably be followed by the younger generation.

SAMUEL C. WHITESELL.

For nearly thirty years Samuel C. Whitesell has been engaged in the practice of law in Wayne county. He is able and well posted in his profession, clear and convincing as a speaker before judge and jury, painstaking and accurate in the preparation of his cases, and conscientiously adheres to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law, scorning to lower the high standard of right and justice.

The paternal ancestors of our subject were of German origin, the name having been spelled Weitzel in the mother tongue. The grandfather of S. C. Whitesell, George Whitesell, was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. After hostilites had ceased between this nation and England, he removed to Preble county, Ohio, and took up his abode on a farm twelve miles east of Richmond. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was in his seventy-fifth year. In his early manhood he learned and followed the cooper's trade, but his chief attention was given to agriculture. His wife, also of German extraction, was a Miss Fouts in her girlhood and to their marriage four sons and four daughters were born.

The parents of our subject were George F. and Esther (McCollough) Whitesell. The father was born in Preble county, Ohio, and passed his entire life in that county, his death taking place when he was seventy-four years of age, in 1898. Following the example of his father, he was engaged in farming and in the cooperage business. The wife and mother was summoned to her reward in 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years. Her father, Samuel McCollough, was a native of Ireland, who, coming to the United States, settled first in Pennsylvania, and later, in 1817, in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Wayne county. In religious faith he was a Baptist, an earnest and conscientious member of the church. He was influential in the organization of the Salem church, which was one of the first of the denomination in the state. In 1845, during the cholera epidemic, he was stricken with the dread disease, and though he recovered he was thenceforth blind. He died in 1864, at the ripe age of seventy years.

Samuel C. Whitesell, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 25, 1847, is the eldest of six children, the others being as follows: John, a farmer of Greenville, Ohio; David, who for many years was a teacher, and is now carrying on a lumber business in New Madison, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy

Shaver and R. B., both residing in Eaton, Ohio, the later having been a successful teacher for some eighteen years; and Frank M., a carpenter and builder of Richmond.

In his boyhood Samuel C. Whitesell received a good common-school education in Preble and Wayne counties. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school in Preble county, and while thus occupied he borrowed law books from the late Judge Banta, of Eaton, Ohio, and spent his leisure time in study. Later he was under the tutorship of Judge Fox, of Centerville, then the county-seat of this county, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Centerville, remaining there until Richmond became the county-seat, when he removed to Cambridge City, Indiana. There he built up a large and profitable business, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state, and to practice in the United States and circuit courts. In 1886 he established an office in Richmond, and has since enjoyed a substantial and growing practice here.

On the 11th of August, 1868, Mr. Whitesell married Miss Elmira J. Strickler, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Strickler, then living in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, Wayne county. Mr. and Mrs. Whitesell having but one child living, Frank M., a talented young man, who is now stndying law in his father's office.

GEORGE BISHOP.

An honored citizen of Richmond for the past thirty-eight years, George Bishop is entitled to a prominent place in the annals of Wayne county. As a Republican he has been actively interested in the success of the party in this locality, and in November, 1894, he was elected to fill the office of township trustee. He entered upon his duties in the beginning of the following year and is still serving, his record being one of which he has reason to be proud. For a score of years he has been identified with Osceola Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men, and he also belongs to White Water Lodge, No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to Oriental Encampment, No. 28. In the last named organization he has been a trustee for the past twenty years.

Hart Bishop, father of our subject, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He married Mary Clayton, a lady of English birth, and a number of years afterward they came to America with their children. They settled in Mount Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana, the same year, 1848, and there the father followed his trade of reed-making, as long as he was able. He lived to an extreme age, his death occurring in October, 1880, when he was in his eighty-ninth year. The wife and mother did not long survive the immigration to this country, as she died the succeeding year.

George Bishop, born March 4, 1836, in Lancashire, England, is the only survivor of the parental family, as his three brothers and four sisters have all been called to the better land. When the momentous step of removing to the United States was taken, he was a lad of twelve years. He learned the trade of blacksmithing and carriage-making at Mount Carmel, and has followed this occupation regularly since he mastered it in all its details. At the end of four years' work in Mount Carmel he went to Newcastle, Indiana, where he remained from 1857 to 1862, engaged in the management of a carriage manufactory of his own. The civil war interfering seriously with his trade, he came to Richmond and for the next fifteen years was employed by Gaar, Scott & Company, and other firms. Industrious, prompt, and faithful to the best interests of his employers, he won their confidence and esteem, at the same time gained an enviable reputation among all of his acquaintances. His friends and well-wishers in Richmond and vicinity are legion.

Over two-score years have rolled away since the day, in 1857, when Miss Mary J. Bartlow, of Mount Carmel, became the bride of Mr. Bishop. Seven children have blessed their union, and three of the number have entered the silent land. May is the wife of George M. Ayler, of Richmond; Altha wedded Charles A. Wilson, of this city; Lizzie is Mrs. John Bartel, of Richmond, and Blanche is the wife of William J. Oldaker, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the United Presbyterian church, and have always been interested in the promotion of education and religion, and the welfare of the community at large.

CARVER J. MENDENHALL, D. D. S.

This popular and efficient dentist of Richmond, Indiana, is a son of James and Millicent (Coffin) Mendenhall, and was born in Thorntown, this state, in the county of Boone, on the 28th of August, 1852. He has shown a remarkable adaptation for his profession and enjoys a practice commensurate with his skill, while his ever-increasing popularity is the natural outcome of a genial and benevolent disposition.

The family is descended from Quaker ancestors of the sturdy English type, and the present generation shows the happy effects resulting from the teachings of such pure and strengthening doctrines. Three of the Mendenhall brothers emigrated to this country with that grand colonist, William Penn, and settled in the vicinity of Pennsylvania. One of these brothers in time returned to his native country, while the two remaining here married and reared families, whose members moved south and were among the first settlers of Guilford county, North Carolina, a settlement which became one of the strongest Quaker strongholds in that county. Here the grandfather of

our subject was born, married and spent his entire life, becoming a prominent member of the Friends church and holding an enviable place in the esteem of the entire community. He was the father of a large family, to whose training he gave earnest thought, and had the satisfaction of seeing them develop into citizens of ability who filled important places in the communities in which they resided. With the exception of James, the father of our subject, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the other members of this family became college professors or devoted their lives to the practice of medicine, in which lines they became well known for their ability and success.

James Mendenhall, the father, was ushered into existence in Guilford county, and there grew to manhood and was united in marriage to Miss Millicent Coffin. With five hundred dollars in his pocket he started westward on his wedding journey, it being the aim of the travelers to seek a suitable home in the far west. He was the owner of a fine horse and wagon, and in this conveyance was the journey made. He was the envy of many of his neighbors, as his capital, for those times, was almost equal to the sum of twenty thousand dollars at the present time. His first stopping-place was Green's Fork, Wayne county, Indiana, where he remained a short time and whence he removed to Thorntown, Indiana, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until February, 1853, when he moved to Richmond. Here he was interested in agriculture and dairying, his being the first dairy operated in Richmond. He was remarkably successful in his business ventures. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, after an honorable and useful career, and had retired from active business some thirteen years previous to his death. His union with Miss Millicent Coffin resulted in the birth of three sons and four daughters, of whom he was justly proud and whose education and training was given his most earnest thought. One of the sons, S. C. Mendenhall, was sent to Earlham College, and his was the first trunk carried into the building. Stephen Mendenhall, besides being a man of more than average business ability, was also an inventor whose genius in this line brought him considerable sums of money. On one of his patents alone, which he sold to Greenwood & Company, he realized seventy-five thousand dollars. He dealt largely in real estate and within the corporation of Richmond owned considerable land, which was laid out in town lots and disposed of. In recognition of his executive ability he was chosen president of the first street railway company of the city.

Mrs. James Mendenhall was a daughter of Joseph Coffin, a native of Nantucket, whence he went to North Carolina. He was a pork-packer and gained considerable prominence in that industry as well as for being one of the most successful agriculturists in that part of the state. He was a man

of sterling Christian character and was held in high esteem in the Friends church, of which he was a member. He was appointed by that body to travel as a companion to Elizabeth P. Gurney, whose husband was a London banker and who was herself an authoress of some pretensions. His wife, Hannah Coffin, was also prominent in the Friends church. One of his cousins, Levi Coffin, did much to impress the name indelibly on the public mind through his connection as president of the underground railway during the time of slavery. The good accomplished by this band of quiet workers for the cause of humanity can not be estimated, and their names will go down in history as brave, self-sacrificing heroes of those troublous times.

Dr. Carver J. Mendenhall was accorded a thorough education. He attended Hiram Hadley's private school or academy, Earlham College, and the Friends' school at Union Springs, on Cayuga lake, New York. Returning from school, he decided to devote his time to dentistry and took up the study of that profession with Dr. Newton, the leading dentist of Richmond. Subsequently two years was spent in the study of medicine, after which he practiced in various places on the Mississippi river for two years more, when he contracted the ague, so prevalent in those places, and was obliged to return home. It was a year or more before his system was cleared of the chills and fever and he was able to return to his work. He then took a special course in dentistry under Heard Brothers, of Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1875 he went to San Francisco, California. There he engaged in his profession, while at the same time he interested himself in other enterprises, dealing in stocks, serving as inspector of United States customs of the port, and as deputy United States marshal, having been sworn in by Judge Field. After ten years spent on the coast Dr. Mendenhall returned east and took a special course under Dr. Lewis, an expert dentist of Chicago, where he remained as assistant for some time. In 1885 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, intending to locate, but was unable to find a suitable location and returned to Richmond. Here he opened an office and has established an enviable reputation as a dentist of great skill. His office is equipped with all modern appliances for the successful practice of his profession, and he soon became recognized as an expert in his line. In addition to the special courses taken by him under expert dentists, he took a post-graduate course in the School of Dentistry, under Professor Haskell, who has a national reputation, and in a class of two hundred and eight applicants examined by the Indiana state dental board he was one of the eight successful ones, and is fast forging his way to the front as one of the leading practitioners in this part of the state. He figures quite as prominently in social as in professional circles,—is a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M.; King Solomon's Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; and Richmond Commandery, No. 8, K. T.

October 7, 1885, the Doctor was united in matrimony to Miss Margarette Scott, daughter of Captain James W. and Rachel E. (Burbank) Scott. Captain James W. Scott served in the civil war as quartermaster and was captured by General Morgan during his celebrated raid. As official papers were found upon his person and as it was also learned that he was a brother-in-law of Governor Morton,—more than ordinarily severe punishment was inflicted upon him, and Morgan ordered a double guard placed around him. Mrs. Mendenhall is a niece of the great war Governor O. P. Morton and also a relative of Lord Nelson, being a lady of unusual refinement and intelligence and one whose personality is strongly felt in the society in which she moves. Dr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have one son, James Robert, twelve years of age.

THE PIGMAN FAMILY.

Adam Pigman, the founder of one of the oldest and most honored families of central-eastern Indiana, was born in 1779, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was about a year old when he was taken to Breckinridge county, Kentucky, and when four years of age went to Jessamine county, same state. In the summer of 1812 he assisted in the building of Fort Meigs, for he had learned the carpenter's trade, and in December of the next year he took up a quarter-section of land in Fayette county, Indiana. In September, 1814, he erected the first frame house ever put up in Union county, which dwelling is now occupied by R. F. Maze. In 1817 Mr. Pigman married Mary Eli, a daughter of Adam Eli, and in 1824 they removed to Harmony township. He became a prosperous farmer, taking an interested part in the development of the county and loyally aiding in the establishment of the structure of the commonwealth. He was a Jackson Democrat, and for several terms, or until he resigned, he was elected and served as county commissioner. For his time and advantages he was much more than an average man, and owing to his robust constitution, outdoor life and temperate habits (for he never used tea, coffee or tobacco), he attained an extreme age, dying September 19, 1876. His wife followed him to the better land a week later, her death occurring on the 27th of September. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only one, Lorena, is living in 1898, and, with the exception of herself and her brother Eli, all of the number died in the years between 1856 and 1861.

Eli Pigman was born, lived and died in Harmony township. He owned the old Adam Eli farm, which the latter settled upon as early as 1807, building a blacksmith shop the same year. Part of this homestead is still owned by Mrs. Pigman, who was Miss Rebecca Wilson prior to her marriage to Eli Pigman, and who is now a resident of Liberty. Her father, Garrett Wilson, was a successful farmer, owning a place about two miles west of Liberty,

and at one time he was a county commissioner here. His son, John T. Wilson, of Dunlapsville, is the sole representative of the family name to-day. Garrett Wilson departed this life in the winter of 1866–7, but his widow (formerly Harriet Thompson) died recently, when nearly ninety years of age. Eli Pigman died when fifty-six years of age, and two years later Mrs. Pigman removed from the farm to her present home, in Liberty. The first wife of Eli Pigman was a Miss Mary Buckley, and their three children were Charles, now of Connersville, Indiana; Adam; and Mary, who died in infancy. An excellent financier and business man, Eli Pigman amassed quite a fortune, and at one time owned eighteen hundred acres of valuable farm land. He was too generous and accommodating, sometimes, for his own best interests, as he became security for many friends and was obliged to pay twenty-six thousand dollars of the indebtedness of others. He was a man of intense patriotism and public spirit, active in the ranks of the Democratic party and frequently present at conventions. Educational affairs and the work of churches found a warm response in his large heart, and many a dollar did he contribute toward these worthy causes. His family was one of the first and most prominent in local Presbyterianism, and were material factors in the early days of the history of that denomination in this county.

Mr. Pigman had six children, who were reared on the old farm in Harmony township and attended the district school of the neighborhood. The two elder sons, John W. and Jesse B., are residents of Fayette county, Indiana; Garrett is a practicing physician of Liberty; George W. is an attorney, with his residence and offices at Liberty; Lurena is the wife of W. K. Kerr, of this town; and Annie is the wife of George Garrett, of Indianapolis.

MELYNE M. JOHNSON.

Of the pioneer families which have materially contributed to the prosperity of Union county, and particularly to that of Center township, the one represented by M. M. Johnson occupies an important place. Members of the Society of Friends, they were peaceful, law-abiding citizens, industrious, just and conscientious in all their transactions, and their name and record is still untarnished.

Anselm D. Johnson, the father of our subject, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1811, and was but a few weeks old when his father died. In consequence of this he was reared by his grandfather, Benjamin Johnson, and came with him to this locality in 1827. They settled upon a tract of land situated to the east of Liberty, the farm now owned by A. F. Burt. Benjamin Johnson, who lived to attain an advanced age, was highly respected by all who knew him. In 1833 Anselm D. Johnson married Lockey Marsh Miller, a native of New Jersey, and for about a year they resided on a farm

south of Liberty. Then, coming to the homestead now in possession of our subject, he continued to dwell here until his death, at the age of sixty-three years, June 26, 1874. His wife preceded him to the better land, her death occurring October 5, 1871. They were very active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. On account of his marrying outside the society, Mr. Johnson had been expelled from the Friends' church. Politically he was a Whig and Republican, and for some time he served as justice of the peace. Of the eleven children born to Anselm D. Johnson and wife four are deceased, namely: Deborah Jane, Matilda Ann, Emma R. and Martha, the last-mentioned having died in infancy. Sarah Amanda, now living in Vermont, is the widow of Rev. S. H. Lockwood, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. John D. and David Melvin are merchants in Des Moines, Iowa; Arthur W. is in business in Davenport, Iowa; and Elwood T. is a resident of Liberty.

M. M. Johnson was born July 20, 1836, on the farm where he may be found living to-day. For about ten years he taught in the schools of Indiana and Ohio, and for two years, 1858 and 1859, he attended Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where his teacher in Latin was the since celebrated Professor David Swing, long one of the foremost ministers in Chicago. At the outbreak of the civil war our subject enlisted for twelve months and continued at his post of duty until he was granted an honorable discharge at Washington. He has given his chief attention to agriculture since the war, raising a general line of farm produce and feeding his live stock with grain, which he raises on the homestead. The farm, which he purchased after his father's death, comprises one hundred and fifty-six acres. The dwelling-house was built about 1854, and is well preserved.

There are few more active, wide-awake Republicans in this county than Mr. Johnson, who makes a point of attending the conventions of the party whenever he can and in many ways seeks to use his influence for the good of this organization, which he believes is sound in principles and methods. At the time of the national convention in which Harrison was nominated he was instrumental in securing the support of the Maine delegation for Harrison. He has acted as justice of the peace but has never been an aspirant to public office. A devoted member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he belongs to Duvall Post, No. 108, and has had the pleasure of being present at five of the National Encampments Personally he is very genial, cheerful and pleasant in his disposition, readily making friends.

While the civil war was being waged Mr. Johnson was married, on June 26, 1862, to Miss Anna N. Smith, daughter of William Smith. She was born near College Corner and has passed her whole life in this locality. William Franklin, the eldest son of our subject and wife, is a grocer in Indianapolis.

Mary, wife of Rev. G. W. Isham, now of Hastings, Nebraska, was with her husband in the missionary work in India for two years. Charles D., the second son, is a farmer of this county; Emma died in early childhood; John M. and Albert D. are at home; and Edgar O. is a student in the business college in Indianapolis. The parents attend the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Johnson being a member of the society. Parents and children are held in the highest regard by all who enjoy their acquaintance.

CHRISTIAN H. GRAVER.

Christian H. Graver is one of the enterprising young agriculturists of Wayne county, possessing the energy and determination and the sound common sense of his German ancestors. He is a native of Jackson township, Wayne county, born November 23, 1872, but his father, John Graver, was born in Germany, September 17, 1828. The latter was reared by an aunt, as death deprived him of a father's fostering care when he was but three years old, and this relative brought him to the United States. Settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he passed the remainder of his youth there, and ultimately decided to take up his permanent abode in Indiana. He was married, in Lancaster county, to Miss Mary Ann Illges, in June, 1858, and brought his bride to their new home in Wayne county. She died the same year, and on the 29th of January, 1860, he married Anna, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Shank) Herr, early settlers of this county. Mr. Herr died March 12, 1875, and three years later was followed to the better land by his devoted wife. They were the parents of twelve children. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graver, namely: Elizabeth H., wife of Andrew K. Zeigler; Mary E., wife of Moses E. Myers; Amanda G., deceased; Anna G., wife of Rev. C. M. Peirce, a member of the Indiana conference of the Evangelical Association; and Christian H., of this sketch. John Graver located on an eighty-acre farm in Jackson township, when he became a citizen of Wayne county, and in the years that followed he became noted for the success which he achieved as a general agriculturist and raiser of live stock, chiefly cattle and hogs. On the first of August, 1881, he was thrown from his wagon and received injuries which resulted in his death three days later. September 10, 1885, his widow became the wife of John Zimmerman, of the same neighborhood. He had been married previously, and had six children, namely: Sarah Henrietta, deceased; Georgiana, Mrs. John R. Rummel; William V.; Thomas; Walter J.; and Maude, deceased.

Christian H. Graver remained on the old homestead where he was born, aiding in the management of the place, and mastering the details of farming when he was a mere youth. In 1894 he became sole owner of one hundred and eighteen acres, on which stand the house and farm buildings owned by

his father. This is a portion of the old homestead allotted to him, the only son, by the provisions of his father's will, the remainder of the four hundred acres being divided among the daughters. For the past five years, therefore, Mr. Graver has been in entire control of his farm, and has been prospered in his undertakings. Everything about the place shows that constant care and effort is made on his part to keep the buildings and fences in good repair and the land under effective cultivation. On the 23d of July, 1897, a train on the Lake Erie Railway crossing near his home struck the vehicle in which he was riding, killed the horse, and badly injured him, incapacitating him for active work for several months, and from the effects of this injury he has not yet fully recovered.

February 22, 1894, Mr. Graver married Edna F., daughter of Adam and Rachel Shaffer, of Henry county, Indiana. Her brothers and sisters are as follows: Mary Ellen, wife of Rudolph Hoover, of Wayne county; Rachel Rebecca, wife of Daniel Wantz; Susan Jane, Mrs. Horace Hoover; John Adam, who married Amanda Doerstler; Emma Alice, wife of Charles Hutchins; Melinda, who married Edmund Bertsch; Lydia, wife of Daniel Hoover; Charles, who wedded Emma Straub; Ary Etta; and Dora Elizabeth. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Graver three children have been born, namely: Elva Gertrude, Orie Otto, and Howard S. Mr. Graver and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and he is liberal in his donations to worthy charitable and religious enterprises. He is a gentleman of excellent education, is broad-minded and patriotic, and merits the genuine regard which every one accords him.

ELWOOD O. ELLIS.

One of the most prominent representatives of the Society of Friends in Indiana is Rev. Elwood O. Ellis. A man of ripe scholarship and marked excutive ability, one whose life has been consecrated to the cause of the Master and to the uplifting of man, there is particular propriety in here directing attention to the life history of the pastor of the South Eighth Street Friends church, of Richmond. He has devoted himself without ceasing to the interests of humanity and to the furtherance of all good works. His reputation is not of restricted order, and his power and influence in his holy office have been exerted in a spirit of deepest human sympathy and tender solicitude.

Rev. Elwood O. Ellis was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 19th of April, 1857, and is a son of James and Louisa (Moon) Ellis. The family is of Welch descent, and was founded in America by Mordecai Ellis, who was born in Wales and came to the United States, in 1682, as a member of a colony organized by William Penn. He was married in his native land to

Jane Hughes, who also was born in Wales, and with his family he crossed the Atlantic, as stated above. Locating in Philadelphia, he there reared his three sons, Mordecai, Enos and Thomas, from whom are descended all the representatives of the name in this country. Mordecai Ellis, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, and when twelve years of age began learning the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for many years. He was the owner of a set of volumes known as William Penn's Complete Works, which are now in the possession of our subject. From Pennsylvania he removed to Tennessee, where his son, Robert Ellis, the grandfather of Rev. Elwood O. Ellis, was born and reared. Robert Ellis removed to Clinton county, Ohio, and thence to Grant county, Indiana, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873, when he had reached the age of eighty years. By occupation he was a carpenter and builder, and took many contracts for the erection of houses and other buildings. Like his ancestors, he was a faithful member of the Society of Friends. He married Anna Hockett and to them were born nine children, of whom James M. Ellis was the eldest son and third child. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1823, and died at Fairmount, Indiana, December 25, 1896. He removed from the place of his nativity to Fairmount on the 20th of March, 1871, and there continued his residence until called to the home beyond. He carried on agricultural pursuits in Ohio, but after coming to Indiana operated a sawmill and conducted a lumber business, enjoying a very liberal patronage and winning a handsome profit. During the last seven years of his life, however, he was incapacited from active business by paralysis. Of the Friends church he was a zealous and faithful member, and to his family he left an untarnished name. His wife, who was born in 1825, passed away in 1891. They were parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: Edwin C., who was a teacher and a minister of the Friends meeting, but is now deceased; Daniel, who died in infancy; Mrs. Rachel A. Nolber, of Fairmount, Indiana; Elwood O.; Sarah L., wife of William A. Jones, of West Milton, Ohio; Robert and Walter J., who are residents of Jonesboro, Indiana; and Mrs. Myrtle Winslow, of Fairmount, Indiana.

Rev. Elwood O. Ellis acquired a high-school and academic education, pursuing his studies in Martinsville and West Elkton, Ohio. He began teaching in the public schools of Grant county, Indiana, in 1875, and followed that profession with marked success for twenty-three consecutive years, during which time he served for four years, from 1887 until 1891, as superintendent of the county schools. For two years prior to his service in that office, and for seven years subsequent thereto, he was principal of the Fairmount Academy. His ability made his work most satisfactory, and for many years he sustained the reputation of being one of the most successful educators

in this part of the state. While serving as county superintendent he introduced the plan of holding graduating exercises in various townships, with the incidental provision that the pupil who won first honors in one township should compete with others who had won first honors in other townships of the county, a prize being given to the most successful contestant. This stimulated the pupils to do the best possible work, and the plan has since been followed with decided success. He was largely instrumental in founding Fairmount Academy and placing it on a substantial basis. He dedicated three new and handsome school buildings, and in many other ways has been prominently connected with the educational interests of this section of the state. He served for six years as trustee of White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute, severing his connection therewith in 1895.

In 1881 Mr. Ellis was recorded a minister of the Friends church, and since that time has been engaged in pastoral work, being connected with churches in Marion and Fairmount, Indiana, up to the time of his removal to Richmond, in July, 1898, when he was made pastor of the South Eighth Street Friends church. Soon after his arrival here he was appointed a trustee of Earlham College, and in 1891 he was appointed clerk of the Indiana yearly meeting, the largest in the world. He is now its presiding officer, and as such has been largely instrumental in promoting its work and growth. For five years he has been vice-president of the State Christian Endeavor Union, but recently, at his own request, has been released from this office. For five years he was president of the Indiana Yearly Meeting Union of the Christian Endeavor; in 1897 was a member of the Friends National Conference and was one of those chosen to address the assembled multitude on that occasion. His address was one of the most forcible, earnest and eloquent delivered at that meeting, which was held at Indianapolis, in October, 1897, and added to his fame, which extends throughout the entire country among the people of his denomination. He has also been prominently identified with the State Teachers' Association, was once its vice-president, and has done considerable work as instructor in teachers' institutes. He has served for the past five years and is now vice-president of the Friends' Quinquennial Educational Conference, and in the years 1897 and 1898 occupied a place on the programme at the Biblical institutes held at Earlham College. In his political views he was formerly a Republican, but now votes independently of party ties.

In 1878 Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Miss Ida Hussey, a daughter of Rev. Rameth and Elizabeth Hussey, of Jonesboro, Indiana, and they have three children: Arthur W. and Dora M., who are now students in the high school of Richmond; and Cressie, who also is in the public schools. Their home life is ideal, and the family are held in the highest regard

throughout the community. Mr. Ellis has devoted his entire life to the advancement of educational and moral interests among his fellow men, and there has not been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath whose garnering shall bring the sure reward in the words of commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

ZADOCK A. NYE.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Wayne county is Zadock Allen Nye, of Richmond, born October 28, 1805; he is therefore now in his ninety-fourth year, and for forty-three years he has dwelt in this town, where he is very well known and most highly esteemed. He has seen this state developed from a wilderness and has himself aided in its progress and civilization. He well remembers how the Hoosier state appeared in the last days of the war of 1812, and year by year since then has watched with deep interest the results of man's labor and enterprise, as he gradually transformed the dense forests and uninhabited swamps into thrifty, fertile homesteads and flourishing settlements and cities.

The first nine years in the eventful life of Mr. Nye were spent in his native town, Barnstable, Cape Cod peninsula, Massachusetts. He is of English descent along both lines, and his maternal great-grandfather was one Hercules Hudges, born in the British isles. In his boyhood he left England and never returned, but settling in Boston he married there the Widow Hinkley and reared a large family. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. One of his children was Lemuel Hudges, who became a resident of Cape Cod, and in that locality the mother of our subject was born. She became the wife of Joshua Nye, whose birth had occurred at the town of Sandwich, Cape Cod, and four children were born to them in Massachusetts. August 26, 1814, the family set out on a journey westward, and were two months on the way ere they arrived at Cincinnati. They went overland as far as Raubstown, Pennsylvania (near Pittsburg), and there embarked on a boat which proceeded down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. The journey was saddened by the death of little Ezra, an infant of four years, who died before they reached Cincinnati. The other children were Zadock, Mary Ann, and Joshua,—the latter now of Chicago and ninety-one years of age. In November the little family landed in Wayne county, Indiana, but in the following March they removed to Dearborn county, and somewhat later they settled in Franklin county. There the father died April 7, 1840, aged sixty-three years. The wife and mother survived until 1865, when she, too, passed to the silent land, being then eighty years of age. The father was a carpenter by trade, but in the main followed farming. Religiously, he was a member of the Universalist church, and in politics was a Whig.

In his youth Zadock Allen Nye learned the blacksmith's trade and for twenty years he was proprietor of a store at New Trenton, Franklin county, Indiana. In 1855 he came to this county, and for thirteen years resided in Richmond proper. During this period he was not engaged in business, as he had had both legs broken in a railroad accident, and was unfitted for active work for a number of years. In the autumn of 1867 he came to his present home in West Richmond, near Earlham College, and for the succeeding fifteen years was superintendent of the Richmond and Boston turnpike, resigning his position in 1882. He was a stockholder and director in that concern for many years and was of material assistance in making a success of the enterprise. He owns a pleasant home and three and a half acres of land, besides other real-estate in Richmond and in Randolph county, Indiana. Among his possessions here is the building occupied by the blackboard manufacturing company and the one used as a tobacco factory, both being situated on North East street. Originally a Whig, he became affiliated with the Republican party in 1856, and has since been an ardent defender of its principles.

The first marriage of Mr. Nye was solemnized seventy years ago, his bride being Kitty Hinkson, by whom he had two children: Mrs. Julia Case, who died in January, 1895; and Eliza, whose death occurred in childhood. February 14, 1836, Mr. Nye married Rebecca Wildridge, of Franklin county, and of the eight children born to them but two survive, namely: Ezra, a farmer of Randolph county, Indiana; and Ralph W., of Richmond. The latter was engaged in the queensware trade here for several years.

WILLIAM NEWBY TRUEBLOOD, A. B.

Two hundred years ago the Trueblood family was founded in the United States by two brothers, John and Amos Trueblood, whose father, John, spent his entire life in England. The brothers settled in what is now known as Guilford county, North Carolina, and their descendants have located in every part of the Union. They are of sturdy and highly respectable stock; for the most part are tillers of the soil, and, as far as known, are adherents of the Republican party, formerly being Abolitionists and Whigs. In their religious faith they have been loyal exponents of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, exemplifying its grand precepts in their daily lives.

Amos Trueblood was the great-great-grandfather of Professor Trueblood. He died in North Carolina, as did likewise his son Caleb, the next in the line of descent. William, son of Caleb, and grandfather of our subject, was born near New Garden, Guilford county, North Carolina, and came to Washington county, Indiana, in 1810. Remaining there for forty years, he then took up his residence in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where his death took place in 1868,

when he was about ninety years of age. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, he was a farmer, and a devoted member of the Friends society.

The parents of W. N. Trueblood were Elias and Elizabeth (Kelley) Trueblood. The father was born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1816, and died in 1861, in Parke county, thus having spent his whole life in the two counties, his attention given to farming. His wife was a daughter of Joshua Kelley, who was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and at an early date located in Washington county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian. Of the five children born to Elias Trueblood and wife, only the eldest, Levi, is deceased. Joshua, now a retired citizen of Topeka, Kansas, was formerly engaged in the flour and feed business. Mrs. Martha Overman, the only daughter, lives in the western part of Kansas. Jesse D., a graduate of the literary and law departments of the Indiana State University, successfully practiced his profession of law till appointed government agent of pensions for the district of Tennessee, which position he held for about four years. His present home is in Danville, Illinois.

The birth of Professor William N. Trueblood occurred at the home of his parents, near Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, March 22, 1846. He received his literary training in Bloomingdale Academy, in his native county, and in Earlham College. Prior to entering the last named institution he had taught in the public schools and had been first assistant to the principal of Bloomingdale Academy, two years having been thus occupied. In 1873 he was graduated in Earlham, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and during the winter following he pursued a special course in rhetoric and elocution, under Professor G. W. Hoss, of the Indiana State University. In 1875 he accepted the chair of English literature in Earlham College, and, with the exception of the four years, from 1879 to 1882, inclusive, he has occupied this position. During the period specified, he was the principal of the Montezuma schools for one year, filled a similar position in Coloma, and in 1882 was the teacher of mathematics and the sciences in the high school of Richmond, Indiana. In connection with his profession he has been for a number of years a lecturer before institutes and other bodies, chiefly on subjects connected with literature, in which he stands among the foremost educators of the state. He has been a life-long student of political economy and is considered particularly well informed on the subject. He is a Republican in national affairs, while in local matters he is independent. He belongs to the Society of Friends, taking deep interest in its more liberal tendencies.

On the 8th of August, 1878, Professor Trueblood married Miss Ruth Emma Stubbs, of Richmond. They have five children,—Wilford, Inez, Howard, Ralph and Charles, all of whom except Charles are now in college.

JOHN W. BECK.

For over half a century John W. Beck, Sr., was a prominent figure in the annals of Union county and aided materially in its development. By a life of uprightness, industry and square dealing,—a life devoted to the support of whatever was good and true,—he won the admiration and genuine regard of a large circle of acquaintances, who sincerely mourned his loss when, upon the 1st of August, 1887, he was called upon to lay aside the burdens, joys and sorrows which had fallen to his share, as to all, in the journey of life. The birth of John W. Beck, Sr., occurred December 19, 1809, in Stokes county, North Carolina, and when he was about three years old his parents removed to Hamilton county, Ohio. Soon afterward they came to this state, settling in Liberty township, Union county. Here the mother died, and subsequently the father went to Boone county, this state, where his death occurred.

When he had arrived at man's estate the subject of this sketch chose for his wife Miss Lavina La Fuze, whose birth had taken place February 28, 1813. Their marriage was solemnized August 23, 1832. Mrs. Beck, who was a sister of Samuel La Fuze, was born in Pennsylvania and was but four years old when she came to Indiana. About 1835 or 1836 Mr. Beck settled on the homestead, in Brownsville township, which is now owned and managed by his son and namesake. The rest of his life was passed here in the enjoyment of the hard-earned fruits of his toil, and year by year he added to his possessions, by frugality and thrift, until he was numbered among the well-to-do farmers of this section of the county. In addition to owning his home place he had two other farms, aggregating about three hundred acres. The substantial residence on the old homestead was erected by him in 1855 or 1856, and is finely preserved, as the owners have taken good care of it and have made such repairs as were deemed necessary from time to time.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Beck was never absent from the polls at election time unless positively prevented by illness, and to the best of his ability he discharged the duties which devolved upon him as a citizen. Though he was not a member of any church he was constant in his attendance upon religious services and gave liberally of his means to the support of the same. He was never involved in a lawsuit, never had an enemy as far as is known, and sought to live in peace and harmony with his neighbors. His wife, who died December 25, 1895, was a member of the church at Silver Creek. Both were kind and loving parents, sympathetic and responsive to the needs of the poor, just and noble in all the relations of life. Thirteen of their fifteen children lived to maturity, and eleven of the number still survive. At the time of Mr. Beck's death he had thirty-eight grandchildren and

eight great-grandchildren living. His five sons surviving in 1899 are Samuel Johnson and Ezra L., of Cass county; Joseph, a resident of Liberty township, this county; Rufus W., of Howard county; and John Wesley, who occupies the old homestead.

The last named son, one of the younger members of this large family, was born October 9, 1858, and has always resided upon the farm formerly owned by his father. He early manifested ability as a business man and farmer and took upon his own shoulders the cares and anxieties which were then beginning to weigh rather heavily upon his aging father. Since the senior man's death John Wesley Beck has been the sole owner of the farm, as he bought the interests of the other heirs, and thus succeeded to the entire estate. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1880 the marriage of John W. Beck and Miss Mary K. Bryant was celebrated. They have three children, namely: Minta, Blanche and Lester. Mrs. Beck is a member of the Christian Union church, of Brownsville.

ARTHUR C. LINDEMUTH.

For twenty-three years a distinguished member of the legal profession, honored and respected in every class of society, Mr. Lindemuth has long been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the state. His name is a familiar one in political and professional circles throughout Indiana, and by reason of his marked intellectual activity and superior ability he is well fitted to aid in molding the policy of the state, to control general interests and form public opinion.

Long years ago the Lindemuth family was founded in America by Ludwig Lindemuth, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who, as his name indicates, was of German birth. He resided near Wurtemberg in the Fatherland, and thence crossed the Atlantic to America in early colonial days. He eventually settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was passed. The great-grandfather, John Peter Lindemuth, lived and died in the same county, having been a farmer by occupation. George Lindemuth, grandfather of our subject, was born on the old homestead near Mount Joy, Lancaster county, and there spent his entire life. His residence, a large stone house, built in 1765, by Ludwig, the pioneer of the family, was one of the finest in all that country-side at that day. Its walls were frescoed and its furnishings were in keeping with the exterior. It still stands as one of the landmarks of the early time. It was situated in the midst of a large farm, belonging to George Lindemuth, who was a most practical, progressive and enterprising agriculturist, following advanced methods and conducting his business after the most approved custom of the time. He was the first

to introduce irrigation and other improved systems of farming into his neighborhood, and was accounted a leading and influential farmer. He died in 1873, when about eighty years of age.

John Lindemuth, father of Richmond's well known lawyer, was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, on April 26, 1821, and at different times made his home in Gettysburg, Dayton and Greenville, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana. For twenty-two years he resided in Greenville, and then came to Richmond, where his death occurred in 1895. For a considerable period he engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, but after his arrival in this city manufactured picture frames for the well-known firm of W. S. Dunn & Company, of New York city. He possessed excellent business ability, and his wise management and enterprise won him a most desirable success. In manner he was very quiet and of domestic tastes, preferring the pleasures of the home circle to the excitement of the political arena or the interests of social life. He married Eleanor Huffman, who died in 1884, at the age of sixty years. They had three sons and three daughters: One son, Preston, and one daughter, Hellen, are now deceased; Albert H., of Los Angeles, California, has charge of the carpentering department of the Los Angeles & Pasadena Elecric Railroad Company; Emma E., of Richmond; Arthur C.; and Victoria E., who was educated in the public schools and Danville Academy, and has now successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Richmond for twenty years.

Hon. Arthur C. Lindemuth was born in "Little" York, York county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1854, and with his parents came to Indiana. He was graduated in the high school of Greenville, in the class of 1873, and then entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he was graduated in 1877, having completed the scientific course. In 1877 he accepted the appointment to a position on the Ohio geological survey, for one year, under Professor Edwin Orton, state geologist and president of the Ohio University. He discovered seven new specimens of *mollusca*, and his report was published in the Ohio Geological Reports. He declined a professorship in his *alma mater*, in order to enter upon the study of law, having determined to make the practice of that profession his life work. His preceptors were the Hon. C. M. Anderson, of Greenville, Ohio, later a member of congress from that district, and Judge Jobes. He was admitted to the bar by the district court of Ohio, in 1876.

For a year Mr. Lindemuth practiced in Greenville, and during that time received the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney, but the Democratic majority in that district was too large to overcome. On September 10, 1877, he arrived in Richmond, where he has since engaged in the practice of law, securing a large and distinctively representative clientele. From

1888 to 1898 he served as city attorney and ably represented Richmond's interests in the courts. He is an indefatigable and earnest worker. His practice has been general and he is proficient in every department of the law. The litigation with which he has been connected has embraced many of the most important cases tried in the courts of this circuit, and again and again he has won the victor's laurels over competitors of marked ability,—a fact which indicates his own power as counselor and advocate. With a keenly analytical mind, his broad knowledge of law enables him to apply to the point in litigation the principles of jurisprudence which bear most closely upon it, citing authority and precedent until the strength of his case is clearly seen by court or jury. His deductions are logical and the force of his arguments is shown in the many verdicts, favorable to his clients, which he has won.

For some years Mr. Lindemuth has been a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in Indiana. He served for two terms in the state legislature, being elected in 1891 and again in 1893 to represent Wayne and Fayette counties. During the first session he was the recognized leader of the minority, in 1893 was the Republican nominee for speaker, and during that assembly was the real leader in the house. He studied closely every question which came up for settlement, and his wise judgment and patriotic service won him a large following. He introduced and secured the passage of the Lindemuth or corporation franchise act, also the park law, controlling and governing the park commissioners, and many other bills of lesser importance. He has taken an active part in local and state campaign work, and his able, logical and entertaining addresses have been most effective in securing Republican victories. He has been prominently mentioned for governor and secretary of state in Indiana, and his ability would enable him to grace any position which he might be called upon to fill. He possesses those qualities which constitute the true statesman,—keen analytical power, close comprehension, a thorough understanding of the needs of the people and a loyalty to republican principles and institutions; and whether in political or professional life, he will serve his fellow men well.

ALBERT C. FOSDICK, M. D.

One of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Union county, and, indeed, of the state of Indiana, in years of practice, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Though he is a resident of Liberty, his practice is not confined to this immediate locality, but his services are constantly in great demand at more or less distant points. His valuable experience in surgical cases during the civil war, and his almost invariable success in all operations, however difficult, won him fame and prominence many years ago.

A native of Center township, Union county, Indiana, born in a log cabin three miles east of Liberty, March 5, 1822, and rocked in a cradle made of a sugar-trough, the Doctor is certainly a child of the frontier, and here he has spent nearly all of his busy and useful life. His parents were William and Julia Elma (Stanton) Fosdick. The father was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and was a son of Captain William Fosdick, a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and a whaling captain for a period of twenty-two years. During the Revolutionary war the Captain was captured with his ship, and with seven of his crew who had escaped with their lives managed to swim to shore. He settled in Virginia, and in 1824 purchased a section of land in Union county, Indiana, which he divided among his sons, George, William, John and Benjamin, who later settled on these lots in Union county, his son Timothy becoming a resident of LaPorte county, Indiana. William Fosdick, the Doctor's father, came here as early as 1817 or 1818, and about a year later married Julia E., daughter of Latham Stanton, of North Carolina. The latter settled permanently upon a farm three miles east of Liberty. When she was about thirty years of age Mrs. Fosdick died, leaving four children, namely: Albert C., Anselm Butler, Stephen Adolphus (who died aged twenty) and Benajah Stanton. For his second wife Mr. Fosdick chose Miriam Wickersham, a daughter of Caleb Wickersham. The five children born of this union were: Mary Jane, who married James Hasson and died in 1897 in Indianapolis; Lydia, who married Moses Wright, of Kansas; Homer, who died in Savannah, Missouri, when thirty-three years of age; Amanda, Mrs. John L. Grove, of Liberty; and Emma, wife of Harry Faut, of San Francisco. Besides carrying on his farm the father ran a saw-mill for a time, and was very prosperous for his day. Generous and kindly in disposition, he was sometimes imposed upon, but never lost his sincere faith in humanity. Once he was obliged to raise three thousand dollars in gold to pay the county, he having unfortunately gone as security on the bond of the county treasurer, who defaulted. He was a Whig and was opposed to slavery, but he was not fanatical or rabid on any subject, being a man of gentle disposition and not fond of controversy. In later years he joined the ranks of the Republican party. Both of his wives were members of the Society of Friends and the children were reared according to its doctrines. He passed to his reward when he was in his sixty-eighth year.

Albert C. Fosdick was a small boy when his mother died, and when quite young he commenced earning his own livelihood. He read medicine with Dr. G. R. Chitwood, and attended lectures in the old Willoughby Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1846–7. When he started into practice he had but one shilling in the world, but he was brave and persevering, and success came to him early, as he deserved. For seven years

he resided in Mount Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana; for two and a half years—in 1864, 1865 and 1866—was in St. Joseph, Missouri; and for the remainder of the fifty-three years that he has been actively occupied in his professional duties he has been in Liberty. For six years he was in partnership with Dr. L. D. Sheets, now of Brooklyn, one of the ablest surgeons in this state, and once connected in a professional capacity with Grant's heavy artillery. When the civil war was in progress Dr. Fosdick served as a surgeon in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under Hartsuff, Burnside and Scofield. The Doctor and General Burnside had been playmates together, and both prepared and were applicants for entrance examination to West Point, Burnside being chosen. They met on the crest of the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee, after this interval of eventful years, and the Doctor was received at the headquarters of the great general about the time that the latter took charge of the brigade, and was placed in the brigade hospital for duty. He did heroic service in the treatment of the poor victims of the battle-field, and remained with the brigade until the failing health of his wife required his return home, when he resigned, in October, 1864. At the battle of Shiloh he was sent as special assistant surgeon, by authority of the war department and Governor Morton, and an operation which he performed drew a card of thanks and commendation from the chief surgeon, Jackson. For twelve years Dr. Fosdick has been United States examining surgeon, and, though an active Republican partisan, has been retained in office. In obstetrical cases he is particularly successful and in great demand, entire confidence being reposed in his judgment and skill. For forty years he has been active in the Masonic order, and has been worshipful master of the lodge to which he belongs. He has been connected with various medical societies and in every way has kept abreast of the march of progress.

The first wife of Dr. Fosdick was a Miss Eliza J. Beauman, of Union county. About twenty years ago the Doctor married Frances E. Cockefair. By her previous marriage to one Bolton she had one son, Elisha. The father of Mrs. Fosdick, Elisha Cockefair, was a native of Nantucket. In the war of 1812 he was on board a privateer, and at New Orleans an attack was made upon a Spanish vessel by his own ship, the foreigner gaining the victory. Subsequently Mr. Cockefair settled in Union county, Indiana, and became very wealthy for his generation. He owned the largest woolen mill in that section of the state, and numbered thirteen farms among his possessions, his estate amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars at his death, which event occurred in his sixty-fourth year. By his first marriage Dr. Fosdick has two sons: William Andrew Fosdick, who is engaged in merchandising in this place; and Horace Greeley Fosdick, now of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

History and biography for the most part record the lives of only those who have attained military, political or literary distinction, or who in any other career have passed through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community, cannot, from its very nature, figure in the public annals. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession, in an eminent degree, of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to public stability,—of men who without dazzling talents have been exemplary in all their personal and social relations, and enjoyed the esteem, respect and confidence of those around them,—ought not to be allowed to perish. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life.

Among the individuals of this class in Richmond is Benjamin Johnson. His record is the accunt of a life which is uneventful, indeed, as far as stirring incident or startling adventure is concerned, yet is distinguished by the most substantial qualities of character. His life history exhibits a long and virtuous career of private industry, performed with moderation and crowned with success. It is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly marked by those traits of character which are of especial value in such a state of society as exists in this country. A community depends upon commercial activity, its welfare is due to this, and its promoters of legitimate and extensive business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors.

Prominent in the business circles of Richmond stands Benjamin Johnson. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1833, his parents being Benjamin and Martha (Grissell) Johnson. The Johnson family is of English descent, and during the early colonial history of the country representatives of the name came from England, settling on the James river, in Virginia. James Johnson, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native and lifelong resident of the Old Dominion, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. John Johnson, the grandfather, was born in 1771, in Bedford county, Virginia, and there was reared to manhood. He married Dorothy Crew, and in 1811 went with his family to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he died in 1857. He was a prosperous and successful farmer. Like his ancestors, he was identified with the Society of Friends and took a very active part in its work. His wife, *née* Dorothy Crew, was the daughter of Jonas and Judith Crew, of Hanover county, Virginia.

Benjamin Johnson, Sr., the father of him whose name introduces this

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review, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1797, and in 1811 accompanied his parents on their removal to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his energies to the quiet pursuits of the farm, whereby he acquired a good property. He died on the old homestead there in 1888, in his ninety-first year. In religious faith he was a Friend, and in political belief was first a Whig and afterward a Republican, being firm in his convictions and zealous in support of the principles in which he believed. He married Martha Grissell, who died in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are yet living.

Upon his father's farm, in Ohio, Benjamin Johnson, the well known lumber merchant of Richmond, was reared, and in Salem, Ohio, he pursued his studies in a private school conducted by Professor Moore, a prominent educator from the east. Putting aside his text-books in 1854, Mr. Johnson came to Richmond in September of that year, for the first time visiting the city in which he was to become so prominent a factor in connection with its business interests. He was so well pleased with the little town and its future prospects that he resolved to make it his permanent home. He had little capital, but soon arranged to go into the lumber business on a small scale and has since developed the enterprise to large proportions. In 1858, in connection with B. P. Perry, he established a lumber yard and built a saw-mill at the northwest corner of North Twelfth and E streets. After a few years Mr. Johnson purchased his partner's interest, continuing in the general retail lumber trade, in connection with furnishing lumber and ties to the railroad company. In 1874, however, he disposed of his entire retail interest and continued to furnish material to the railroad, for this branch of his business had in the meantime become very large and made heavy demands upon his time. In 1893 he admitted his son, John H. Johnson, to a partnership in the business. Since then they have increased their trade until now they handle from forty to fifty million feet of material annually. While their main office is in Richmond, they handle material over a large part of seven states, and derive from their extensive trade transactions a good income. In addition to his lumber business Mr. Johnson is also the owner of a fine stock farm of five hundred and forty acres, in Blackford county, Indiana, where he breeds draft horses, cattle and hogs.

In November, 1857, was celebrated the marriage of Benjamin Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Barker. Her parents, Mathew and Ruth Barker, were born and reared at Newport, Rhode Island, and she was born on the island of Nantucket. She died in 1887. Mathew and Ruth Barker's ancestors came from England. Mathew Barker was a son of Peter Barker, and his grandfather, James Barker, who was born in 1623, came from Harwick,

Essex county, England. He started for America with his parents, James and Barbara (Dungan) Barker, when a child, and his father died on the voyage over. The family settled at Newport, Rhode Island.

Mathew Barker's maternal grandparents were Richard and Mary (Wood) Mitchell, and were born in 1686 and lived in Rhode Island. Ruth Barker was a descendant of John and Susan Anthony, the former of whom was born in 1607, at Hempstead, England, and died July 28, 1675, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. They came to America in the ship "Hercules," April 16, 1634. Ruth Barker's maternal ancestors were Phillip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, born February 5, 1610, at Dedham, Essex county, England, and came to America in 1633 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barker) Johnson's children are: John H., who was formerly connected with the banking interests of Richmond, but is now the junior member of the firm of B. Johnson & Son; and Mary M., wife of Dr. Charles Marvel, of Richmond.

Although Mr. Johnson has led a busy life, he has yet found time to devote to those interests which develop the intellectual and moral nature of man, living not to himself alone, but laboring to aid his fellow men. For a number of years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Earlham College. He is a prominent and leading member of the South Eighth street Friends' meeting, an elder and overseer, and a member of the board of trustees of the foreign missionary work, in which he takes a very zealous and active interest. He is charitable and benevolent and the poor and needy seek not his aid in vain.

It is no very rare thing for a poor boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the business world, but many who have fought their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to prominence, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to be narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Mr. Johnson, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought; for his prosperity has not removed him farther from his fellow men, but has brought him into nearer and more intimate relations with them. The more means he has had, the more he has done for those around him, and numbered among Richmond's most prominent citizens is this honored lumber merchant.

JOHN W. MAZE.

John Wesley Maze, one of the well known and highly respected farmers of Liberty township, Union county, Indiana, was born in Harmony township, this county, near Quakertown, March 21, 1833, son of David and Sarah (Pigman) Maze. Sarah Pigman was a sister of Adam Pigman, the original

settler of that name in Union county. David Maze was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, where he spent the first twenty-one years of his life. His parents, John Maze and wife, were members of the Presbyterian church and were people of sterling worth. John Maze died in Kentucky, and after his death his widow came with her family of ten or twelve children to Indiana, David being then about twenty-one. They built a house in Union county, and lived here for several years, all the children, however, except David, finally settling in other parts of the state.

David Maze remained on the farm with his mother until his marriage, September 4, 1817, to Sarah Pigman and then settled on the farm, in Harmony township, where his son, the subject of this sketch, was born. About the last work he did on this farm was to erect a brick house, and the family moved into it the week after his death. He died in August, 1850, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His widow remained on the home place, reared her family there, and had charge of the farm during the rest of her life. She died June 23, 1874, at the age of seventy-two years. The farm is now owned by their grandson, Richard Maze. David Maze was a Presbyterian, while his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their family of eleven children that reached maturity, only three are now living (1899), all in Union county: John Wesley, whose name introduces this sketch; Hiram H., a resident of Harmony; and Mahala, widow of Andrew Crawford, a resident of Harmony township.

John W. Maze was seventeen years of age at the time of his father's death as above recorded. June 7, 1855, he married Susannah Hollingsworth, daughter of Enoch and Margaret (Mills) Hollingsworth. After his marriage he continued on the home farm for eleven years, having charge of its operations during that time, and then the estate was divided, he receiving a portion of the farm. In 1870 he bought a part of his present farm, in Liberty township, ninety acres of which were originally entered by Joshua Harlan. Shortly afterward Mr. Maze bought forty acres adjoining this tract, to which he kept adding until he owned over three hundred acres. His farm now comprises two hundred and ninety acres, and he also owns half of another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Fayette county. His home farm is a fine stretch of fertile land, lying along the west shore of Whitewater river and extending back on the uplands. His residence stands at the base of a beautiful hill, from which comes forth a crsytal spring, water from it being piped to the house, an abundant supply being always furnished. Mr. Maze carries on general farming, raising a diversity of crops and keeping his farm well stocked with a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs. His lowland fields are rendered more productive by being well drained, he having laid over five hundred rods of tile. An important industry which was maintained on his

farm for twenty years, and which has recently been disposed of, was a sorghum factory. Some years he manufactured no less than five thousand gallons of molasses, for which he received over five hundred dollars in one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Maze have a large family of children, most of whom are married and settled in life, occupying honored and useful places in society. Their names in order of birth are as follows: Margaret, wife of Joseph Beck, Liberty township, Union county, Indiana; Enoch, who was for twelve years a traveling salesman for the Deering Harvester Company, is now engaged in farming; David and Charley, both farmers; George, who has charge of the home farm, married Miss Alice Keller and they have one child, Louis, at home; Joseph, of Brownsville township; William, on the farm owned by his father and himself, in Fayette county; Mary, wife of George Scholl, of Glenwood, Indiana, who owns a farm nearly adjoining the home farm; and Richard, on the home farm, married Miss Annie Smalley, and they have one child. All the sons are in Union county, with the exception of the one in Fayette.

Mr. and Mrs. Maze are identified with the Christian church at Brownsville, of which he is an official member. Politically he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.

No name figures more conspicuously or is mentioned with greater honor on the pages of the history concerning the connection of women with the great World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, than that of Mrs. Virginia Claypool Meredith, yet her wide and brilliant reputation comes not alone from her association with that triumph of American skill and ingenuity. She is always found taking an advanced stand in favor of higher and broader education and of great business possibilities for women, and is to-day one of the most competent authorities on agricultural, and especially stock-raising, interests in the entire country. Thus leading an advance movement that cannot fail to prove of permanent benefit to the race, she may well be termed a public benefactor, for her broad missionary spirit and her splendid intellectual attainments have combined to engrave her name enduringly on the history of the world's progress.

Mrs. Meredith was born November 5, 1848, in Fayette county, Indiana, a daughter of Austin B. and Hannah A. (Petty) Claypool, who are still residents of that place. She completed her school course by her graduation in Glendale College, but to such a woman as Mrs. Meredith education is never completed this side of the grave. She is a student and reader, and experience, observation and thought have continually broadened her knowledge. She was married April 28, 1870, to Henry Clay Meredith, and they spent the

greater part of their married life on Oakland Farm, adjoining Cambridge City, Indiana. Upon her husband's death, in 1882, she assumed the management of the farm, for which work she was well fitted, for during his active business career she was closely associated with him and had become an expert in the history and pedigrees of shorthorn cattle. She continues the breeding of blooded stock and has sold into every part of the United States representatives from her fine herd of shorthorns and from her Southdown flock of sheep.

When the state authorized the holding of farmers' institutes and placed the management of the same with Purdue University, Mrs. Meredith was invited to address these meetings, and within the course of four years, from 1889 until 1892, inclusive, visited almost every county in the state, returning by special invitation again and again to various counties. She has been invited to speak on farm and stock topics in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and also in England, and at the special request of the state commissioners, in 1893, she prepared for the Columbian Exposition a monograph upon the live stock of Indiana. In the winter of 1896–7 she delivered a special course of lectures upon cattle at Purdue University. She has been a paid contributor to the leading agricultural and stock papers in the United States, and some of her articles have been copied in every English speaking country. In 1897, at the request of the regents of the University of Minnesota, she inaugurated and organized the department for young women in the school of agriculture. This work had no precedent, and has been laid out on new and independent lines. In the second year sixty-three young women were enrolled, with most pronounced expressions of confidence in this new practical department of education.

In 1891 Mrs. Meredith was appointed a member of the national board of lady managers, charged with the care of all the interests of women in the World's Columbian Exposition. In Chicago, in November of that year, at the first meeting of this board of more than one hundred members, representing each state in the Union, Mrs. Meredith demonstrated her grasp of the possibilities and formulated what afterward proved to be the policy of the board. She was elected vice-chairman of the executive committee,—with Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board, chairman *ex officio*,—and in that position had a large share in formulating the plans and methods which at last embraced the extensive interests of women all over the world. Later she was appointed chairman of the committee on awards, and in that capacity had charge of the selection of the women judges—one hundred or more—from all the several countries participating as exhibitors. Women had never before had representation in an international board of judges, although their

industrial importance was well known and widely acknowledged. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Meredith were invited to meet the senate and house committees on appropriations of congress, and were able to make such a presentation of the merits of this new feature of the exposition as to secure an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to be expended by the committee, of which Mrs. Meredith was chairman, in payment of judges and for other expenses which must be incurred in that connection. The difficulty of finding in the various countries women expert in particular lines and possessing also the other qualifications entitling them to membership in such an important international body, was very great; and that the one hundred lady judges served with ability, even distinction, is highly creditable to the administration of Mrs. Meredith, as chairman of the committee on awards.

In addition to the above original feature of the Columbian Exposition there was another, also originated by the board of lady managers,—that was the bestowal of diplomas of honorable mention upon artisans who had assisted in the production of an article that received an award. Indeed this feature is by some thought to be the finest thing originated by the Columbion Exposition. Congress especially authorized these diplomas by a resolution, which, by the way, was drafted by Mrs. Meredith and passed as she phrased it. The work of discovering to whom these diplomas—recognition of the man or woman who labors—should go, their proper engrossing, signatures, etc., was placed in charge of Mrs. Meredith, and eighteen thousand of these "Honorable Mentions" were sent out to inventors and artisans in Europe, Asia, and North and South America. It is certainly a great honor that the only two really new, original, unprecedented features of the exposition should have fallen to the administration of one woman,—Mrs. Meredith.

In another way Mrs. Meredith was also honored in connection with the important international events of 1893. Governor Hovey had construed the Indiana law authorizing him to appoint a certain number of "citizens" to constitute the state commission, to include women, and he therefore made Mrs. Meredith a member of the commission. On the occasion of the dedication of the Indiana building, in Jackson Park, she made an address, following Governor Matthews and ex-President Harrison.

She has always been interested in progressive work for women, and was the first, and for nine years continued, president of the Helen Hunt Club, of Cambridge City, a literary organization of high standing. In 1895 she was elected president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs, a strong state federation of about two hundred clubs, which is doing much to advance the literary taste in this commonwealth. She is also one of the stockholders of the Propylaeum, at Indianapolis, a notable building, unique among the under-

takings of women; and on the occasion of its dedication she made the congratulatory address. In religious belief she is a Presbyterian, and has long been a member of the church and a teacher in the Sunday-school.

Having no children of her own, she has adopted into her home two children left orphans by the death of one of her friends, securing thereby the love and home ties that brighten a busy life. She has a mind above all personal considerations, concerned with those large, loving interests that belong to humanity, and her true womanly qualities of mind and heart, her sympathy and kindly purpose indicate that she has the spirit of Him who came to minister unto others.

SAMUEL S. CLEVENGER.

Representing as he does two of the oldest families of Wayne county, the Sparrs and the Clevengers, the subject of this sketch is well entitled to an honored place in the records of this section of Indiana. He and his relatives have borne a very important part in the development of this county, which was a wilderness at the time of their first settlement here, in the early part of this century. In tracing the history of this locality it is found that the three families who first permanently located in Washington township, Wayne county, as early as 1814, were the Jenkins, Sparrs and Doddridges, whose homes were near what was known as the Doddridge church. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Mr. Sparr, was the first, as it is believed, to take up his abode in the section which later was organized and named Abington township. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Clevenger, of Vermont, came west, and for a brief period resided in Preble county, Ohio. In 1819 he settled in the forest at a point about a mile and a half west of the present village of Abington, and the property which then came into his possession by purchase has remained in the hands of the Clevenger family ever since,—four-score years. On the place, which now belongs to the subject of this sketch, is an old pear-tree, in a good state of preservation, which was planted by the grandfather some seventy-two years ago.

A son of Samuel and Ruth (Sparr) Clevenger, Samuel S., of this sketch, was born in a humble log cabin in the midst of the forest, in 1844. The father, whose birth had occurred in 1810, died in 1881, after a career of honest industry and integrity. The wife and mother, a most estimable woman, who had bravely shared the vicissitudes of pioneer life, was called to her reward in 1894, when in her eighty-second year. Of the ten children born to this worthy couple two are deceased, namely: Susan and Daniel. Those who survive are as follows: Rebecca J., Sabrah L., Mary E., Samuel S., Joseph, Nancy, Thomas J. and Francis M.

As was necessary, Samuel S. Clevenger aided in the clearing and cultivation of his father's frontier farm, and had very limited educational advan-

tages. When he became old enough to earn something independently he commenced working for neighboring farmers, and in this manner managed to obtain a start toward success. While still quite young, he rented a tract of land and raised some crops upon this property, and in the autumn of 1867 he settled upon the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has remained ever since. The place, which is now well improved and accordingly valuable, is situated in the western part of Abington township. On the 2d of December, 1869, his house was burned; but this disaster was not so great as it might have been, for, with the genuine kindliness of heart which prevailed among the sturdy pioneers of this section, they assembled and cut logs, hewed them, and erected a new dwelling for the Clevenger family within a short time, so that they moved into it and commenced the new year of 1870 under its friendly shelter.

During the years which have since rapidly rolled away, our subject has prospered and has occupied an enviable position in the community. As a business man his judgment is excellent, and all of his dealings with others are marked with the utmost fairness and justice. Thus he has steadily risen in the esteem of those who are associated with him in any manner, and it was deemed most suitable and fitting that he should be called upon to serve in the capacity of supervisor of his township, and later, that his name should be presented for the higher office of county treasurer. He was duly nominated to this responsible position, on the Democratic ticket, and, though his party was defeated, he polled a good vote at the ensuing election. Upon the 27th of April, 1890, Mr. Clevenger joined Cornelius Lodge, No. 232, F. & A. M., in which he has held several offices, besides being past master.

The marriage of Mr. Clevenger and Miss Nancy V. Simmons was solemnized October 15, 1867. Their eldest child, Florence E., is the wife of William Plankenhorns; and the next daughter, Margaret Alice, now deceased, was the wife of Edward Garthwait. The other children are: David M., Thomas F., John S., Mary Edna, Leota Rebecca and Eva, — all living save the last mentioned. The father of Mrs. Clevenger, Thomas Simmons, formerly of Union county, Indiana, died in 1873, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow, Margaret, for the past two years a resident of Missouri, has attained the advanced age of eighty-one years.

IRVEN REED.

The subject of this memoir was a son of Arthur and Martha Reed and was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 8, 1809, and later removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he resided for many years and gained many warm friends who appreciated his sterling worth and true nobility of character. He was educated and grew to manhood in his native town. In

1831 he moved to this city, where in 1833 he started the first drug store in the village. At that time the population was small, and he went on horseback to Fort Wayne, Indianapolis and other towns throughout the state, soliciting orders, which he returned to his store and filled. This store was continued until 1850, when he went to Cincinnati and embarked in the wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Irven Reed & Company, doing business at Nos. 16 and 18 Main street, in that city. This enterprise was conducted until 1854, when he returned to Richmond and permanently retired from the drug business, as it did not agree with his health. Three years later he engaged in the hardware business, opening a store on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, under the name of Reed & Swayne. He afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Swayne, and in 1872 moved to the corner of Seventh and Main streets, where the business was conducted under the name of Irven Reed & Son. He continued in this business until his death, April 25, 1891, one son succeeding the other until the present proprietor, Frank Irven Reed, became a member of the firm. For two years Mr. Reed was out of the hardware business and dealt in saddlery hardware. The first son to enter the firm was Albert W. Reed, now of Washington, D. C., who retired in 1875 and was succeeded by Charles H., who remained a number of years and then withdrew to start a similar store for himself in the west. His place was taken by Frank Irven, who still conducts the business, under the name of Irven Reed & Son.

Mr. Reed was a councilman for many years and was a prominent Republican, entertaining many eminent personages at his home in Richmond. Henry Clay visited this city when running for the presidency, and was the guest of Mr. Reed. He also entertained O. P. Morton, the war governor of Indiana, Governor Burbank and President Hayes. During the reunion of the Ohio and Indiana National Guards, he entertained Governor Foster of Ohio. He took an active interest in the election of William Henry Harrison and assisted the local clubs by painting their flags, banners, etc. He was one of the originators and officers of the Fort Wayne Railroad, now the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. He was reared in the Methodist faith, but united with the First Presbyterian church. A brother, Colonel Hugh B. Reed, of the Forty-fourth Indiana, commanded that regiment through the entire war and was mustered out at Fort Wayne. He was a brave commander and had four horses shot from under him, while he was spared, and died in New Jersey. One of his sons, Charles A. Reed, an able attorney of Somerville, New Jersey, has been elected president of the senate in that state.

In 1834 Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Evans, of Baltimore, the ceremony being celebrated in Richmond. Six sons survive

them, viz.: Colonel Arthur F., who was colonel of the Twelfth Indiana and served through the war, being mustered out at Fort Wayne; he now conducts a bookstore in St. Louis, Missouri. Albert W. is a retired commission merchant of Washington, D. C. Charles H. is a hardware merchant of San Luis Obispo, California. Lieutenant Hugh T., a retired United States Army officer of the First Infantry, is now residing in Chicago; he was appointed to West Point through George Julian, representative of the sixth congressional district of Indiana, and graduated from West Point in 1873, and retired, in 1893, on account of ill health. He is the author of "Military Science and Tactics," also "Cadet Life at West Point,"—both well-known works. He had raised a company of fourteen hundred men in Chicago, of which he was made colonel; but before they were mustered into service the war closed. Horace B., the fifth son, is the manufacturer of a patent fence, in McMinnville, Oregon. Frank I., who has always been engaged in the hardware business, is the successor to the business of Irven Reed & Son. He attended school in Richmond, and graduated from the Richmond Business College, after which he took a trip through the west. He was appointed postmaster of Fort Sully, Dakota, in 1875, and served seven months. This place was about twenty-five miles from Pierce City, North Dakota, and was an important post, being the distributing point for the mail along the Missouri river. In 1876 he entered his father's store and became a partner of the firm. He has conducted the business most successfully, and is a wide-awake business man, whose friends are legion. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the commandery of Knights Templar.

DAVID J. DODDRIDGE.

David Jenkins Doddridge, the only survivor of the once large and happy family which gathered around the table of the pioneer settler, John Doddridge, of Washington township, Wayne county, is living upon the old homestead which was entered by his grandfather, Philip Doddridge, and which has descended from father to son. Probably no family has been more influential for good in this section of the state, and the name is favorably known far and near on account of the active part which the owners have borne in the history of local Methodism.

Joseph Doddridge sailed from England to the United States in the early part of the last century, and, after spending some time in New Jersey, located in Maryland, where several of his children were born. One of the number, Philip, the paternal grandfather of our subject, lived in Maryland until he was grown, and then went to Washington county, Pennsylvania. There he was married, and all of his children were born ere he removed to the west. One of the greatest sorrows of his life befel him there also: three of his

daughters were carried off by Indians and for years nothing could be learned of their fate. Long afterward, when the brother had returned upon a visit to his old home in the Keystone state, he followed up a clue which came into his possession, and upon an Indian reservation in eastern Ohio he found two of his sisters. They had grown up with Indian children and had become the wives of chiefs of the tribe, and later they were sent to a western reservation. The third daughter had died soon after being taken captive. In 1814 a party of pioneers, including Philip Doddridge and David Jenkins (his son-in-law), John Spahr and John, the father of our subject, came to Indiana and entered land. Philip Doddridge, who had some capital, not only entered the quarter-section of land in what was called "the twelve-mile purchase," but farms for all of his children, thus keeping them near him, and in this manner the numerous representatives of the family became fixtures in this region and founders of its prosperity. The long and useful career of Philip Doddridge was brought to a close by his sudden death, when he had arrived at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His widow, who survived him about two years, was about the same age at the time of her demise. They had but the one son, John, and their three daughters were Mrs. Hannah Jenkins, Mrs. Sabra Spahr and Mrs. Walters.

John Doddridge was married before he left Pennsylvania, and there his first child was born. After coming here he diligently began the improvement of the land which was entered in his name, and subsequently to his father's death he took possession of the old homestead now owned by our subject. About 1830 he built a kiln, in which he burned brick and lime sufficient for the construction of a commodious dwelling, the one which still shelters his son David. Successful in all his undertakings, for he possessed excellent judgment and the necessary qualities insuring prosperity, he was considered well-off in this world's goods at the time of his death, his estate comprising about a section of finely improved farm land in this township, and a similar amount in Tipton county, besides which he had entered some property in Marshall county.

In all his joys and sorrows, John Doddridge found a true helpmate in his wife, whose maiden name was Avis Manchester. She was a native of Rhode Island, but their marriage took place in Pennsylvania. Eleven children were born to their union, namely: Isaac, who was the largest landholder of Wayne county at one time; Mary, Benjamin and Joseph, who died in infancy; Philip; John, who died in Kansas; Mrs. Phoebe Baker; Mrs. Eliza Ream; Sarah, wife of the Rev. Mr. McMullen; David J.; and Mrs. Nancy McMullen. One by one they passed to their reward, until, as previously mentioned, only our subject survives. The father died when comparatively

young, in 1841, when he was fifty-five years of age. His wife, who survived him many years, died in September, 1883, when ninety-three years of age.

The history of this worthy couple could not be written correctly without reference to the religious element which formed so large a part of their natures. In England the Doddridges were stanch supporters of the established church, but in America they have been equally strong Methodists. Philip and John Doddridge were active in the church in Pennsylvania, and after coming to this county they virtually founded the church in this locality. Two acres of his land were at once set apart for a church and cemetery, by the elder man, and, in fact, he performed the major portion of the work on the old log cabin which served as the first house of worship. It was completed in 1816 and was called Doddridge chapel. In 1832 a brick church was erected on the site, and in 1876 the present structure took the place of the older one. John Doddridge was active in the work of building two of these churches, and his estimable wife was no less interested and zealous. During the quarterly meetings they entertained as many as fifty guests, and their home was always ready to receive ministers and visiting brethren. The pioneer circuit-rider had no easy life, as he rode from one point to another, holding meetings, preaching every day, often in some cabin home, praying and exhorting his hearers to lead better lives and prepare for the life to come. In these labors John Doddridge was earnestly engaged at intervals for years, and after his death his widow was frequently called upon to conduct services, which she did with ability. She thoroughly loved the church, and took pride in the pretty chapel which stands as the most fitting and useful monument which could be erected to the Doddridge family.

David J. Doddridge was born on the old homestead which is still his dwelling place, April 4, 1831. Needless to say, the example and training of his worthy Christian parents had great influence over him, and from the time that he was seven years of age he has been an interested and effective worker in the Methodist church, his religion being paramount to all other considerations with him. Since he arrived at his majority he has officiated in the various church positions, and now is a class-leader, trustee and exhorter. The work inaugurated by his father on the farm has been carried forward by him, and he is mindful of the injunction to "be diligent in business." The elder members of his family were affiliated with the Whig party, and he votes for the nominees of the Republican party. All enterprises which he believes to be for the benefit of the people he encourages, and the causes of education, temperance and others leading toward righteousness are stanchly advocated by him.

In 1852 a marriage ceremony united the destinies of Mr. Doddridge and

Miss Mary C. Stephens, whose birth took place in this county, May 27, 1833. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Fell) Stephens. The former, a blacksmith by trade, came here from Pennsylvania in 1829 and established a shop, after which he worked at his trade and engaged in farming. A leading member in the Methodist church, he was greatly missed when the summons came to him to enter the better land. He was in his seventieth year at the time of his death in 1874. His wife was a daughter of John Fell, a hero of the Revolution and the war of 1812. He came to this state at an early day from Pennsylvania and lived to a ripe age. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in his younger days was a local preacher in the Methodist church and filled a circuit for a period. He was twice married, the children of his second union being Mrs. Eliza Fleming; Mrs. Hannah Stephens; Polly, who married John Connolly, a minister of some note; George and Isaac. Mrs. Mary Doddridge is the fifth child of the eight children who blessed the union of Benjamin and Hannah Stephens, the others being William, John, Thomas B., a blacksmith; Isaac, of St. Louis; Mrs. Elizabeth Nethercutt, Mrs. Catherine Jones and Mrs. Phœbe L. Highley.

Five sons and four daughters were born to our subject and wife, of whom the eldest, Benjamin F., married Elizabeth Markly, of Kansas, and is now living with his family in the state of Washington; John W. married Theodora Wharton, of this county; Isaac E. married Anna Maupin, of Washington, D. C.; and James E. married Norvella Jones, of this county; all are farmers of Wayne county; Phœbe H., who died in 1887, was the wife of William Hardin; Luella A. and Charles M. are at home; Catherine Gertrude is the wife of F. Morris, of Milton, Indiana. The other daughter died in infancy.

ISAAC S. HAROLD, M. D.

Both as an educator and as a medical practitioner has Dr. Isaac S. Harold won distinction, and though but a few years have passed since he became a permanent resident of Richmond, he enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice. Doubtless he inherited his talent as a physician, as his father was noted as a nurse and local doctor in the pioneer days, and two of his brothers are also successfully engaged in the profession. He is progressive in all his methods, constantly reading and studying, and keeping in close touch with the spirit of the times.

On his father's side of the family the Doctor is of Scotch-English extraction, while on the maternal side he is of English stock. Three brothers bearing the surname of Harold came from the British isles to America many years ago, one settling in Virginia. Another, from whom the Doctor is directly descended, located in North Carolina, in that portion now known as Guilford county, and there the grandfather, Jonathan Harold, was born. In 1835 he

removed to Hamilton county, Indiana, where he became a prosperous and influential agriculturist, remaining in that locality until his death.

Our subject's father, Dr. Nathan Harold, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Hamilton county in 1833. In those days there was a great need for physicians among the scattered hamlets and country people, and Dr. Harold, being a natural nurse and having some knowledge of medicine, found his services in such demand that, of necessity, he bought books and posted himself in the care and treatment of the sick. He prospered in the work, to which he gradually devoted himself more and more, and his practice included a territory of twelve or fifteen miles in each direction from his home. This old homestead, which is still in possession of the family, was purchased by him from the government at one dollar and a quarter per acre, and comprises one hundred and twenty acres. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican, and took an active part in the maintenance of good government. An elder in the Society of Friends, he assisted in the founding of Richland church, in which he was an earnest and consistent member. His death occurred in 1884, when he was in his seventy-fifth year. His wife, Betsy, who died December 31, 1897, at the age of eighty-five years, was a daughter of Nathan Hawkins, and was born in Richmond, whither her father had removed at an early day. He was a farmer and wagon-maker, his early prime being devoted to the last mentioned business, while his last years were spent upon a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana. To the union of Dr. Nathan Harold and wife seven sons and one daughter were born, all of whom survive. John is engaged in gardening at Noblesville, Indiana; Henry is carrying on the old family homestead; Lemuel, formerly a merchant, is now farming in the vicinity of Pendleton, Indiana; Herman is a farmer in Hancock county, this state; Dr. David is practicing at High Point, North Carolina; Mrs. Rebecca Greene is a resident of Hamilton county; Dr. Cyrus N. is a practitioner in Indianapolis; and our subject completes the number.

The birth of Dr. Isaac S. Harold took place in the neigborhood of Carmel, Hamilton county, Indiana, January 1, 1852. He received an excellent education, as, after leaving the common schools, he pursued a course in the Carmel Academy and the normal institute in Hancock, Indiana. Having thus thoroughly prepared himself for pedagogic work, he obtained a school and continued as a teacher in Hamilton and Hancock counties from 1873 to 1880, also having charge of a school in Mississippi for some time. In the meantime he began the study of medicine with his brother, Cyrus N., as his instructor, and for a period was directed in his work by Dr. J. J. Baker, of Westfield, Indiana. Then for several years he was engaged in merchandising in the towns of Carmel and Westfield, but in 1887 he laid aside all his

general business affairs and matriculated in the Physio-Medical College, in Indianapolis. Two years later he graduated, and opened an office in Westfield, where he practiced until 1891, then coming to Richmond. He engaged in general family practice, but has made a specialty of chronic diseases, and has been particularly fortunate in the field of dermatology. Since 1892 he has been a teacher of this branch of medical science at his *alma mater*, and is looked upon as an authority in this special line. At one time he was president of the State Physio-Medical Association, to which organization he still belongs, and is likewise connected with the District and United States Associations.

In his political views the Doctor adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is quite independent in local affairs. Religiously he follows the training of his youth, and is actively interested in the Society of Friends. He belongs to the Friends church on South Eighth street, and contributes to the support of the same.

In 1874 Dr. Harold married Miss Cordelia B. Hodgin, a daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Millican) Hodgin, originally of North Carolina, and later residents of Richmond. Two promising sons and one daughter bless the Doctor and wife. Earl J., now twenty-two years of age, is a graduate at Earlham College, while Frank, two years younger, is a junior in the same institution. Haley G., a maid of sixteen, is a student in the Richmond high school.

FRANK C. ROBERTS.

The man who wins prominence at the bar of America's thriving cities—of which Richmond is one—must have a thorough understanding of the law, a keen perception, logical reasoning, forcible argument and, above all, habits of painstaking, patient industry. Not by inheritance, by purchase or by gift can he win reputation in his chosen calling. It must come as the reward of true merit. All must begin on a common plane and rise to eminence by perseverance, industry and ability, or fall back into the ranks of mediocrity. In like manner with all others Frank C. Roberts started out to win a name and place for himself, and his success has made him one of the leaders of the Richmond bar.

A son of Henry S. and Martha (Charles) Roberts, he was born in the city which is now his home, December 21, 1868. No family has been more intimately, honorably and for a longer period connected with the history of Richmond than the Roberts family. The ancestry can be traced back to Wales, and Thomas Roberts, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, whence he removed to Butler county, Ohio, in 1806. In 1811 he came to Richmond and located on the northwest quarter of section 4, Wayne township, which land he entered from the government. It

was then covered with native forest trees, but is now included within the city limits and is covered by substantial residences. Mr. Roberts, in connection with Jeremiah Cox and John Smith, was appointed to name the town of Richmond. He had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. His time and energies were devoted to agriculturial pursuits, which he successfully conducted. He was one of the founders of the Friends' meeting, taking an active part in founding the Indiana meeting in Richmond, and was always active and influential in promoting its work.

Jonathan Roberts, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1808, and in 1811 was brought by his parents to Wayne county, a settlement being made on a tract of land which had been entered by his father in 1806. The grandfather has since lived at this place, at the corner of Thirteenth and South A streets. His home was originally a little log cabin, but it has long since been superseded by a brick structure, which is still standing and which he now occupies. He has made farming his life work, and for a number of years was numbered among the extensive agriculturists of the community, owning two or three valuable farms. In 1875 he put aside business cares and has since lived a retired life. In the Friends' meeting he has been quite active, filling various official positions in the Indiana yearly meeting. He wedded Miss Mary Smith, who came to this state from eastern Ohio, and they had four children: Aves J., wife of William S. Elliott, of Greentown, Indiana; Eli, of Richmond; Elvira, deceased; and Henry S. The last named is the father of our subject. He was born in Richmond in 1848 and has spent his entire life here, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He is an enterprising and prosperous farmer and is also engaged in the creamery business, managing both enterprises with marked ability. He has adhered to the religious faith of his family, and of the Friends' yearly meeting is an active and consistent member. He married Martha Charles, and in 1878 was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died leaving three children: Frank C.; Evelina, now deceased; and Mary Belle, of Richmond. Mr. Roberts afterward married Anna M. Jones, of Richmond, and is still living in the city of his birth, respected by all who know him.

Frank C. Roberts completed his literary education by a two-years course in Earlham College. He then took up the study of law at home, continuing his reading from 1890 until his admission to the bar in February, 1893. He then practiced until the fall of 1895, when he entered the senior law class of the law department of the university at Indianapolis, in which institution he was graduated in May, 1896, receiving the degree of LL. B. He then returned to Richmond and has since been engaged in active practice. He enjoys a large clientage, which has connected him with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of the district in the past few years.

On the 4th of June, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Mary E. Hockett, a daughter of Warner M. and Caroline (Dennis) Hockett, of Economy, Wayne county. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He also belongs to the Friends' church, and its interests have been greatly promoted through his zealous and earnest work. His political support is given the Republican party, but his time and energies are chiefly devoted to his profession, in which he is meeting with good success. His many admirable qualities of heart and mind have gained a large circle of friends, and he is very widely and favorably known in Wayne county.

FRANKLIN STANTON.

The subject of this sketch is identified with the agricultural interests of Center township, Union county, Indiana, of which place he is a native, having been born near Salem church, June 14, 1830, son of Samuel and Sarah (Davis) Stanton, and grandson of William Stanton. Samuel Stanton died in Union county, in 1830, three weeks after the birth of his son Franklin, the only child by his second marriage. By a former marriage, to a Miss Coffin, he had two sons, Edwin and Leander, and one daughter, Mulica, who became Mrs. William Huddleston.

Franklin Stanton was reared by his mother and stepfather, Aaron Gardner, and at the age of fourteen he began working at the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship which occupied his time until his majority, and he followed his trade for three or four years afterward. Since then he has been engaged in farming. He spent several years in the West, having claims in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and since his return to Indiana he has been engaged in farming on an eighty-acre farm in Center township, Union county. Politically he has been a Republican all his life.

Mr. Stanton has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Semira Swain, died seven years after their marriage, leaving three children: Clara, wife of A. P. Cook; Clinton, who died at the age of twenty-nine years; and Albert, who died at about the same age as his brother. For his second wife Mr. Stanton wedded Miss Almira Barnard, who shared the joys and sorrows of his life for nearly thirty years. She died, leaving four children: Flora, wife of Walter Graham, a resident of Oklahoma; Annie Laurie, wife of Frank Bowers, of Oklahoma; Louie, wife of William Aylor, also of Oklahoma; and Cliff C., of Johnson county, Indiana. In February, 1897, Mr. Stanton married Mrs. Keturah Jane Quick, widow of Lewis Quick. Her maiden name was Templeton, she being a daughter of James and Keturah (Barrackman) Templeton. Mrs. Stanton's mother, now ninety-six years of age, resides with her. She was born January 15, 1803, has spent ninety-two years in Indiana, and for one of her extreme old age enjoys good

health. Lewis Quick was a native of Franklin county, Indiana, and was a resident of that county until coming to the farm now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, where he died.

JOHN WOOD.

John Wood, a retired farmer and a man well known in Brownsville township, Union connty, Indiana, dates his birth in this township, November 7, 1832, and is a son of William and Sarah (Little) Wood, who came from county Longford, Ireland, to this country in 1828. Upon his arrival in this country William Wood came west to Indiana and settled near Philomath, Brownsville township, Union county, where he lived until 1845, and he lived in the township until his death, which occurred in July, 1864, in his sixty-fifth year. His wife survived him until 1876. He was at one time the owner of a large landed estate. At his death he had about four hundred acres in this county and twice that amount in Pulaski county, and besides this land he had a snug sum of money. His father, Alexander Wood, came to Indiana some five years before he did and died not many years afterward. William Wood was the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity, and of this number one son and two daughters are still living. Of the sons we record that William, the eldest, died at the age of thirty-three years; Alexander, born January 2, 1828, died in July, 1893; John, the next in order of birth, is the subject of this sketch; and James C., born August 1, 1838, was for thirty-five years a resident of Madison county, Indiana, and died in July, 1898. The eldest daughter, Jane, was the wife of J. R. Holsten, of Madison county, Indiana, and is now deceased; Margaret, widow of Jacob Rice, is a resident of Madison county; Ann, widow of William Brown, died in Brownsville township, Union county, in 1897; and Mary, wife of McFarland Black, lives in Madison connty.

John Wood remained at home with his father until shortly before he reached his majority, when, August 25, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa J. Whitinger, who died on July 1, 1899, in her sixty-sixth year. Receiving one thousand dollars as a gift from his father, he went to Wayne county and there began his married life. For about five years he made his home in Wayne county. Then he bought sixty acres of land in Union county, settling on it in 1857. Later he bought one hundred and seventy acres in Wayne county, and in 1870 purchased the old homestead of three hundred and twenty acres, which he has since owned, from time to time adding thereto, until now his home farm comprises five hundred and fifty-three acres. This has been operated both as a grain and stock farm, a large force of men being employed. Mr. Wood has produced as high as eight

thousand bushels of corn and twenty-five hundred bushels of wheat per year, and each year has fed a large number of hogs, sometimes as many as four hundred. For several years he and his brother Alexander shipped their hogs to Cincinnati, marketing three hundred head at a time. Our subject also speculated in pork margins, and packed pork in the city for several years, but these ventures were not successful. In 1889 Mr. Wood retired from the active duties of the farm and turned it over to his sons. He now lives quietly and comfortably in a small cottage on his farm. Mr. Wood cast his vote for Fremont, in 1856, and has been a Republican ever since, enthusiastic in the success of his party, but has never sought official honors for himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood had four children, namely: William H., who has charge of the home farm; Oras F., who was a stock-shipper at Richmond, Indiana, died in May, 1897, at the age of thirty-nine years; Frances Alice, wife of Milburn Fender, lives in Wayne county, Indiana; and Nellie, wife of Horace W. Colvin, of Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Wood was a member of Locust Grove Methodist Episcopal church, and was a valued and earnest worker in all Christian and benevolent activities. A model wife and mother, her memory will long be cherished.

JOSEPH WITTER.

Joseph Witter is the proprietor of Pleasant View Stock Farms in Center township, Union county, and has some of the finest shorthorn cattle to be found in this state. He was born October 9, 1860, on the old homestead, a part of which is still his home. He was a son of Martin and Lydia (Eikenberry) Witter and a grandson of George and Fanny (Kingery) Witter. Christopher Witter, the father of George, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1760. June 25, 1806, he made the second land entry in what is now Center township, Union county, Indiana, and in September of that year settled on Four Mile creek.

George Witter was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1796, and January 25, 1819, he was joined in marriage to Miss Fanny Kingery, a daughter of Martin and Polly (Webb) Kingery. His parents came from Virginia, in 1804, to Greene county, Ohio, and some sixteen years later to Union county, Indiana, settling along Four Mile creek, where the Witter family had previously taken up their abode. George Witter owned one hundred and sixty acres of land here and also owned land in Carroll county, this state. He was an extensive farmer, and he died of consumption in 1849, at the age of fifty years. He was afflicted with this disease for ten years before his death. His wife survived him until 1886, living to the age of eighty years. He was a good man and one of the founders of the German Baptist church. Their family consisted of Martin, the father of our subject;

Sarah, who resides in Labette county, Kansas; John; Lucy; Daniel, of Carroll county, Indiana; Baltzer, who died in the army during the civil war; Samuel, in Miami county, Indiana; Henry, who lives in Center township; Mary; Abraham, who died on the old homestead; and Maria.

John Witter was less than five years old when his grandfather, Christopher Witter, died. He remained at home until after the death of his father. He was married March 5, 1857, to Mrs. Amy Stewart (*nee* French). She was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and when seven years of age she came with her mother to this state and lived on the place from which she was married. Later her mother moved to Cass county, where she died. After his marriage John Witter lived on his farm in Center township until about four years ago, when he bought his present farm. His son now resides on and operates the old farm, which comprises two hundred and forty acres. The house on this farm was burned, and the same year he rebuilt, erecting the handsome residence now standing there. The farm now occupied by our subject contains eighty acres, which he devotes to general farming. He is a Republican, but has not aspired to office. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at College Corner, in which he holds the office of trustee. The family consists of Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Ida, wife of James Munns, of College Corner; George, who conducts the homestead farm; Lydia M., wife of Everett Doner, of Billingsville; and Alfred Martin, at home, who married Miss Maud Brown and had four children: Marie, Carl, Hobart, and Florence,—the last named dying in infancy.

Martin Witter was married to Miss Lydia Eikenberry and passed from this life March 20, 1882. His wife was spared until September, 1895, when she joined her husband in that better land. Their family comprised the following children: Lizzie, wife of Henry Eaton, of Flora, Carroll county; George, also of that place; Abraham, of Delphi, Indiana; Henry, of Connersville; Francis, wife of Charles Quick, who resides on the old homestead; Joseph, our subject; Emma, who is unmarried and lives at College Corner; Rosa, who died in young womanhood; Johnnie, who died in early childhood; Annie, wife of George Williams, of College Corner; and four others who died in infancy. Martin Witter owned some two hundred and seventy acres of land and carried on general farming, attending to all the details in person. He was a Republican and served as trustee of the county. He was a member of the Four Mile German Baptist, or Dunkard, church, at Beechy Mire, and was an active worker in that organization.

Joseph Witter passed his boyhood on the farm and remained at home until after he was twenty-one. He carried on the farm after his father's death until the death of his mother, when the place was sold. His farm

consists of one hundred and ten acres and was a part of the old home. Some seven years ago he began raising shorthorn cattle, and he now has a fine herd of registered animals of that class. He has sixteen head registered, with "Champion," No. 114667 in the American Herd Book, a light roan five-year-old animal, weighing twenty-four hundred pounds. He exhibited nine head at fairs at Carthage, Ohio, and Hagerstown, Lawrenceburg, and Rushville, Indiana, and took premiums at each of these places, over strong competition. He has one of the famous World's Fair cows, Verbena Lady, which was bred in Canada and belongs to one of the champion beef breeds, the prize being one thousand dollars. This cow has a white bull calf, eleven months old, that has never missed a ribbon in his class whenever exhibited. Mr. Witter has well arranged stock barns, and the county is fortunate in numbering among its citizens a gentleman of such laudable enterprise.

He was joined in marriage October 20, 1887, to Miss Mary Clark, a daughter of Hezekiah Clark, of Cottage Grove, where she was born. They have three children,—Ross, Elbert and Lulu Sarah. Mr. Witter is a Republican, but in no manner a politician. He built a large, commodious house and barn about two years ago, and has one of the most attractive places in this part of the state.

DANIEL SURFACE.

Perhaps no enterprise to which man directs his energies brings one into closer touch with the people and the vital interests of the time than the labor of the newspaper correspondent. Through many years Mr. Surface has been connected with journalism, and the positions which he has filled have demanded peculiar skill and tact, in addition to literary ability and a calm, unbiased judgment. Through the civil war his duties led him to the battle fields of the south, that the news of the movements of the armies might be transmitted throughout the land to the anxious ones who awaited such messages from the front. Now he is at the head of a leading paper of eastern Indiana, the Palladium, of Richmond, his labors advancing it to a foremost position in journalistic circles.

Mr. Surface is a native of Preble county, Ohio, born May 19, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Redman) Surface. He was graduated in Otterbein University, in the class of 1862, and immediately afterward accepted the position of principal of the Michigan Collegiate Institute, at Leoni. At the close of the school year he entered a wider and far different field of labor, becoming war correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette. He was first sent to West Virginia, and three months afterward to Chattanooga, joining General Hooker when he took command of the Army of the Cumberland. His duties were of an exceedingly difficult nature, for he was not

only obliged to encounter hardships and dangers, but also the jealousies and opposition of officers, on account of the greater liberties granted him. The fact that some correspondents had unwittingly given information to the enemy also made his place much harder, but he succeeded in winning the confidence of the authorities, especially of General Grant, who accorded him a privilege allowed only two other correspondents in the west. The order was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF
THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NASHVILLE, December 26, 1863.

Guards, pickets and military authorities will pass the bearer, Mr. D. Surface, correspondent Cincinnati Gazette, throughout the entire command, without hindrance; and the government steamers and military railroads will furnish him free transportation to and from any point within the military division until further orders.

By Order of MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.
George K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mr. Surface was a witness of the entire series of battles from Mission Ridge until the capture of Atlanta, and the Cincinnati Gazette of that period contains many interesting letters from his pen. One which attracted particular attention was a clear and comprehensive account of Sherman's "great field movement" which compelled Hood to evacuate Atlanta and demoralized the Confederate army. The letter also contains a description of the captured city. After the fall of Atlanta Mr. Surface remained for a few months in Washington with Whitelaw Reid, then of the Gazette's bureau of correspondence, and also acted as correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. He accompanied General Grant through the battles of the Wilderness and then went by ship to Savannah to meet Sherman, at the close of the famous "march to the sea." Mr. Surface remained at that place as correspondent for the Cincinnati Gazette and the Philadelphia Enquirer until the termination of the war.

On his return from the south he purchased an interest in the Toledo Commercial and became its editor, but on the expiration of a year sold his interests and resumed his connection with the Gazette. From July until October, 1866, he traveled through the south, attending the state conventions held there for the purpose of reconstruction. His communications during that period are replete with information, not only concerning the proceedings of those conventions, but of the spirit of the southern people and the conditions that prevailed in that section of the country. In 1870 Mr. Surface purchased an interest in the Richmond Telegram, which he edited for some time and then sold his interest and became secretary and treasurer of the Richmond Chair Company, thus engaging in the manufacture of chairs

for eight years. In 1896, in connection with Samuel J. Flickinger, of Cincinnati, he purchased the Palladium, which is now being conducted under the firm name of Surface & Flickinger, with the senior partner as manager and editor. This is one of the oldest journals in the state, having been founded in 1831. It has always been Republican in politics since the organization of the party, and wields a strong influence in support of the principles advocated by that political organization. Mr. Surface is a man of scholarly attainments and is a most able writer, his style being fluent, yet not verbose, his diction correct, and his utterances clear. In addition to his prose compositions he has also produced a number of poems of considerable merit, among which may be mentioned an address to the alumni of Otterbein University, and "Symposaic," which won an encomium from Charles G. Leland, the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine.

On the 24th of December, 1867, Mr. Surface was united in marriage to Miss Kate Kumler, of Butler county, Ohio, who died December 20, 1894. They had one daughter, who is now Mrs. T. S. Allee, of Chicago. For twelve years Mr. Surface has been a member of the school board of Richmond and has done effective service in the interests of the schools. He is a public-spirited citizen and advocates all measures of progress and reform, doing all in his power to promote the general welfare. He is especially active in support of the Republican party, and his influence in political circles is most marked. He possesses a cordial, genial manner, is uniformly courteous and inspires personal friendships of unusual strength.

HENRY CUTTER.

For almost a third of a century Henry Cutter has been engaged in the grocery business in Richmond, and is accounted one of the leading and substantial merchants of the city. He represents that class of worthy German citizens who, allying their interests with those of the New World, have adapted themselves to its different methods and customs with great readiness, and by consecutive effort and honorable dealing have gained a place among the successful and prominent men in the communities in which their lots have been cast.

Mr. Cutter was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Menke) Cutter, also natives of the same country. The father died in 1854, and in 1857 the mother came with her family to the United States, locating in Richmond, Indiana. She died December 13, 1878. In her family were four children,—Louise, Henry, Anna and Catherine, the last named the wife of Adam Boess, of Richmond.

In the land of his nativity Henry Cutter acquired his education and spent the first seventeen years of his life. After his emigration to America

he secured work as a farm hand in Wayne county, and afterward learned the tanner's trade in Wiggins' tan-yard, where he was employed for ten years. Acquiring some capital as the result of his industry and economy, he then began business for himself, opening a grocery store in Richmond on the 17th of September, 1867. He has carried on business at the same place continuously since, and has been very successful, owing to his straightforward business methods, his close application, energy and the good quality of groceries which he carries. He has also been a member of the German Fire Insurance Association since 1869, and for five years served as its president.

On the 5th of March, 1863, Mr. Cutter married Miss Minnie, daughter of Henry H. and Mary (Erk) Drifmeyer, natives of Hanover, Germany. The daughter was also born in that province, but since her seventh year, in 1848, has been a resident of Richmond. Her father died at the age of seventy-seven years, her mother in the sixty-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of seven children: Minnie, wife of our subject; Henry, Adam and William,—all three deceased; John; Charles; and Mary, wife of David Folkner. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cutter were born three sons: John A. L., who married Elida Snyder, daughter of Garrett Snyder, of Richmond; E. W. F., who married Riecka Roser, of Richmond; and G. H., who wedded Ida, daughter of Garrett Mashmeyer.

Mr. Cutter has long been numbered among the wide-awake and enterprising citizens of Wayne county, and has been honored with public office by his fellow townsmen, who have thus given evidence of their recognition of his worth and ability. He served as a member of the city council of Richmond from 1885 until 1891, and from 1894 until 1897 was city commissioner. He is a member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and has filled nearly all of its offices. He is also treasurer and trustee of the Wernle Orphans' Home, an institution with which he has been connected since its inception. He possesses a benevolent nature, is liberal and charitable, in manner is kindly and genial, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

JOHN McKEOWN.

John McKeown is one of the most widely known farmers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he has resided for more than half a century. He was born in Ireland, almost seventy-nine years ago, and remained in that beautiful but down-trodden island until the '40s, when he accompanied his parents to America. He is a son of Francis and Mary McKeown, who lived in the north of Ireland, whence, with their fourteen children, they came to the new country,—America. An ocean voyage in those days was attended with peril, and their vessel, after leaving Liverpool,

Mr. and Mrs. John McKeown.

was driven back a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Eight weeks were consumed by the trip, and when port was reached, in Philadelphia, it was found the vessel had a broken mast. The family first settled on Indian creek, and one year later moved to the banks of the Whitewater, in the southern part of Brookville township, where they lived the remainder of their days. The father died in 1851 at the age of seventy years, and the mother two years later, when in her sixty-ninth year. But three of this family are living at this time,—John, our subject; Hester, wife of Dr. Johnson; and Eliza, wife of Jacob Hoffman. One of the daughters, Mary Ann, married Andrew Fleming, in Ireland, and moved to Canada, where she died; Ella married Charles White and resided in Ripley county, this state; while another son, Robert, was drowned in the Whitewater river, when in his twentieth year.

Mr. McKeown has lived on his present farm continuously since it first came into the family, in 1841, at which time it contained but fifty acres. He has added to this since, mostly wooded land, until he now has one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and has cleared off all but about thirty acres. His sole possession when he started in life was a blind horse and eighty-five dollars in money. He was married May 8, 1850, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cole, a daughter of William and Eliza (Case) Cole. Mrs. McKeown was born in New Jersey in 1826. They became the parents of the following named children: Robert Andrew, of Ellenwood, Kansas; Francis Alexander, of this township; John, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Eliza, wife of John Reister; Stephen, of this township; Mary, wife of George McCarthy; Maggie, deceased; Belle, who became the wife of George Smith, of Brookville, on the 3d of August, 1889; and Hester, wife of William Wright, also of this township. Mrs. McKeown was a child of three years when her parents crossed the Alleghany mountains to make their home in Harrison, Ohio, where they resided one year before coming on to this county. So vivid an impression did the journey make on her young mind that she plainly recalls many of the incidents. The journey was made by wagon, and much of the route was through an unbroken country, requiring frequent stops in order to clear the obstructions from the path. The country was thinly populated, neighbors being two or three miles apart, and when the family reached their destination they proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and set about the improvement of their new home.

Mr. McKeown left his native country with the determination of making a success of his life in this country, and his energy and frugality have placed in his hands a competency which will enable him to pass his remaining days in comfort and ease, attended with the satisfaction that it is the result of honest toil and well directed energy.

REV. ISAAC M. HUGHES, D. D.

Rev. Isaac M. Hughes, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Richmond, Indiana, is a son of Rev. William and Martha B. (Wells) Hughes, and was born at Loudenville, Ashland county, Ohio, December 23, 1834.

Dr. Hughes' lineal ancestors emigrated from Wales during the early colonial history of this country, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. Some of their descendants migrated to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where Rev. Thomas Edgar Hughes, the grandfather of our subject, was born April 7, 1769. He was a minister of the Presbyterian faith, and spent his entire life in his native county, laboring earnestly and faithfully in disseminating the word of God. He took a deep interest in educational matters, and was the founder of Greersburg Academy, one of the early and substantial educational institutions of Washington county. He died May 2, 1838, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. He married Mary Donahey, and they were the parents of ten children, four of whom,—John D., James R., Watson and William,—were Presbyterian clergyman.

Rev. William Hughes (father) was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1802. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and Princeton Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey, graduating from both institutions. Immediately after his ordination to the ministry he removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where he spent his entire life as pastor of various churches in that county, passing away on August 25, 1883. As a minister he was zealous in the interests of his church; as a citizen he was active in every movement for the advancement of the public, and he took a deep interest in the organization of Vermillion Institute, being president of the board of trustees for many years. His marriage with Martha B. Wells, on April 13, 1830, resulted in the birth of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Dr. Hughes was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1855, with the honor of standing second in a class of twenty-five. After his graduation, he became professor of languages in Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, where he remained four years. He subsequently became principal of the Seven Mile Academy, at Seven Mile, Ohio, which position he filled two years.

In 1861 he was ordained and accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, at Venice, Butler county, Ohio, where he labored successfully nine years. In 1870 he was called to the First Presbyterian church, of Richmond, in which he has since earnestly and zealously ministered to the spiritual welfare of his congregation. When he accepted this charge, the congregation was small and in debt. The debt was soon liquidated and the building materially

improved. In 1885 the church edifice was destroyed by lightning, but the congregation now being a large and wealthy one, soon rebuilt at the corner of Tenth and North A street. This is a commodius structure of modern architecture, and altogether a fit shrine for the worship of the penitent heart and contrite spirit.

Dr. Hughes is a man of fine literary taste and scholarly attainments, and is thoroughly schooled in Biblical lore, in recognition of which Hanover College conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon him in 1885. He was a member of the board of trustees of Wooster University before coming to this state and has been a trustee of Hanover College, and is now a trustee of Westminster Seminary, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dr. Hughes has been twice married. On November 18, 1856, he married Anna M., a daughter of Rev. Dr. Claybough, a distinguished theologian of the United Presbyterian church. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Hughes died May 14, 1864, and on August 14, 1866, Dr. Hughes wedded Jane P. Carnahan, of Venice, Ohio. Their children are Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Richmond, and James Rowland, a graduate of the civil-engineering department of Princeton University, who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war.

BENJAMIN F. CODDINGTON.

Of the stanch and hardy pioneers who settled in the wilds of Union county in the '20s none were more worthy than the ancestors of the subject of this memoir, and the same sterling traits of character which they possessed have been noticeable in him.

Born on a farm about half a mile north of his present farm, May 3, 1829, Benjamin Franklin Coddington is a son of Enoch and Martha (Yaryan) Coddington. The father came to this state with his parents, Moses and Amy Coddington, who settled upon the farm where our subject was born, and there they lived until their death, at an advanced age. They had two sons, the other, David, later removing to Boone county, Indiana, where his son still represents the family. Enoch remained on the old homestead above mentioned, and cared for his venerable parents while they lived. Some years after their death he sold the farm and took up his abode in Macomb, Illinois, dying there within a year. His widow came back to Wayne county, this state, and died when about three-score and ten years of age, at the home of a daughter in Centerville, where she is buried. She was a child of Frederick and Mary Yaryan, who came to this locality as early as 1818, and in 1821 built the brick house on the homestead now owned by our subject, which farm they owned and operated for many years.

The seven sons and two daughters born to Enoch and Martha Coddington were: Benjamin F.; William, who resides at Oxford, Ohio; Charles, of Goshen, Ringgold county, Iowa; Esther Ann, who married Y. M. Powell, and died at Connersville; John, of Centerville, Wayne county; Asbury, who died at home, when but twenty years of age, suffering from the effects of the hardships which he had endured in the army during the civil war; Ella, who first married Thaddeus Green, and after his death became the wife of Dr. A. W. Fisher, of Indianapolis; James, a resident of Harrison township; and Melville, who died in infancy.

As previously stated, Benjamin F. Coddington was born seventy years ago, and has spent his entire life in this immediate locality, thoroughly identified with the best interests of the county and township in which he has dwelt. For twenty-two years he lived on the old homestead, assisting in the cultivation of the place, and there forming correct habits and laying the foundations of his future career. After his marriage he commenced improving and caring for a farm of seventy acres, which he purchased of his father-in-law, and this place is the fine homestead which he operates at the present time. He has added to the original Immel farm a portion of his maternal grandfather's land, and now has two hundred and twenty acres in one body, besides having sold sixty acres to his sons. He has raised a general line of grain, hay and other crops commonly grown in this latitude, and has made a business of feeding cattle and hogs for the market.

On the 3d of April, 1851, Mr. Coddington married Miss Catherine Immel, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Immel. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, as was likewise Mrs. Coddington, whose birth occurred July 6, 1829. They removed to Indiana, about 1831, and were accompanied by John and Jacob Immel, brothers of Joseph Immel. The three settled upon farms in Brownsville township, their homes being within sight of one another. John Immel left four sons,—Andrew Jackson (now deceased), Thomas J., George W. and James Benton. Jacob has one son, James Benton, now residing near the line of Boone and Montgomery counties, Indiana. Jacob Immel's daughters were Elizabeth (Mrs. H. Stoughton, deceased), and Ella, who is the wife of W. W. Leviston, of Liberty, Indiana. Mrs. Coddington is one of eight children, four of whom have passed to the better land. Their father, a man loved and honored by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, died on his old farm when in his sixty-ninth year. The wife and mother survived him some twelve years.

The marriage of our subject and wife was blessed with five sons and one daughter, of whom Homer, the eldest, is at home; Emmett is living on the old Yaryan place; Lucy is the wife of John C. LaFuze Turner, of Greene county, Missouri; Clinton is at home; Benjamin F., living a mile and a half

from the old home, is a farmer of Harrison township; and Joseph Enoch is employed with Emmett on the old Yaryan place.

In his political views Mr. Coddington is a Republican, and he has been quite active in support of his party. Though he was reared in the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has been connected with the Christian church at Silver Creek for many years, and has been a member of the official board and a deacon for thirty-five years. His daily life has been a sincere and noble exemplification of the lofty truths in which he believes and "none name him but to praise."

JOSEPH La FUZE.

The history of Union county would be sadly lacking if, by any inadvertence on the part of the compilers of said history, the name of the La Fuze family should be omitted, for they have borne a very active part in the development of the resources of this region and have always been found in the front ranks of whatever has made for progress and the advancement of civilization. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this article were Samuel and Eleanor (Harper) La Fuze, who came to this state from their former home, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and settled upon a tract of land adjoining the property of Joseph La Fuze; and since that date the land in question has never left the family. It comprises some seventy-seven acres and is now owned by Ezra W., grandson of the original proprietor. Samuel LaFuze was a successful farmer and was active in the establishment of the Silver Creek Christian church and assisted in founding schools and other useful public works during the infancy of this county. In politics he had ever been identified with the Republican party. When he was well along in years death deprived him of his faithful helpmate, and he thenceforth made his home with his children. His death occurred when he had passed the eightieth anniversary of his birth. Of his children William L., a resident of Harrison township, died, leaving one son, Usual P.; Samuel, whose home was in Brownsville, had six sons—Samuel M., Homer L., Oliver P., Danford, George and Henry; John, father of Miles La Fuze, was a citizen of Center township; Daniel was the next; Ezra died in early manhood, and Johnson, who died in Liberty, left one daughter.

The parents of the subject of this narrative were Daniel W. and Barbara (Immel) La Fuze. The father was born on the old homestead in Center township, Union county, the first white male child born in this county. He married a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Immel, who came to this state from Union county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. La Fuze, who was reared in Brownsville township, this county, died in 1870, and Mr. La Fuze later married Mrs. Mary Williams, whom he survived two years, his death taking place May 17,

1887. After his first marriage he had settled on the farm now owned by James E. Shendler, and there passed his active life. The property owned by him comprised two hundred and twenty-seven acres, and, altogether, he was blessed with material success in his business investments. A Whig and Republican until the civil war, he then became a Democratic partisan of the strongest type. He was a man of deep convictions and pronounced ideas on all important subjects. At first a Lutheran in religion, he became converted to the faith of the Christian church, and from that time until his death he was one of the stanch members of that denomination. Few men are better versed in the Scriptures than was he, and the New Testament was at his tongue's end, for he could quote all the most important parts of it from beginning to end. His children included Emeline, who died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, wife of William Taylor, of Jay county, Indiana; Ezra, who, as before mentioned, lives on the original old La Fuze homestead; Mary, who become the wife of I. N. Snyder and died at the age of twenty-six years; Joseph; Irene, who was a lifelong invalid and died aged twenty-one; Huldah, wife of Henry Hermeier, of Darke county, Ohio; Florence, wife of James E. Shendler; and Samuel Daniel, an attorney-at-law in Indianapolis.

Joseph La Fuze was born June 1, 1851, in Center township, on the old homestead adjoining his present home, one mile and three-quarters northeast of Liberty. He received a thorough training in agriculture while he was a youth and remained at home until he was twenty-seven years old. February 24, 1878, he married Miss Mary Annetta Kitchel, daughter of John Kitchel, a respected farmer of Harrison township. The young couple commenced housekeeping on a farm of one hundred and two acres, and, as the years rolled by, their industry and economy brought well earned reward. In all his undertakings Mr. La Fuze was aided and encouraged by his wife, who has been a true helpmate to him. Six children grace the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. La Fuze, the two eldest, Luella and Irving S., being students in the Liberty high school, while the younger ones are Carrie, Stella, Amy and Daisy. At present Mr. La Fuze devotes about twenty acres to wheat and twenty acres to corn, and during the winter feeds about fifty head of hogs and other live stock, of which he keeps a good grade.

Mr. La Fuze belongs to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and is a director in the Guarantee Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis. For the past ten years he has been a deacon in the Christian church and has officiated also as church clerk. He has always been a stalwart Democrat, and in 1889 was honored by being elected county treasurer, the first of his party to occupy that office for a period of thirty years, and at the same election the Democrats also elected a coroner and county clerk. While

he was in office the county commissioners came to him and urged him to use his influence in raising a deficiency of about ten thousand dollars, which was needed to complete the building of the county court-house. He acquiesced in this request and was successful in getting the necessary funds, which were placed at the disposal of the proper authorities. Twice afterward he was the choice of his party for the same position, but each time was defeated by a small majority. He maintains his earnest interest in the welfare of his party, and frequently attends conventions, etc.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

James H. Johnson was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 25, 1829, a son of Hon. Michael H. Johnson. That prominent pioneer was born in Virginia, March 10, 1769, and during his young manhood taught school in Kentucky. Certain of the Indian tribes of the northwest, instigated by the British, refused to cease hostilities after the peace of 1783, and had not been subjected, though attempts had been made to accomplish this. General Wayne marched into the northwest in 1793, built Fort Recovery, near Greenville, Ohio, and inaugurated a campaign which succeeded and was the means of opening a large territory to white settlement. During General Wayne's operations along the Ohio, Judge Johnson was a quartermaster sergeant in his command and his duties lay north of the river. General William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States, was then an ensign in the same service and he and Judge Johnson were thrown much together and became personal friends. They last met at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, while General Harrison was a candidate for the presidency. Judge Johnson was one of the first settlers of Deerfield, Ohio, in 1797, and and was the first storekeeper in Warren county. He removed to Hopkinsville in 1801 and lived there until his death. He was assessor of Deerfield, northwest territory. At the organization of Warren county, in 1803, he was elected one of its first justices of the peace and filled the office twelve years. He represented the district of which Warren county was a part in the Ohio senate 1809–1819. In 1820 he was elected the first recorder of Warren county. In 1825 he went on the bench as associate judge and served in that capacity ten years. He died in his seventy-seventh year. His son and wife were named James H. and Martha Richey Johnson.

James H. Johnson, custodian of the county building at Liberty, Indiana, was reared on the home farm in Warren county, and began life as a shoemaker at Cuba, Clinton county, Ohio. At the time of the civil war, Mr. Johnson was connected with the provost marshal's office for the sixth Ohio district, at Hillsboro, and he acted for a time also as an enrolling officer. He came to Liberty, Indiana, in September, 1865, and for two or three years

after his arrival was a merchant there. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace, and he has been elected at each succeeding election since,—during a period of more than thirty years. His present commission will not expire until 1900. He has administered this important office with signal ability, and no assurance as to his tact, honesty and good judgment will be required by any one who reflects that Justice Johnson has for nearly a third of a century adjudicated the disputes of his neighbors and has been all the time and is now exceedingly popular among them. His decisions have seldom been reversed by a higher court and have many times been affirmed and complimented by learned judges. He has performed the marriage ceremony one hundred and ten times.

The county building at Liberty was erected in 1890–1891, and since then, except during one year, Justice Johnson has been its custodian. It is a fine structure, and with its furniture, clock and other appointments cost one hundred thousand dollars.

James H. and Mary (Reed) Johnson have had one son and three daughters. The son, A. E. Johnson, was born at Cuba, Ohio, February 6, 1854. He has been a teacher, deputy county auditor, county auditor and clerk of the house of representatives at Indianapolis, and is now an expert accountant and a resident of that city. Martha, the eldest daughter, married James A. Driggs, of Liberty. Louisa is Mrs. William Humbert, of Springboro, Ohio. Dora E. married L. A. Druley, who is a member of the town council of Liberty, Indiana.

Justice Johnson was made an Odd Fellow at Wilmington, Ohio, and has passed the chairs of Morton Lodge, of Liberty. He has also risen to the highest chair in the local encampment and has represented his lodge and encampment in the grand lodge and grand encampment, and as district deputy, in which office he has served twenty years, he has organized many lodges and installed officers in the several lodges within the county limits. For eight years, in the '70s, he was a member of the council of the village of Liberty. He has in every way proven himself a public-spirited citizen and he possesses the public confidence to a remarkable extent.

FRANKLIN WILLIAMSON.

Classed among the substantial and highly respected people of Liberty township, Union county, Indiana, are found the subject of this sketch and his family. Franklin Williamson dates his birth in Fayette county, Indiana, near Lyon's Station, November 18, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Connoway) Williamson. Mrs. Williamson was a sister of Charles Connoway, father of Joseph W. Connoway, the attorney at Liberty, Indiana. Samuel Williamson was of Buckeye birth and came from Ohio to Indiana

with his parents, Moses and Jane (Riggs) Williamson, their settlement being near Lyon's Station, in Fayette county, not far from the county line, where the parents spent the rest of their lives and died, her death occurring at about the age of eighty years; his when past eighty. Samuel, their only child, became the owner of a farm adjoining his father's, and at his father's death inherited the home place, all of which land is still in the family. Samuel Williamson died when a little past the age of sixty years, he being an invalid the last eleven years of his life, the result of an injury he sustained. His wife was sixty-five when she died. She was married at the age of sixteen and became the mother of thirteen children, and notwithstanding the care and responsibility incident to the rearing of so large a number she remained young-looking, and her black hair was not mixed with silver threads until a short time before her death. Of her children four sons and four daughters survived her and are living at this writing, 1898.

Franklin Williamson remained on the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age. At twenty-one he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Coffman, of Liberty, Indiana, a daughter of John and Catharine (Withe) Coffman and niece of John Withe. She was born on the Coffman farm in Liberty township, which farm is now owned by Mr. Williamson. About six years after his marriage he bought the farm on which he now lives, one hundred and twenty-one acres in extent, and built a part of what constitutes his present residence. This farm corners with the Coffman farm, the latter containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and for twenty years he has cultivated both. At this writing his son lives on the Coffman place. Mr. Williamson carries on general farming and stock-raising. For ten years he has been a breeder of short-horn cattle, in which line he has been very successful, his herd now numbering fifteen head. Also he raises hogs and sheep, making a specialty of Southdown sheep and now having a flock of twenty-five head. Besides the land above alluded to, he has the supervision of two other farms, which belong to his present wife.

After twenty years of happy married life, his first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Coffman) Williamson, died, leaving three children, namely: John, who has charge of one of the farms referred to; Perry F., managing the Coffman farm; and Elizabeth C., wife of Newton Shull, of Fayette county. December 27, 1877, Mr. Williamson married Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Israel and Lucy (Munson) Martin, the former a native of Middletown, Ohio, and the latter of New Jersey. Her parents were married in Oxford, Ohio, in 1832, and the same year settled in Harmony township, Union county, Indiana, where they lived and died, her death occurring July 11, 1868, at the age of fifty-five years; his, June 18, 1880, at the age of sixty-seven. Israel Martin was a farmer and stock-dealer. He started in life without any capital

whatever, and by honest industry and careful management amassed a snug fortune, at his death leaving to his children four hundred and eighty acres of land and twelve thousand dollars' worth of other property. Of his six children Mary, the eldest daughter, became a teacher at the age of sixteen years and taught school for seventeen years continuously, all in Union county, four years being in the public schools of Liberty and Dunlapsville, and her career as teacher ending with her marriage. She invested in land and together she and her husband own five hundred and nineteen acres. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one son, Karl, now a school-boy sixteen years of age, and another son, Israel, who died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Williamson is a Democrat and has always taken an intelligent interest in political matters, but is not a party worker. Mrs. Williamson is identified with the Presbyterian church at Liberty, is active and enthusiastic in church work, and naturally is still interested in educational matters.

JOSEPH D. SPAHR.

No citizen of Abington township, Wayne county, is more widely known or more generally beloved and highly regarded than is he of whom this sketch is penned. Of a sterling pioneer family, of sturdy German ancestry, he and his relatives have been very prominent in the development, organization and maintenance of this county, always being safely counted upon to indorse and support to the extent of their ability every good work, movement and enterprise. In this connection the following may be quoted from the autobiography of the Rev. Jacob Young: "At this time (1808) the Spahr family were very numerous and very respectable. They were blessed with plenty of this world's goods, and it appeared to be their joy to support the church."

Philip Spahr, the paternal grandfather of our subject, lived for many years, and finally died, near Wheeling, West Virginia, at the extreme age of one hundred and five years. His son John, the father of Joseph D. Spahr, was born, about 1774, at Short Creek, near Wheeling, West Virginia. When he was about thirty-five years of age he removed to Abington township, Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1812 entered a tract of land, as also did his two companions on this momentous trip, David Jenkins and John Doddridge. He commenced the arduous task of improving his property in the wilderness, and continued to live thereon until his death, in 1833, he having contracted the low fever which was then so prevalent in this section. He had married Margaret Spievy Russell, who survived him and reared their two children. The daughter, Nancy, is yet living, her home being in Centerville. She is the wife of Isaac Jenkins, who, born in 1814, is the oldest surviving representative of his native township.

The birth of Joseph D. Spahr occurred in Abington township, Wayne

county, May 26, 1831. He had but limited educational advantages, and grew to manhood under the judicious training of his mother. When he reached his majority he assumed the management of the homestead, which he still owns and carries on, now one of the finest and most valuable places in this locality. Numerous substantial improvements have been instituted by the progressive owner, and the house and farm buildings are especially worthy of mention, as not often does the traveler behold more convenient, handsome, well-kept structures in the country. A generous hospitality has ever been extended to every one by Mr. Spahr and his family, and many a stranger and friend looks back with great pleasure to happy hours spent in this charming home. Mr. Spahr is truly one of "nature's noblemen," as he was fittingly characterized by one of his old friends and neighbors recently, and few lives have been more exemplary from the beginning to the end than his has been. One of the first things which the early settlers of this region concerned themselves with, after providing a rude log-cabin shelter for their families, was the erection of a house of worship. Of this number were the Spahrs, who aided in building the Doddridge chapel, in which the Methodist denomination has held sway for three generations. From his youth a devoted member of the congregation which assembles there, Mr. Spahr is justly considered one of its most efficient workers.

In 1853 the marriage of our subject and Miss Matilda Burgess took place near Centerville, Wayne county. Her parents, Richard and Susan Burgess, were originally of Madison county, Virginia. Her father departed this life about forty years ago, but her mother survived until the 12th of November, 1898, when she died at the home of Mr. Spahr, having reached the advanced age of ninety-four years. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spahr, Mary, is the wife of Mordecai Doddridge, of Centerville. The other children are named as follows: Isaac J., John R., Gertrude, Alice, Joseph H. and Florence. They have received excellent advantages, and are children of whom their parents have just reason to be proud. Mrs. Matilda Spahr departed this life in March, 1881, and in May, 1883, Mr. Spahr married Miss Mattie Burgess, a sister of his former wife, and she died in May, 1892.

EDWIN W. HIGH.

The law has ever attracted to its ranks a certain class of men gifted with keen perceptions and logical minds, men who, by nature or training or both, are peculiarly fitted to deal with the problems which arise among their fellows. In reviewing the prominent members of the Franklin county bar, the name of Edwin W. High takes precedence of many of his professional brethren, and we are pleased to present to his numerous friends and acquaintances this sketch of his useful life.

In tracing his family ancestry, it is found that for several generations the Highs were residents of Pennsylvania and originally came from Germany. His parents were John and Emeline (Banes) High, the latter also of an old Pennsylvania family. In 1852 they with their three children came to Franklin county, and since that time the Highs have been associated with the welfare of this locality. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in 1816, and departed this life in 1893. The mother, whose birth took place in March, 1811, is yet living, a resident of Metamora, and is one of the oldest citizens of this county. Of her three sons two have entered the silent land, Albert, having died many years ago, and Jenks in May, 1898, when in his fifty-sixth year. The latter enlisted during the war of the Rebellion in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of the regiment's term of service he was transferred to the Forty-fourth Indiana, in whose ranks he continued until the close of the war. At one time he received a sunstroke while in the army, and never fully recovered from the effects of the attack.

The birth of Edwin W. High occurred at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and thus he was about eleven years of age when he came to Indiana. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his early education was such as the district schools afforded. Having just attained his majority in the second year of the civil war, he determined to devote his young manhood to the service of his country, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Soon afterward he was made first sergeant of his company, and on January 1, 1864, was commissioned an adjutant of his regiment. As its quota was not filled, however, he was detailed to serve as a clerk, and assigned as chief clerk at the post at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Later the war department made him general order clerk under Major General Stedman, and in that capacity he continued to act until the close of the war. Returning home, he soon afterward entered the internal revenue service as a gauger and deputy assessor, and in 1867 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed in the quartermaster's department and in the disbursing office of the Freedmen's bureau. Subsequently he was at the head of the registry department of the Louisville postoffice. While a resident of Louisville, Mr. High pursued the study of law under the preceptorship of the Hon. James Speed, an eminent member of the local bar, and attorney general of the United States in 1864. Upon leaving Louisville, Mr. High resided in Whiteside county, Illinois, for a brief period, and in 1877 returned to Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of law, meeting with the success which he has justly deserved. He is recognized as a man of exceptional attainments and mental culture, and much of his leisure is spent

in his fine library, which comprises not only a great variety of books relating to his profession, but also works covering all of the leading subjects of human interest and activity.

On the 8th of November, 1871, Mr. High was united in marriage with Miss Mary Banes, a daughter of Jonathan Banes, of Metamora. After nearly a score of years had been spent in happy companionship, Mr. High was bereft of his wife, who passed away September 7, 1890.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. In politics he is a Republican and advocates the principles of that party. He has never sought political office for himself, but is always ready to assist his party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a contributor to all worthy local enterprises.

JAMES W. HENRY, M. D.

This honored veteran of the civil war, now a practicing physician of Richmond, may be justly termed a self-made man, for from his early years he has been obliged to make his own way in the world, and bravely and victoriously has he met adversity. Born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1840, he was orphaned ere he learned a parent's love. He managed to gain an excellent education, as, after completing the common-school curriculum, he entered Ewington Academy, at Ewington, Gallia county, Ohio, and subsequently was a student at the Westerman Academy, in the same county, for a period.

Having finished his English education Dr. Henry was occupied in teaching school for about a year, and then, for a similar length of time, he was in the dry-goods business. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was too young to be received in the army, but on the 31st of August, 1862, he enlisted at Gallipolis, Ohio, in Company L, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, or just three years, his honorable discharge being dated August 31, 1865. The greater part of his service was in the Army of the Tennessee, his regiment being in the Twenty-third Army Corps. Besides participating in numerous skirmishes of more or less importance, he was actively engaged in the decisive battles of Crab Orchard, Frankfort, Somerset and Danville, all of which were fought in Kentucky. He won the praise of his superior officers for his promptness, bravery and strict fidelity to duty, and was respected and well liked by his comrades.

In 1869 the Doctor opened a drug store in Berlin, Jackson county, Ohio, and conducted the business profitably for some ten years. In the meantime he had given much time and study to medicine and disease, and had practiced to a limited extent in his immediate community. In 1881 he entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, taking a three-years course,

on the completion of which, in the spring of 1884, he was granted a diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Berlin, he resumed his practice, and continued to reside in that town until 1895, when he became a citizen of Richmond. Like many of the physicians of the present day, he carries on a general practice in families, but has made a special study of one department of medicine, being particularly skilled in the treatment of kidney diseases.

In 1868 Dr. Henry married Miss Jennie Ratliff, of Berlin, Ohio, and they have two children, namely: Lucius Norton, who is a graduate of Miami Medical College, and for the past seven years has been successfully engaged in practice in Ripley, Illinois; and Clyde W., who is a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union Company, at Richmond. The Doctor is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degrees in the York rite, and in the Scottish rite has attained the thirty-second degree, S. P. R. S. He formerly held membership in Trowel Lodge, No. 132, F. & A. M., at Jackson, Ohio. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN E. WOLFE.

One of the native sons of Boston township, Wayne county, Indiana, is John E. Wolfe, a partner in the firm which owns and operates the Elkhorn Roller Mill, of this township. He was born May 30, 1843, his parents being William and Mary (Burton) Wolfe, who were natives of Rockingham county, Virginia. They came to this state in 1830 and settled in Boston township, upon a farm one mile to the east of Elkhorn Mill. The father was a cooper by trade, and made a good living for himself and family by working in that line and by cultivating his farm. He was a member of the Friends' church at Orange, and was a quiet, peace-loving man, esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He lived to the ripe age of seventy-seven years, his death occurring in 1884. His wife, Mary, passed to the better land some years before, in 1871, when in her sixty-sixth year. Of their eleven children the following-named are living in 1898: Mary, Mrs. A. F. Godwin, of Knox, Indiana; David, who owns part of the old homestead; Sarah, widow of L. H. Stigleman, of Richmond; Caroline, Mrs. Edgar Scarce, of Richmond; John E.; Ann, Mrs. J. P. Feasel, of this township; and Elijah, of South Whitley, Indiana. Jane, the eldest of the family, married William Watson, in 1858, removed to Whitley county, Indiana, and died in October, 1898, aged sixty-eight years. Linnie, who died in 1865, at twenty-seven years of age, was the wife of L. D. Burton. Willie died at the age of eight years; and Susanna at the age of two years.

John E. Wolfe remained on the home farm until he was eighteen years of

age, when he commenced serving an apprenticeship to the miller's trade, with Clayton, Brown and Bishop Addington, who owned the Elkhorn Mill at that time. This mill site has been occupied continuously since 1810, and the present building, the fourth, was erected in 1860. Since it came into the possession of Mr. Wolfe he has had it reconstructed thoroughly three times, as he is determined to keep it modern and as well equipped for work as any of its size and style in the state. The complete roller process is used and the best modern machinery to be obtained is a part of the equipment. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, and Richmond and the neighboring small towns consume the entire output, and have done so for many years. Mr. Wolfe purchased a one-third interest in the mill in 1871, and for two years ran it in partnership with Messrs. Brown and Elmore. Then the present partnership was formed between Mr. Wolfe and Clement W. Ferguson, and the business relationship has continued harmoniously and uninterruptedly for a quarter of a century. Mr. Ferguson being vice-president of the First National Bank of Richmond, Indiana, and necessarily engaged in general banking business, it falls to the share of Mr. Wolfe to look after the actual operation of the mill. He thoroughly understands the least as well as the greatest points in the milling business and has made a grand success of the enterprise, keeping the products of the mill up to the highest possible standard. He received but fifty dollars a year for the three years of his apprenticeship, but he soon proved his worth and ability and has prospered.

In 1863 Mr. Wolfe enlisted in the Union army and served for six months in the quartermaster's department, under General Hooker, in Alabama. Returning home he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry, serving in Tennessee and Alabama until the fall of 1864, when he was granted an honorable discharge, and resumed the ordinary routine of life in the old mill, where he completed his apprenticeship. In 1866 he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and for one year had charge of a mill owned by W. D. Allen. During the years 1868 and 1869 he was employed by Barnet & Whiteside, millers, in Camden, Preble county, Ohio, and then went to Osage City, Missouri, in the milling and grain business, where he remained for three years. Then, returning home, he entered upon his successful connection with the Elkhorn Mill. He also owns a farm of forty acres in this township, and is well-to-do. He is fond of hunting, is a member of the Richmond Gun Club, and has numerous fine trophies of the chase. An active Republican, he has been of service to his party and has attended various conventions of the same. In the Society of Friends he is a valued worker, attends the Orange preparatory meeting and the Whitewater monthly meeting, the annual meeting of the church, etc. For twenty years

he has been the teacher of one class in the Sunday-school and for a quarter of a century he has been specially interested in the work of the school.

In 1870 Mr. Wolfe married Miss Mary A. Patterson, of Camden, Ohio, but she died ten years later, leaving one daughter, Maud, wife of Herbert Rosencrans, of Greensburg, Indiana. Mrs. Rosencrans is quite an artist, and is a lady of social and literary attainments. January 22, 1880, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Mary E. Jenkinson, of Richmond. They are the parents of two children, Clement W., a student in the Richmond high school, and Grace, also attending the Richmond schools.

ISHAM SEDGWICK.

For a score of years Isham Sedgwick has been an honored citizen of Richmond, Indiana. He has won a reputation in business circles and in various fraternal and benevolent lines of work which is more than local, and in politics and all progressive movements he takes deep and commendable interest. In short, whatever tends to elevate and improve the condition of his fellow men, physically, mentally or morally, is certain to receive his earnest support and influence.

The paternal grandfather of our sketch, Richard Sedgwick, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1774, and in 1806 he emigrated to the United States. He was one of the first settlers in Wayne county, his home being on Elkhorn creek, in what is now Boston township, until 1808, when he was married, and immediately thereafter he removed to a farm of three hundred acres, three miles south of Boston, in what is now known as Harrison township, Union county. In his native land he was a shepherd and farmer, but after he came to America he followed agriculture exclusively. For the day in which he flourished he was very successful and enterprising. He made a specialty of raising fine stock and imported the first short-horn bull ever brought into this part of the country. A fine mechanic, he built the first fanning-mill that was ever constructed, the fore-runner of the threshing-machine, and his inventive genius found other outlets, as well. The fanning-mill mentioned was almost entirely of wood, cogs and wheels being wooden, and the "riddles" were made of raw-hide or tow-string. In 1808, as before mentioned, he was married, the second white man married within the present limits of Wayne county. His bride was Sarah, a daughter of Charles Hunt. She was born in North Carolina and in 1805 accompanied the other members of the parental family to John's creek, Abington township, Wayne county. Her father was a farmer and gunsmith, and so was her brother, John Hunt. The latter was an expert in his line, and could do wonderful feats as a blacksmith. One thing which he sometimes did, to the amazement of beholders, was to weld a piece of broken steel, cold, so no trace of the break

was apparent. This secret was a discovery of his own, and he never revealed his method to any one. A number of people are living to-day who testify to the veracity of the story above given, as they saw the work done, and among these are James and George Smith, John Sedgwick, David Hale and Jacob Fender. The Indians, with whom the Hunts were always on the best of terms, would travel for many miles to have their tools made and repaired by these pioneer blacksmiths.

To Richard Sedgwick and wife two sons and four daughters were born, named as follows: Charles; Frances, Mrs. Allen, and afterward Beard; Mrs. Agnes Druley, of Boston township; Mrs. Mary Smith; John; and Martha, wife of William Davenport. Charles, who was an operator of saw and grist mills during his active life, died at the age of four-score years, in Oregon, in 1888. Frances and Mrs. Mary Smith have also passed away, and Martha, the youngest, is now in her seventy-eighth year.

Jonn Sedgwick, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead three miles south of Boston (now in Union county), August 18, 1819. He dwelt at home until 1843, when he was married and removed to a farm on the Elkhorn, this place having been originally entered and settled upon in 1804 by Lazarus Whitehead. After living on this homestead for thirty-eight years Mr. Sedgwick took up his residence in Richmond, and is still living here, respected by all who know him. He rents out a good farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres, in Randolph county, and owns that property, but some years ago disposed of his old homestead. Four years he served as a township trustee, and politically he has been a Whig and Republican. A strong believer in Universalism, he was one of the charter members of that church in Wayne county. His wife Margaret, who was a daughter of Jacob Smelser, died in 1889. Her father was a native of Maryland and accompanied his parents to Kentucky and in 1824 came to this county, settling upon a farm in Boston township. Of the four children born to John and Margaret Sedgwick, Isham is the eldest, and the others are Richard; Anna, wife of James Beeson, a dealer in wire fence and a resident of Richmond; and India, who died in childhood.

Isham Sedgwick was born on a farm situated on the bank of Elkhorn creek, about five and a half miles south of Richmond, March 12, 1846. As a little lad he was very ambitious and made remarkable progress in his studies, while at the same time he was not neglectful toward any of the duties which were assigned to him on the farm. When he was eighteen years old, in the winter of 1864–65, he taught school in this, his home, county, and in 1868 he was graduated in Earlham College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science in 1879. For two years after his graduation he taught school, and in 1870 he settled upon a farm in

Randolph county, and carried on the place for eight years. He was very successful as a farmer and made a specialty of breeding short-horn cattle. Though he came to Richmond in 1878 and has since made his home here, he did not dispose of his farm and live stock interests until 1897.

In 1878 Mr. Sedgwick invented a machine for manufacturing woven-wire fencing, being granted a patent the same year, and then erecting a factory in Richmond. For eighteen years he continued to manufacture the fencing, doing business under the firm name of Sedgwick Brothers, and at the end of that period he sold the patent and plant. In 1893 he became interested in operating coffee plantations in Nicaragua, Central America, and during the three succeeding years he organized four companies. The Indiana Coffee Company, of which he is president, has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and was organized in 1894. The Jumaiqui Coffee Company, founded the same year and capitalized at a similar amount, has Mr. Sedgwick as president, and now its property comprises two hundred thousand trees and all the essentials necessary to the culture and care of the plant. In 1895 the Esmeralda Coffee Company, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, was founded, with our subject as secretary; and this company controls the output from eighty thousand trees. Lastly, in 1895, the Jilgueros Coffee Company, having eighty thousand trees and capitalized at thirty thousand dollars, he being secretary of the same, was organized. All of these concerns are in successful operation, with a most flattering outlook for the future. In 1897 Mr. Sedgwick turned his attention to the invention of a horseless motor wagon, peculiar in the fact that the motive power is applied to all of the wheels, and different in general construction from all other vehicles of the type. The patent for his device was allowed at Washington, September 21, 1898. Last year he also invented a multiple wind engine, a very ingenious piece of machinery, with great possibilities in many directions. He was one of the original stockholders in the American Tin-Plate Company, at Elwood, and in the Richmond Natural Gas Company, aiding materially in starting both enterprises. Thus briefly have been outlined some of the numerous enterprises in which he has taken a more or less important part, and no special commentary is required as to his ability and versatile talents, as they are well known and acknowledged.

Active in the Republican party, he accomplished much for its success in the campaign of 1896, as he made twenty-six effective speeches. The monetary question was profoundly discussed by him, and he spoke from his own personal experience, owing to the fact that his business relations had brought him into intimate acquaintance with the disastrous state of affairs in a "free-silver" country, Nicaragua. A member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, he was the national vice-president of the organization for one

year. In 1896 he was president of the Indiana division of the Travelers' Protective Association. For seven years, beginning in 1884, he was the leader in the Richmond temperance movement and held a meeting every Sunday during that period.

On the 22d of September, 1870, Mr. Sedgwick married Miss Viola J. Beeson, of this town. Their two daughters are Anna Alice, who is at home, and Bertha L., now one of the head nurses in the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore. Anna A. is an artist, and in addition to having executed some very fine paintings has been especially successful at wood-carving, in which she is an acknowledged master.

BERNARD A. KENNEPOHL.

Bernard A. Kennepohl, a member of the city council of Richmond, was born March 17, 1848, at Muennigbueren, a village in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. His parents were Herman J. and Helena M. A. (Lulman) Kennepohl, the former a farmer by occupation. Between the ages of six and fourteen years the subject of this sketch attended the parochial school. At the latter age he was confirmed in the Catholic church, to which he has since adhered. He then went to Holland and worked on a dairy farm near Delft, his salary being twenty-five dollars for six months, or twenty-six dollars if he gave good satisfaction. At the end of the half year he received the twenty-six dollars, which was indeed well earned. He then obtained employment with another dairy farmer near Leihen, at the same wages, and at the end of a year had saved more money than many a young man who made a dollar per day. His parents had given him clothing sufficient to last him for a year or two when he left home, and none of his money had been squandered on useless things. The following spring he returned to his first employer, working for a year for eighty-five dollars, and on the expiration of that period entered the service of another farmer in the same neighborhood, receiving eighty-six dollars for a summer's work. In the fall of 1865 he returned home, spending the winter with his parents. There were four children in the family, each having his special work to perform at nights; and when Mr. Kennepohl's father asked him what he intended doing through the winter he replied that he would like to attend night school. Accordingly his father made the necessary arrangements, and through the winter of 1865–6 he spent the evenings in study.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Kennepohl started for America, sailing from Bremen and landing at Castle Garden, May 18, 1866, after six weeks and five days spent upon the water. He went direct to Cincinnati, where he had a brother and sister living, G. B. Kennepohl being proprietor of the Brookville House, at the corner of Front and Central avenues. The brother employed

our subject as bar-tender, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, which then seemed to him a munificent salary, In 1869 he was stricken with typhoid fever and was ill for seventeen weeks. He began to work when able to labor for only half a day. Not regaining his strength his physician advised him to secure out-door work, and after driving a milk-wagon for a time he drove a carriage for J. L. Haven and later for Joseph Selow Avendale. Eventually he began working in the grocery and saloon of J. H. Walking, and on the 18th of October, 1872, arrived in Richmond to accept a position in the grocery of Anton Averbeck, a brother-in-law of Mr. Walking. On the 4th of May, 1873, he became driver of a milk-wagon for J. H. Berheide, and in December, 1876, he established a saloon on South Sixth street. The following year he bought out Jim Shaw, who was carrying on business in an old shanty that was supplanted by the handsome block now owned by Kelly & Hudgeson. In 1891 he erected a one-story building on West First street and Richmond avenue. This district was then out in a cornfield, but within five years there was a population of over twenty-five hundred on the west side. In 1896 the people of that district made opposition to the saloon, and under the Moore law it was declared that the seventh ward was a residence district and therefore the saloon must be moved. Mr. Kennepohl then established his place of business at No. 307 North D street. He has owned altogether nine saloons in Richmond, having on two different occasions two at a time. He has been very successful in his business ventures and has accumulated a handsome capital.

On the 1st of July, 1873, Mr. Kennepohl married Miss Emilie J. A. Berheide, eldest daughter of J. H. Berheide, and to them have been born twelve children, nine of whom are yet living. Three of the sons served in the Spanish-American war: John A., who enlisted in Company K, First Missouri Infantry, April 28, 1898, and was mustered in May 13, 1898; and George W. and Harry B., who were in Company K, Third Tennessee Infantry, enlisting May 13, 1898. All joined the service as privates, but when discharged John and Harry were corporals and George was an artificer.

In politics Mr. Kennepohl has always been a Democrat and believes in a government of the people, for the people and by the people. In 1890 he was elected to represent the first ward in the city council of Richmond, and by re-election filled that office until 1896. He afterward removed to the seventh ward, was again elected councilman in 1898, and if he finishes his present term will have held the office altogether for ten years. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Mannerchor, and has belonged to a number of political societies. He has always taken a very active part in political affairs here, and is one of the recognized leaders of the Democracy. He has traveled extensively in

the United States, visiting the various leading cities of the Union, and in 1881 he returned to the Fatherland, renewing his acquaintance with the scenes and friends of his youth. He also visited the more prominent cities there and the principal places of interest, went to the exposition in Hanover and there saw the first ice machine ever constructed, it being there used in the manufacture of ice. He spent about three months abroad, leaving Richmond on the 9th of June and returning on the 1st of September, 1881. The trip across the water consumed twelve days, and from the time he sailed from Bremen on the return trip until reaching Baltimore it was fourteen days. Such in brief is the life history of one who, coming to America empty-handed, has steadily worked his way upward to a position of affluence.

GEORGE M. HEIM.

The subject of this sketch is an honored veteran of the civil war and a man who has for a number of years held a representative place among the contractors in stone work in Union county, Brownsville being his place of residence.

Mr. Heim is of German birth and his early training was secured in the Fatherland, He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 13, 1829, and made his home in his native land until his emigration to America, in 1853. He had served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of stone-cutter, and after landing in the United States came to Indiana, in the fall of 1853, and began work at his trade. Soon he began taking contracts, and ere long built up an extensive business. He has contracted for and built no less than fourteen stone bridges in Union county, and his work has also extended into Fayette county. At times he has had in his employ from thirty to forty men. In addition to his stone work, he was also for a time extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick, having his kilns in Brownsville. Recently, however, he has done but little in this line.

Mr. Heim served three years in the army of Germany, and during the civil war he entered the Union army as chief bugler in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery. When only eight years old he had shown a marked talent for music, became proficient on several instruments,—flute, clarinet, etc.,—and his musical ability was well known to Colonel Fritz Arneke, whom Governor Morton secured to organize the battery. It was through the influence of Colonel Arneke that Mr. Heim, when he enlisted, was made chief bugler. He shared the fortunes of his command, often being in the thickest of the fight, by his music cheering and inspiring the boys in blue. On one occasion, at the siege of Knoxville, he had a horse killed under him. At another time his horse was wounded. Politically Mr. Heim is an ardent Republican. He is a member of Duvall Post, G. A. R,

Mr. Heim is married and has a large family. Mrs. Heim's maiden name was Appolona Bockmeyer, she, too, being a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have thirteen children living and lost one at the age of three years.

JAMES C. ROSE.

This popular county official of Union county is one of the native sons of this section of the state, his birth having taken place in Union township, October 27, 1857. From the date of his earliest recollections he has been identified with the upbuilding and prosperity of this locality, in genuine interest and in more substantial ways. He stands high in the councils of the Republican party of this district and has been an energetic, efficient worker in its behalf. For five years he officiated as clerk in his own township and in 1896 he was elected county treasurer. In this responsible position he made a fine record for general efficiency, fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his manifold duties and was the choice of his party again upon the expiration of his term in 1898.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, John B. Rose, was a native of New Jersey, who, coming to this state, passed his last years in Harmony township, this county. He lived to attain a ripe old age, as he was almost ninety at the time of his death, in 1890. He owned a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harmony township and enjoy the respect and confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances. Of his three sons and four daughters two sons and two daughters are now living. His son Abraham, father of our subject, settled in Union township soon after his marriage to Miss Martha Sutton and for over a score of years was a general merchant in Billingsville, this county, continuing engaged in business there from 1856 or 1857 until his death, in March, 1878. For several years he was one of the trustees of Union township, and was still serving as such at the time of his death. He was a stalwart Republican and used his influence in the support of his party principles and nominees. His widow is still living, her home being in Liberty, and one of the members of her household is her aged father, Anderson Sutton, formerly of Ohio and for years a prosperous farmer. She was the mother of four sons and four daughters, James C. being the eldest. Hattie died in girlhood; Annie is the wife of Albert Bias, of Center township; Abraham, Clyde and John are mechanics; Laura is the wife of Charles Lathrop and Sallie is at home.

James C. Rose received a practical business education in his father's store and continued to give his attention to the management until it was closed after the death of his father. In 1880 he came to Liberty and for several years was employed by leading merchants of this place as a clerk. He worked for Sam Ballinger for three years; for Snyder & Gerald nearly

eight years and for C. E. Hughes three years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and for the past seven years has been holding the office of master of finances in the local lodge of the order. He is fond of boating and fishing and spends many a happy hour of his leisure in the midst of the beauties of nature.

April 9, 1878, Mr. Rose married Miss Viola Belle Dubois, daughter of H. N. Dubois, of Union township, in which section of the county she was born and grew to womanhood. Her father, formerly a farmer and dealer in live stock, is now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. A son and two daughters bless the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, namely: William, Stella and Pearl. The parents of Mr. Rose were members of the Christian church, while Mrs. Rose's people were identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

JAMES K. DUGDALE.

It is our privilege to pay a brief tribute to the memory of James Kaighn Dugdale. An honorable, broad-minded Christian gentleman in the best sense of the term, he was unusually free from vice and was patient and persevering. He was born in Haddonfield, Camden county, New Jersey, October 17, 1815, his parents being Benjamin and Hannah (Kaighn) Dugdale. The father, Benjamin Dugdale, was born near Mount Melick, Ireland, and removed to America with his parents about the year 1802. In 1811 he was married to Hannah Kaighn, whose ancestors came to America about 1684 from the Isle of Man.

James Kaighn Dugdale was educated in his native state and entered his father's store at Trenton, New Jersey, where he learned the drug business, remaining there until 1834, when he came to Richmond, at the age of nineteen. He was joined three years later by his father and family, the father once more engaging in the drug business, with his three sons, James K., Thomas and Samuel, as assistants. Upon the death of the father, in 1852, the sons continued together in the business, Thomas retiring soon afterward. James and Samuel sold the stock in 1859 and turned their attention to other matters. James K. Dugdale sold his share of the homestead to Robert Morrison, and it is now occupied by the Morrison Reeves Library. In 1865 the subject of our sketch removed to a farm near Whitewater, some nine miles north of Richmond, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and to perfecting his numerous mechanical inventions. He also dealt in real estate, handling both city and farm property, and in 1877 moved back to Richmond, where his time was exclusively given to that business and to manufacturing his inventions, and he was thus engaged up to the time of his death, July 25, 1892. He was united in marriage November 14, 1842, to Miss Eleanor F. Downing, of this city, a sister of Henry R. Downing, a leading

citizen of Richmond for a number of years. They were the parents of two children: Mary K., wife of C. Edwin Mastin, of this city, and Benjamin H. Dugdale, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale were both birthright members of the Society of Friends, and for their quiet, gentle ways were loved and respected by all who knew them.

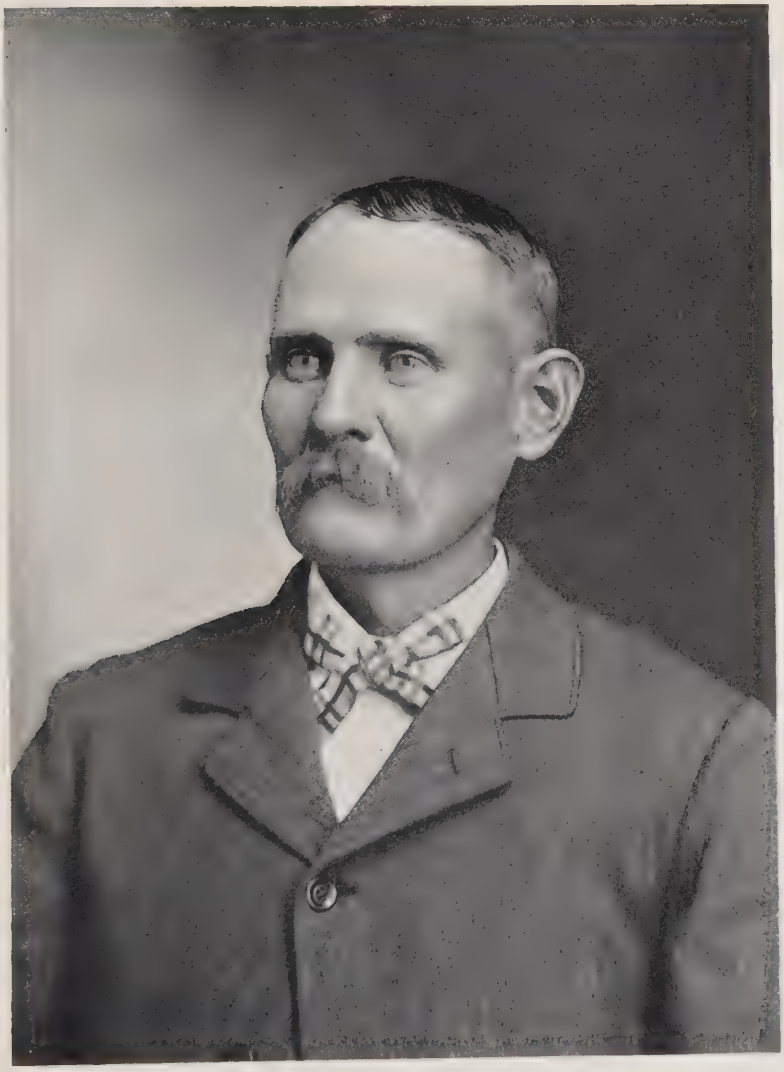
MATTHIAS M. MOORE.

Numbered among the early settlers of Franklin county are the Moores, who for more than seventy years have been actively associated with the development of this portion of the state, always noted for patriotism and public spirit, industry and integrity. They are worthily represented in the present generation by Theodore A. and William D. Moore, sons of Matthias M., and grandsons of William Moore, the founder of the family in this county, and below is given a review of their lives.

The Moores were early colonists of the state of New Jersey, and there occurred the birth of Moses Moore, March 4, 1773. He was the father of five children, namely: Lavina, born in 1794; William, September 21, 1795; Dorcas, in 1796; Rachel, in 1801, and George, in 1802. William, George and Dorcas became residents of this county, William being the first to locate here, as he settled in Fairfield township in 1827, with his wife and four children, Elizabeth, Moses, Matthias M. and Eleanor. After the death of his wife, the mother of the children named, he married Eleanor Logan, whose birth had taken place on Christmas day, 1805, and two daughters were born to them: Lavina, who died at the age of eight years, and Mrs. Mary Dickerson, of Fairfield, this county. His second wife having died, William Moore wedded Sarah Hudson, who was born September 30, 1797. He was a typical pioneer, strong, fearless, undaunted by obstacles, and possessing all of the attributes of a noble Christian man. He served in the war of 1812, and, being somewhat of a musician, he was detailed to play the fife, and this honored old instrument, to the music of which the heroes of 1812 marched to do battle for their country and homes, is now in the possession of his grandson, William D. Moore. He passed to his reward February 1, 1853, and is still held in kindly remembrance by the few of his old friends who still survive.

Matthias M. Moore, who was born in New Jersey, September 10, 1823, was a child of but four years when he come to this locality, and here, on the old homestead in Fairfield township, he grew to manhood. On the 6th of January, 1848, he married Jane, daughter of Alexander Sims. She was born in Jackson township, Fayette county, but her father was a native of Ireland, and was reared in South Carolina. He became one of the pioneers of Fayette county. Mrs. Jane Moore died July 22, 1849, and left a son, Theodore A.,

M. M. Moore.



Wm. H. Moore

whose sketch is given below. For his second wife, the father chose Hannah M. Irwin, their marriage being celebrated June 17, 1851. She was born in Darke county, Ohio, December 5, 1824, and became the mother of three children: John Irwin, born May 20, 1852; William D.; and Mary J., born September 29, 1860, and now the wife of Beecher Wilson, of this township. John I. died in Illinois, from the effects of an accident, December 11, 1872. Matthias M. Moore was a successful business man, but did not consider wealth the greatest object to have in view, and was ever ready to perform any act of kindness and sympathetic aid that came to his hand. His cheerful disposition and love for the companionship of his fellow men led to his joining several fraternal organizations, in all of which he was held in high regard. He was affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he favored the Democratic party. His useful, happy life was brought to a close on May 27, 1896, and his place in the community where he had so long dwelt can not be easily filled.

Theodore A. Moore, the elder of his two surviving sons, was born on the old homestead in Fairfield, October 10, 1848, and as he was but in infant when his mother died he was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather, in Fayette county. He married Wilhelmina Norris, who was born in Maryland, and four children blessed their union. Harry died at the age of twelve years, and Frank, Ethel and John survive. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, Theodore A. Moore is a systematic farmer and progressive business man, enjoying and deserving the respect of all who know him. He owns a fine farm in Blooming Grove township and is looked up to as one of the substantial citizens of the community. He is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men's fraternities, and uses his franchise on behalf of the Democratic party.

William D. Moore, the younger son of Matthias M. Moore, was born at the old homestead, north of Blooming Grove, September 5, 1854. He grew to manhood here and attended the common schools of the district. His marriage to Kate I. Minson was celebrated January 16, 1880, and of the four children born to them two, Clarence K. and Walter M., survive. Edith J. died at the age of seven years, and Paul C. when but four. Mrs. Moore was born November 10, 1855, a daughter of William and Barbara (Patri) Minson. The father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, was a ship carpenter by trade, and for some years ran on a boat plying between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. Later he came to Franklin county and cleared a farm, and was long an honored resident of Blooming Grove township. He died in 1870, and was survived by his wife, Barbara, who died May 18, 1886. He had been married twice before, his first union being with Catherine Castner and his second with Irene Price. For about

five years subsequent to their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore lived in Fayette county, and since then they have made their home in Blooming Grove township. Like his brother and father, he is a thorough farmer and excellent financier, progressive in his methods and earnest in his desire to promote the well-being of his neighbors and the community in general. He is connected with the same fraternal orders as is his brother, and possesses the friendship of every one who knows him. In politics he is a true Democrat, and for five years was trustee of Blooming Grove township.

GEORGE R. DILKS.

A representative business man of Spring Grove, a suburb of Richmond, Wayne county, is the subject of this biographical sketch, George R. Dilks. Born in the city of Philadelphia, October 20, 1854, he passed the first seven years of his life there, but from the opening year of the civil war until the present he has looked upon Richmond as his home, though he has been absent, as his business interests required, for perhaps several years at a time.

George Dilks, father of our subject, was a very successful business man and able financier. Nearly all of his active life was spent in the Quaker city, where he carried on a large wholesale and retail lumber trade, also doing contracting and building to quite an extent. Among the business men of his city he was very highly esteemed, and bore a truly enviable reputation for uprightness, reliability and fairness in all his transactions. In the Society of Friends he was a prominent and valued member, filling many official positions in his own church. He was a native of Gloucester, New Jersey, born in 1804, and died in his prime, at his pleasant home in Philadelphia, February 16, 1855. He had married Hannah H. Richie, May 30, 1837, and she survived him about a quarter of a century, her demise occurring July 5, 1880, in Richmond, when she was in her sixty-fifth year.

It has always been a matter of regret to George R. Dilks that he lost his noble father ere he was old enough to have his parent's memory impressed upon his mind. The loving mother strove to fill the lack of a father's judicious care and guidance in her son's life, and to her watchfulness, wisdom and example he attributes much of his success in later years. In 1861 the family came to the neighborhood of Richmond, and in the public schools of this place George R. received his elementary education. Subsequently he attended the excellent old boarding school of the Friends at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. At eighteen or twenty years of age he left his studies and launched his bark on the uncertain sea of commercial life. For a short time he was in the employ of the Richmond Church & School Furniture Company, and then for four years he worked for George H. Grant & Company. His next employment was with T. H. Hill in the grain business,

and in the autumn of 1880 he engaged as superintendent of the Chicago Linseed Oil Company. At the end of a year he resigned his position with that firm, and, going to Indianapolis, became superintendent of the linseed-oil works of J. P. Evans & Company, a large and wealthy concern, with which he was connected for some five years, or until the death of Mr. Evans. In 1886 Mr. Dilks became superintendent of the plant of Haynes, Spencer & Company, manufacturers of church furniture, in Richmond, and, at the end of two years' service with that house he associated himself with the firm of W. J. Benners & Sons, of Philadelphia, wholesale dealers in hardwood lumber, and ran a branch office in Richmond, also representing them on the road, up to 1891. The five years that followed he traveled in the interests of M. B. Farrin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and since 1896 he has been engaged in the wholesale lumber business on his own account in Richmond, and has succeeded in establishing a large and constantly increasing patronage. Strictly upright, prompt and thoroughly reliable in his business methods, he merits the custom which he enjoys and the confidence which is freely reposed in him by those who are acquainted with him. As he was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, his whole life has been strongly influenced by the example and precepts of the same. In political matters he is to be found on the side of the Republican party. Socially he belongs to the Central Traveling Men's Association, whose headquarters are in Indianapolis, and he was actively identified with the organization of Post C of the Travelers' Protective Association, in Richmond, and he is now president of the same. Personally, he is very popular with all who know him, for he readily wins friends by his genial courtesy and kindliness of heart.

The pleasant home of George R. Dilks is at Spring Grove, a pretty suburb of Richmond. He was married October 31, 1876, to Miss Alice J. Hill, a sketch of whose parents, George and Tacy (Hibberd) Hill, is presented elsewhere in this work. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Dilks are Grace R., George H., Benjamin H. (deceased), Harrie R., Annie G. and Dorothy E.

THOMAS A. MOTT, A. M.

The present superintendent of the public schools of Richmond, Professor Thomas Abbott Mott, is the son of Z. W. and Harriett (Gilbert) Mott, and was born in Gansvoort, Saratoga county, New York, January 22, 1857. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is of English lineage. His grandfather, William Mott, was a native and life-long resident of Saratoga county, where he engaged in farming. Like all of his ancestors, he was connected with the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He married a Miss Merritt and to them were born four children. His death occurred in 1894, when he had reached the age of ninety-four years. Z. W. Mott, the father of the subject

of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1818, and for many years engaged in farming and in the grocery business, devoting his energies to those two pursuits throughout his entire activity in connection with industrial and commercial interests. He is now living a retired life in Glens Falls, New York, enjoying a rest which he richly merits. He had been twice married, his first union being with Mary Leggett, by whom he had two children. After her death he wedded Harriett Gilbert, and they had two daughters and a son.

The only son, Thomas A. Mott, attended the public schools of the city which is now his home and was graduated in the high school with the class of 1876. During the years he was in the high school his father rented a farm near Richmond, and he walked into the city and attended school. His mother had been a teacher in her early life, and to her efforts in giving him instruction in the house while at work on the farm he owes much of his success in getting through school. Later he attended Oberlin College and subsequently was a student in Earlham College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in June, 1898. Throughout his professional career he has been connected with educational interests and has gained marked prestige as a teacher of superior mental force and ability. He began teaching in 1878 and has since devoted his energies to that calling with the exception of one year, which he passed as a student in college. He has always kept in touch with educational advancement, and has given special attention to the improvement that is continually being made in methods of teaching. His own original ideas on the subject have also proved very valuable and have had the test of practical experience in schools of which he and of which others have had charge. For twenty years he has taught in the schools of Wayne county, and for one year was employed as superintendent of the schools of Madison, Indiana, occupying that position in the scholastic year of 1895–6. For four years he had charge of country schools, for four years of the graded schools of Wayne township, for four years was superintendent of the schools of Dublin, for two terms of two years each has been county superintendent, and in August, 1896, he came to Richmond as superintendent of the city schools. At all places his labors have greatly advanced the standard of the schools, his new and progressive methods working many needed reforms. He has a keenly analytical mind, is quick in comprehension, and is a good judge of human nature,—qualities which are very essential to the successful instructor. Under his superintendency the schools of Wayne county made marked progress and showed the effect of his careful guidance. The educational system of Richmond is one of which the city may well be proud and most satisfactory results are being obtained under his practical and superior methods. At one time Professor Mott engaged in the study of law for two years under the

direction of Judge Henry C. Fox, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, but his success in his chosen calling is such as to cause one to believe that he has remained in that sphere of life for which nature intended him; it is certain that the educational circles of Wayne county could ill spare him, and all acquainted with his work acknowledge his prestige in the profession.

In his political affiliations he is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, doing all in his power to promote its growth. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to Coeur de Lion Lodge, No. 8, K. P., and Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. O. F. On December 23, 1885, Professor Mott married Lida J. Iliff, a daughter of Rev. George W. Iliff, of Richmond, and, like her husband, she enjoys the high regard of many friends. Professor Mott and his wife occupy a prominent position in social circles, and along educational lines he has left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state. For five years he was one of the managers of the State Reading Circle Board. His labors have done much to quicken literary interest and to promote intellectual activity, and the measure of his influence upon the best development of Wayne county is incalculable.

W. B. BAREFOOT.

W. B. Barefoot, one of the progressive, wide-awake young business men of Cambridge City, is a native of Wayne county, his birth having occurred on the 8th of January, 1862. His parents, S. R. and Barbara (Armstrong) Barefoot, were both born and reared in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1860 they became residents of Indiana, which state was thenceforth their place of abode. For some time Mr. Barefoot, Sr., was engaged in business at Dublin, Milton, Germantown and Jacksonburg, but from 1871 until his death, in 1890, he lived in Cambridge City. For a period of fifteen years he was extensively interested in the poultry trade, and succeeded in building up a large and remunerative business in this line.

When our subject was a small child the family removed to Cambridge City, and hence the association and memories of almost his whole life cling around this vicinity. His education was obtained in the public schools of this place, and in his boyhood he assisted his father in business, and learned the various features of the trade. Thus familiar with the enterprise, he was enabled to assume the management of the business at the death of his father, and has since continued it with marked success. His trade is exclusively wholesale, and the points to which he chiefly ships are Boston, New York and Philadelphia, from four to five thousand chickens and turkeys being crated and sent to the eastern markets each week. Mr. Barefoot is method-

ical, prompt and far-sighted in his business transactions, meeting his obligations faithfully and inspiring confidence in all with whom he has dealings. He is a member of Cambridge City Lodge, No. 5, Free & Accepted Masons, and is connected with Cambridge City Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias.

GUY B. HOWREN.

One of the rising young men of Union county is Guy B. Howren, who is now serving in the capacity of county recorder, and has practically had the work of this important office upon his shoulders for over five years. He is conscientious, prompt and thoroughly reliable and has won the praise and regard of all who have had dealings with him.

Newton Howren, the father of the above named gentleman, died March 23, 1896, when in his seventy-third year. His parents were natives of North Carolina and his birthplace was in Union county, Indiana. Before the days of railroads Newton Howren drove a stage from Cincinnati to Liberty, and from Liberty to Richmond for several years. For two terms, from 1872 to 1876, he was sheriff in this county, and in 1891 he was elected to the office of county recorder. He served as such for one term of four years, after which he was re-elected and started on his second term, but was stricken with paralysis. He lived two and a half years after that sad blow, but was unable to meet the requirements of his public position, and his son Guy took charge as his father's deputy, in October, 1893. At the end of the term the young man was honored by being elected to the place, and no one more eligible or more thoroughly acquainted with the manifold duties of the office could have been chosen. His term closed in November, 1899.

In the Republican party Newton Howren was very active and interested. In the Odd Fellows society he was one of the first members of the local lodge, and in DuVall Post, No. 188, Grand Army of the Republic, he was likewise an honored member. His funeral services were held under the auspices of both organizations. Religiously he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was an ardent worker in the same. During the civil war he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and was detached from the regular service and assigned to the commissary department, after a short interval. He had a severe attack of typhoid fever in the hospital at Nashville, and was subsequently discharged from the army on that account. His widow, the mother of our subject, and in her girlhood Martha A. Miller by name, is still living, her present home being in Liberty.

Guy B. Howren was born in this town on the 26th of April, 1872, and here he has spent his whole life. His education was gained in our public schools and in 1889 he was graduated from the high school. Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

In 1895 he joined Orinoco Tribe, No. 184, of Red Men, and has been chief of records ever since he identified himself with this growing and popular order. A great lover of athletics, and particularly of base ball, he formerly belonged to a town club and played frequently. He is succeeding in a business way and is making abstracts, in addition to attending to his official duties.

JAMES N. ARDERY.

Born in Springfield township, Franklin county, April 23, 1825, James N. Ardery was a son of James and Mary (Watson) Ardery, both of Harrison county, Kentucky. The grandfather, James Ardery, was a native of Scotland and was married in Ireland, after which event he came to the United States and located in Kentucky. The parents of the subject of this memoir came to Indiana in 1817, and, settling on the farm which was the birthplace of their children, spent the rest of their useful and happy lives there. The father, who was born in 1791, died at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother survived him some seven years. Of their children, Martha Ann, wife of Thomas Appleton, resides on the old homestead; William, a retired farmer, of Columbus, Indiana, died in April, 1899; Caroline, whose second husband was John Doty, died at the age of forty years; Augusta, who died at sixty-eight, married Jesse Burton as her second husband.

James N. Ardery was reared on the old homestead, where he remained until he was twenty-five years of age, he and his brother aiding in the management of the place. In 1854 he removed to a farm, in Bath township, which he rented for nine years, during which period, by industry and economy, he accumulated a snug sum of money, and this amount he later invested in the homestead which continued to be his place of abode from 1864 until his death. To the original tract of seventy acres he afterward added until he had two hundred and fifty-seven acres in his home place, besides which he owned a farm of fifty acres which he rented, this property being situated near College Corner, but across the state line, in Ohio. He was very successful in the raising of corn and hogs and bought and sold and shipped stock to the city markets. He had sold wheat at two dollars and a half a bushel and hogs at nine dollars a hundred-weight. Many substantial improvements were made upon his farm, including ditching and tiling, and in 1879 he erected a comfortable and commodious house and also barns.

The success which Mr. Ardery had achieved was gained by well applied, persistent energy and hard work through a long period. He had lived in peace and harmony with his neighbors, whose respect and good wishes were consequently freely accorded him. The Republican party found in him a stanch advocate, and for years it was his pride that he has not failed in his duty as a voter. All of his sons and his sons-in-law, as well, are adherents

of the same party. Mr. Ardery was not affiliated with any religious body or secret society, but did not withhold contributions to the maintenance of churches and schools, as he realized that any community is elevated and made better by them.

The first marriage of Mr. Ardery was solemnized October 3, 1850, when Miss Margaret Goff, of Bath township, became his wife. For forty-three years they pursued the journey of life together, but the angel of death called away the wife and mother, December 12, 1893. Their eldest son, John, was injured by the falling of a tree when he was a lad of eleven years, and from that time until his death, seventeen years later, he was a cripple. Leander, the second son, is engaged in farming in Butler county, Ohio, half a mile south of College Corner. James and Albert each have eighty-acre farms in this township, that of the latter being one which adjoins the paternal homestead. Emma D., the eldest daughter, who died in April, 1899, was the wife of William E. Baker, a farmer of this vicinity. Ellsworth, who owned a small farm at Billingsville, and bought one adjoining, of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, operates his father's place at present. Mary Alice married James Orr, who died three years ago, aged thirty years. Laura, who is unmarried, resides with her sister. William Franklin owns a one-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm, and Omar Monroe sold his forty-acre place and bought the old home place of one hundred and ten acres. In November, 1894, James N. Ardery married Mrs. Lucy A. Smith, widow of James F. Smith, late of Springfield township, Franklin county, and sister of the first wife of our subject. Mr. Smith and ten of their twelve children died of consumption. Mrs. Ardery is a lady who is greatly loved and esteemed by all who know her. James A. Ardery died January 19, 1899, aged seventy-three years, eight months and six days, and was mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

CALEB S. DuHADWAY.

The subject of this review was born in Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, December 11, 1826, and is a son of Peter W. and Martha R. (Reeves) Du Hadway, and a grandson of Thomas DuHadway. The grandfather was a native of Maryland and spent his entire life in that state, where he was prominent in educational circles, being a teacher of more than average ability. He was joined in wedlock with a Miss Wright, who bore him a large family of children, among whom was Peter, the father of our subject. Peter W. DuHadway was born in Maryland and in 1823 came to this county, settling in Richmond, and later removing to Milton, where he remained a few years and finally moved to Jacksonburg, Indiana, where he died. He was a tailor by trade and was known as an exceptionally good and reliable one, receiving a large patronage, even in those pioneer times when the housewife

spun and wove most of the clothing worn by herself and family. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Reeves, was a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Mark Reeves. One son was born to them, the subject of this sketch.

Caleb S. Du Hadway, the only son of his parents, grew to adult years in Hagerstown and Richmond, receiving his education in the latter place. His first business venture was at the age of twenty-two, when he embarked in a general merchandise business in Hagerstown, where he continued until 1855, when he engaged in the insurance business. In 1860 he came to Richmond, where he followed auctioneering for two years, after which he became a traveling salesman for a tobacco house. The following year he was with an insurance company as bookkeeper, and was then made deputy treasurer of Wayne county, under William M. Thompson, remaining in that office three years, when he was elected to the office of county auditor, in which he served four years. He has been active in the Republican cause, and is also prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. He was married in 1852, to Miss Priscilla Buchanan, of Hagerstown, to whom have been born four children, only one of whom survives,—Charles R., assistant cashier of the First National Bank.

Charles R. Du Hadway was born March 26, 1856. His parents moved to Richmond when he was about four years old, and here he received his education. When he was fifteen years of age he left school and entered the First National Bank, where he worked his way up from messenger to his present position, serving as collection clerk, individual bookkeeper, general bookkeeper, and in September, 1897, being promoted to the office of assistant cashier, which he still holds. He receives the hearty commendation of his superiors for his prompt and amiable manner of discharging his duties, and is widely and favorably known throughout the community. He affiliates with the Republican party, and while he is intelligently active in the work he is not an aspirant for office. He was married in 1883, to Miss Alice Castleman, of Burlington, Iowa, a lady of many personal charms.

EDWARD SHAW.

This venerable and honored citizen of Richmond was born at the close of the second war of the United States with Great Britain, April 29, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Shaw, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Red Stone, five miles east of Brownsville, Washington county, same state, where he spent the rest of his life. His death occurred while he was attending the annual meeting of Friends, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. To himself and wife, Susannah, two sons were born, —John and Thomas.

The former, Dr. John Shaw, born near Quakertown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of the 11th month of 1786, removed to Washington county, that state, with his parents, and in 1805 went on a flat-boat down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers as far as Cincinnati, which was then a village, with perhaps half a dozen houses, having shingled roofs. Until this time he has been engaged in farming in company with his father, but he now turned his attention to the study and practice of medicine, being thus occupied when the war of 1812 broke out. He gave his services to his country as an assistant surgeon at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Greenville, Ohio, became personally acquainted with General William H. Harrison, and was greatly relied upon by his superior officers. In 1814 he married Elizabeth Wright, and to the worthy couple is accorded the distinction of having been the first member of the Society of Friends ever wedded in Cincinnati. He continued to practice as a physician, and, in company with David Holoway and Jonathan Wright, was interested in merchandising for some years, the partners having one store in Cincinnati and one in Waynesville, Ohio. In 1820 Dr. Shaw was appointed Indian agent for the Wyandottes at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and also served as postmaster during part of his five years' residence there, his home being within the fort. Returning then to Cincinnati, he resumed his medical career, and also was agent for Judge Jacob Burnett in the sale of city lots. In 1826 he removed to Reading, a village nine miles north of Cincinnati, and there he not only practiced medicine but also carried on a tannery. In 1835 he exchanged the tannery for a farm in Greene county, Ohio, where he later purchased land adjoining and cultivated both, practicing in the meantime. Politically he was a Whig, Free-soiler and abolitionist. He died in Spring Valley, Ohio, on the 4th day of the 9th month of 1851, and was followed to the grave by his wife, who died on the 4th day of the 4th month of 1857. They were faithful members of the Friends' society, and were buried at Waynesville, Ohio, in the Friends' cemetery. They had but three children,—Edward, Thomas W. and Rebecca L. The latter married Jesse M. Hutton, president of J. M. Hutton & Company, proprietors of coffin works, and both are deceased.

Edward Shaw, the only survivor of his father's family, was well educated in his boyhood, notwithstanding the fact that he lived on the frontier. His mother was a woman of exceptional attainments. for that day and place, she having completed her education at the Friends', Westtown boarding-school near Philadelphia, and under her wise direction her children acquired knowledge far in advance of their playmates. He and his brother learned the tanner's trade with their father and for six years managed a tannery for him, and after they removed to Spring Valley, Ohio, they built a large stone building in the tan-yard, which they subsequently exchanged for

six hundred acres of western land. Then, for a period the brothers managed a farm near Waynesville, and for about a year were in partnership with H. T. Butterworth, in the dairy business on a four-hundred-acre farm twenty-six miles north of Cincinnati and on the Little Miami river. In 1859 they came to Richmond and engaged in farming in the vicinity until the death of Thomas W., a year or two after their arrival here. In 1863 our subject took up his residence in Richmond, and during the years which have since elapsed he has manufactured and sold, in large quantities, what is known as Shaw's Railroad Liniment. The leading drug-stores of towns in this and surrounding counties keep this favorite household remedy, and in spite of his advanced age Mr. Shaw delivers supplies of the article to the various places which keep it for sale, most of his trips being made with a horse and wagon. He has been a good business man and financier, careful, industrious and economical

In the eighth month of 1840, Mr. Shaw married Penninah Hill, the youngest daughter of Robert Hill, one of the Wayne county pioneers, and his wife, Susannah. He came here from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1802, and at one time he represented this county in the Indiana state legislature. To the union of our subject and wife four sons and four daughters were born, of whom Elizabeth died in infancy; Robert H. is employed in the the carpenter department of the Hutton coffin works; Rebecca L. is deceased; John W. is in the employ of the Bowman Dairy Company, of Chicago; Mary E. is the wife of Lewis K. Harris, president of a plow-manufacturing company in Richmond; Henry C. is engaged in the undertaking business in Richmond, with H. C. Downing; William T. died when ten years of age; and Susan B. is at home, and is tenderly caring for her father in his declining years, her mother having passed away the 7th day of the 3d month of 1893. Our subject has the honor of being the oldest member of the North A Street Hicksite church, of the Society of Friends. He was overseer for years, was influential in securing the first-day school in connection with the church, and was its superintendent for a number of years. In his political preference he is a stanch Republican, and is always loyal in his support of all measures calculated to benefit the community or the general public.

ICHABOD STOUT.

Residing near the town of College Corner, Indiana, and ranking with the representative farmers of the vicinity, is found the subject of this sketch, Ichabod Stout. He was born in Oxford township, Butler county, Ohio, September 15, 1840, son of John and Mary (Freeman) Stout, early settlers of Butler county. John Stout was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and in 1817 was brought west by his parents, their settlement being in Butler county, Ohio. His wife came to Ohio, a young widow, with her mother. At the age of

seventeen he began working in a stillhouse for his uncle, Wilson Stout, at Darrtown, and was thus employed for seven years, becoming familiar with every detail of the business. Farming, however, was his life work. When he had accumulated $1,000 he bought fifty acres of land, located one mile east of College Corner, Union county, Indiana,—Union county adjoining Butler on the west,—and it was on this farm that Ichabod Stout was reared. It is now occupied by Oscar Stout, the father having died in 1866.

Ichabod Stout resided on the home farm until he was twenty-nine years of age, when, in 1869, he purchased his present farm, on the south side of the village of College Corner. Here he has one hundred and eight acres of excellent farming land, and he also owns one hundred and sixty acres a mile and a half west of the home farm. He carries on general farming, making a specialty of the dairy business, keeping the best grade of Jersey cows. He has a milk route, making daily deliveries of his product, also using a part of the milk in the home dairy, where an excellent quality of butter is made. Mr. Stout erected his commodious and attractive brick residence in 1893.

Politically Mr. Stout is a Republican and has served two years as a member of the town board of College Corner. He was reared in the Christian church, but is now identified with the Methodist church.

Mr. Stout was married September 8, 1869, to Miss Virginia Campbell, a native of the same county and township in which he was born, and a daughter of John Campbell, of that place. They have a family of eight living children, namely: John, George E., Bertha, Arthur H., Harry W., Ruth E., Fred L. and Ralph C.,—all at home.

ISAAC H. PAXSON.

Isaac H. Paxson, one of the pioneer business men of Richmond, has long been recognized as one of her best and most patriotic citizens. From his early years he has been industrious and persevering in whatever enterprises he has undertaken, and by diligence and economy has accumulated a competence for his declining years. His straightforward, manly course in life may well be held up as an example to the young, and has proved an inspiration to many.

At an early day in the history of this country the paternal ancestors of our subject were numbered among the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. His parents, Isaac and Sarah (Harlan) Paxson, were natives of Berks county, same state, and in their early married life they made their home in Lancaster county. In 1835 they determined to try their fortunes in the west, and accordingly they set out for Wayne county, Indiana. Settling on a tract of land two miles south of Richmond, they lived in a log cabin and were obliged to endure the many hardships of frontier life. The mother died not long

after her arrival here, and the father survived until 1850, when he, too, entered the silent land. He had learned the butcher's business in his early manhood and followed it, in connection with farming, as long as he lived. In his political views he was a Whig, and in religious faith he was an adherent to the creed of the Society of Friends.

The birth of Isaac H. Paxson took place in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1834. He was the youngest of seven children, and was less than a year old when his mother died. He learned his father's trade in youth and has followed it until the present time. From 1863 to 1868, and again from 1870 to 1872 he lived in Iowa, but with these exceptions he has been engaged in the market business in Richmond since 1850. He is the proprietor of one of the neatest and best kept markets in the city, and has been longer engaged in this line of business than any other man here. He received the patronage of the leading families, hotels and restaurants, as he keeps the choicest cuts of meat and pays particular attention to the wants of his customers,

Since he became a voter Mr. Paxson has used his right of franchise in favor of the Republican party, but has never been a politician, in any measure. He was married in 1857 to Miss Ella C. Thomas, of Richmond, and two sons and two daughters have been born to them: William T., the elder son, is his father's assistant in the market, and is a young man of considerable business ability; George L., the younger son, is now occupying a position as stenographer to the superintendent ot the Logansport (Indiana) asylum; Iona M., the elder daughter, is living in Richmond; and the youngest of the family is Mrs. Susan S. Polglose, of Chicago.

MORDECAI PARRY.

Deeds are thoughts crystallized, and according to their brilliancy do we judge the worth of a man to the country which produced him, and in his works we expect to find the true index to his character. The study of the life of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which has brought about most wonderful results. The subject of this review was a worthy representative of that type of American character and of that progressive spirit which promote public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests. He has long prominently identified with the business interests of Richmond and Wayne county, and while his varied affairs brought him success they also advanced the general welfare by accelerating commercial activity.

Mr. Parry was of Welsh ancestry and possessed many of the strong-

est and best characteristics of the people of that little rock-ribbed country. About 1690 Thomas Parry and his wife, Eleanor, came with their family to America, locating at Radnor, Pennsylvania, where the wife and mother was buried, in 1701. The father afterward removed to Philadelphia, and later to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where his last days were spent. His children were Edward, Thomas and Mary. The second Thomas Parry, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1680, and came with his family to America, at the age of ten years. During the greater part of his life he resided at or near Willow Grove, then known as Parry's Mills, now Morgan's Mills. Throughout his business career he carried on the milling business and was the owner and operator of Parry's mill. His death occurred there May 18, 1749. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Philips, and to them were born ten children, nine of whom married and had families.

Of these Isaac Parry, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1738, and died October 18, 1802, on his farm in Montgomery county. In early life he followed the stone-mason's trade, and later carried on agricultural pursuits. He married Grace Comly, daughter of Robert and Jane (Cadwallader) Comly, in 1764, and they became parents of nine children, six of whom grew to mature years, while three died in infancy. The youngest of the family was Joseph Parry, father of our subject. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1788, and died September 1, 1870. On leaving his native county he located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, whence in the spring of 1828 he came to Richmond Indiana, where his remaining days were passed. He was a plasterer by trade and followed that vocation throughout his entire life. In 1809 he married Sarah Webster, daughter of Naylor and Martha (Fisher) Webster, and they had a family of eight children, two of whom died in infancy, and five of whom lived beyond the age of seventy years, the youngest being sixty-nine at the time of his death. They were: William; Robert, a plasterer; Isaac, who was also a plasterer, and removed to California; he returned to his home in Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he died; Grace; Mordecai; and George, who went to California in 1849, and died there in 1889.

Mordecai Parry, whose name introduces this review, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1818, and when ten years of age was brought by his parents to Richmond, where he was reared to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for thirty years, but his energies were by no means confined to one line of endeavor. He was a man of resourceful ability and extended his field of operations from time to time.

To his blacksmithing he added the manufacture of carriages, and subsequently he established a coal, wood and lumber yard, building up an extensive trade in those commodities. He also erected many houses and engaged largely in the real-estate business, handling his own property, which was acquired through judicious investment of his savings. He also owned a dry-goods store in Plainfield, Indiana, and a carriage repository there; but in 1867 he disposed of all his interests save the real estate. He continued his residence in Richmond until 1872, when on account of impaired health he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he died July 31, 1892. He was the owner of extensive and very valuable real estate, both in Minneapolis and Richmond, and acquired a handsome fortune.

Mr. Parry was married three times. He first wedded Gulielma Henley, of Richmond, a daughter of Micajah and Gulielma (Charles) Henley, January 4, 1845, and they had two children: Martha, the wife of Lindley A. Hawkins, of Wayne township, Wayne county; and Webster, a real-estate dealer of Richmond, who is also vice-president of the Richmond Home Telephone Company. He managed his father's real-estate business in Richmond from the age of twenty years, and upon the death of the latter succeeded to the business. He married Miss Lou M. Lefferts, of Oakland, California. Mrs. Gulielma Parry died August 5, 1849, and Mr. Parry, May 23, 1855, was united in marriage with Sarah Bell, of Henry county, Indiana, and a daughter of Thomas and Jerusha (Strattan) Bell. By this marriage there were six children, of whom two are living,—Joseph E., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who married Elma Mulford, of Richmond, Indiana; and Sarah B , also of Minneapolis: she is the wife of Dr. George D. Head. The other children, excepting Gulielma, died without issue. Gulielma became the wife of Milton D. Brown, and had two children,—Alice L. and Sarah B.,—and died November 3, 1884. One of the sons, Charles M. Parry, who died in Minneapolis, March 17, 1894, was one of the most promising young men in the Flour City. The mother of the above named children died January 22, 1880, and on the 9th of March, 1882, Mr. Parry married Martha E. Hill, of Richmond, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hoover) Hill. She still survives her husband, and resides in Richmond, of which place Mr. Parry was so long an honored and influential citizen. Not only in business affairs was he well known: he was active and earnest in his advocacy of all measures for the public good, was a very zealous member of the Society of Friends, contributed liberally to its support, and also built Parry Hall, of Earlham College. In early life he exercised his right of franchise for the benefit of the Republican party, and afterward was a Prohibitionist. A friend of temperance, he did all in his power to promote sobriety, morality and Godliness among men, and his own upright, honorable life formed an example well wor-

thy of emulation. Mrs. Parry, like her husband, shares in the high regard of a large circle of friends. She is a representative of two of the most prominent and honored pioneer families of Wayne county,—the Hoovers and the Hills,—and as such is well deserving of mention in this history.

JACOB GETZ.

In the history of the business interests of Richmond the name of Jacob Getz cannot be omitted, for through many years he was one of the leading merchants of the city, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Getz they brought a handsome competence as the reward of his well directed efforts.

A native of the Fatherland, he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 1, 1832, his parents being John and Mary Getz, who spent their entire lives in that kingdom. Their family numbered five children. At an early age Jacob Getz was left an orphan and received no patrimony, for his father was in limited circumstances. His educational privileges were therefore meager, as in early life he was thrown upon his own resources. He worked at various kinds of employment that would yield him an honest living, until at length he resolved to try his fortune in America, and in 1854 crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He first located in New Jersey, where he made his home for three years, going thence to Ohio in 1857. The following year he came to Richmond, Indiana, where he resided until his death. He was employed in the oil mill until the spring of 1861, but at that time he put aside all personal considerations in order to respond to the call of his adopted country for aid. The trouble between the north and south had at length resulted in hostilities and he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the Union. On the 20th of April, he joined the command of Captain M. M. Lacey, which became Company D, Eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He served for three months, and was then honorably discharged August 5, 1861, but on the 28th of the same month he re-enlisted in Company C, Second Indiana Cavalry, for three years under Captain Joseph W. Starr, holding the rank of corporal. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Vinegar Hill, and others, and was honorably discharged October 4, 1864. He was a brave and loyal soldier, ever found at his post of duty in the faithful discharge of the task assigned to him. In the thickest of the fight he never faltered, and with an honorable military record he returned to his home.

In the fall of 1864 Mr. Getz again began work in the oil mill, and the fact that he was given his old position is an unmistakable evidence of his ability and trustworthiness. He continued there for seven years, or until 1871, when he opened a grocery store at No. 829 North Tenth street, where

he remained until 1892, when he retired to private life, turning over the business to his son John, who still conducts the store. He was a successful merchant and built up a large trade by reason of his honorable methods, his earnest desire to please his patrons and the good line of stable and fancy groceries which he carried. He was industrious, economical and discriminating, and his prosperity was well merited.

On the 8th of November, 1866, Mr. Getz was united in marriage to Settie Scheibler, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Scheibler, who spent their entire lives in that country. She came to America in 1855 with her brother John, and resided in Hagerstown, Wayne county, until 1861, since which time she has made her home in Richmond. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Getz were born four children, two of whom died in infancy. The living are John J. and Clara E. The former conducts the grocery store and the latter is at home with her mother.

In politics Mr. Getz was a Democrat but took no active part in the work of the party, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests. He was a consistent and devout Christian, and saw in his deliverance from death in battle and triumph over many obstacles the protection of the Divine Hand. He was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, served as elder for many years, contributed liberally to its support, and was a most active worker in its behalf. He was also an esteemed member of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the German Benevolent Society. He died November 17, 1895, and the community mourned the loss of one of its progressive men and patriotic citizens, his associates a faithful friend, and his family a loving husband and father. His hopes of gaining a comfortable living in America was not only realized but to his family he left a very desirable competence. Mrs. Getz still occupies the old home at No. 829 North Tenth street. In 1891 she visited Europe, went to England and France and thence to Switzerland, where she visited her three sisters and a brother. She then traveled through the principal cities and places of interest in Germany, after which she returned home. She crossed the Atlantic with Mr. and Mrs. David Horner, but made the return trip alone. She and her family are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, and are most highly esteemed in Richmond.

WILLIAM TEST.

William Test, the founder of the Richmond Woolen Mills, now conducted by James W. Test & Company, woolen manufacturers of Richmond, Indiana, was born near Dunlapsville, Union county, Indiana, April 21, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Jones) Test. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania and the grandfather, Samuel Test, Sr., was born in New Jersey, from which state he came to Cincinnati. He operated a woolen

mill at Covington, Kentucky, for several years and later located on a farm at Quakertown. He then moved to Richmond, where he died in his eighty-fifth year. While on the farm at Quakertown, his son, Samuel Test, Jr., father of our subject, erected a woolen mill at that place, the building at present being used by J. Milton Stanton, as his store. Mr. Test conducted this mill until 1835, when he sold it and came to Richmond, where he built a carding mill on the site of the present woolen mill. He also engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns. After his death, which occurred August 10, 1849, during the cholera epidemic, when he was about fifty years old, his plant was discontinued. The old farm is now the home of his son Oliver. His family consisted of seven sons, namely: Josiah; Zaccheus, a literary scholar, educated in German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and a teacher of Greek and Latin in the Richmond high school; William, the subject of this biography; Rufus, who was associated in business with his brothers William and Josiah; Oliver, who now resides on a farm and is in the ice business; Erastus, a professor in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana; and Linley M., in the insurance business in Peru, this state.

The three brothers, William, Josiah and Oliver, bought a woolen factory at Hagerstown, April 11, 1854. This they enlarged and improved, and operated it for many years. Josiah died in 1864, and Rufus (who had taken the place of Oliver in the firm) and William purchased his interest in the business. The firm was now known as William Test & Brother, manufacturers. The original capital was six thousand dollars, but this was largely increased by their extensive trade. It had in later years become a manufactory of woolen goods and yarns and did a flourishing business, giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty hands. The present plant at Richmond was purchased soon after the war, by William, Rufus and Oliver. Alpheus Test, the youngest brother of their father, had put it in operation in 1857 and had operated it for nearly ten years when the brothers bought it, paying therefor the sum of sixteen thousand dollars. It was then manufacturing all kinds of woolen goods and yarns. This plant was soon afterward destroyed by fire, and the brothers suffered an almost total loss, except for a small amount of insurance. They rebuilt on a much larger scale, adding a separate mill about an eighth of a mile below, almost on the site of their father's old mill, which employs some twenty hands and is devoted to the manufacture of yarns. They put in all the latest improvements, self-operating mules, etc., and made up nearly one hundred thousand pounds of wool annually. Rufus retained the management at Hagerstown, while Oliver and William were in charge of the plant here. Then the hard times came and many of their debtors failed, causing them a loss of about thirty-five thousand dollars. The Hagerstown property was disposed of and the company

here was reorganized under the name of James W. Test & Company, Rufus and William both retiring from the firm.

William Test was married in October, 1859, to Miss Emily Woodard, a daughter of Josiah and Millie Woodard, whose home was near Fountain City, Indiana. She died March 9, 1893. Their family consisted of Hannah M., who was a teacher in the country and city schools until her mother's death, since which time she is staying at home; Wilhelmina, a stenographer and typewriter in Peru, Indiana; James W.; William H., who is a graduate of Purdue University, and has occupied the chair as assistant professor of chemtry in that institution for the past six years; and Emily Janet, a student in the Richmond high school.

James W. Test is the manager of the present company, and has proven himself to be a man of remarkable business ability. He was married October 9, 1895, to Miss Grace Emswiler, of Peru, Indiana, and two bright children have blessed their home,—Sarah Emily and Philip Emswiler. William Test has two daughters belonging to the Friends church at Richmond. The family are well and favorably known, and stand high in the community.

HENRY H. MOORE, M. D.

An honored old citizen of Liberty, Union county, is the gentleman whose name stands at the beginning of this sketch. For more than half a century he labored unceasingly in his profession, striving to do all in his power toward the amelioration of the "ills to which flesh is heir," and succeeding to a gratifying degree in his noble endeavors.

A native of Frankford, Franklin county, Kentucky, born October 16, 1816, the Doctor is a son of Timothy and Mary (Burt) Moore, the former of Kentucky and of Virginia ancestry and the latter likewise a native of Kentucky. In 1831 the family removed to the vicinity of Marion, Hendricks county, Indiana, and there the father died when eighty-seven years of age, having survived his wife, who had died when in her sixty-ninth year.

The early days of our subject, Henry Harrison Moore, were spent in farming and in the acquisition of an education, after which he engaged in teaching for a few terms. He took up the study of medicine at Brownsburg, Hendricks county, with Dr. Thomas Griffith, who died in 1848. Dr. Moore then assumed the responsibility of his former preceptor's practice, and at the end of about four years went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and pursued a course in the Central Medical College. After he had been successfully occupied in practice in Brownsville for nineteen years the Doctor sought a wider field of enterprise, and for the next fifteen years was located in Indianapolis, where he built up a very extensive patronage. In 1874 he came to Liberty, where he has since made his home and carried on a general practice. After leav-

ing Brownsville, he was frequently called back in special cases, from the capital, for his old patients were very loth to give him up. During the civil war Governor Morton sent him to the front to look after our sick and suffering soldier boys, and for several weeks he worked night and day in the hospital at Whitehouse Landing, Tennessee. He has been city physician in Liberty and has been identified with various medical societies. Though a "doctor of the old school," he favors mild treatment in most cases and is averse to the use of strong drugs, believing, most of all, in the efficacy of good nursing and the use of nature's simple remedies. In his political views he has been a stanch Republican since the party was organized, and it would be hard to find a truer patriot or more public-spirited citizen. Temperate throughout his life, upright, just and honorable in all his dealings, a worthy member and now an elder in the Christian church, his career is one of which his children have reason to be proud, and when the summons comes to him, he will surely hear the verdict on his life: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

In 1859 the marriage of Dr. Moore and Emeline Swaim was solemnized in Brownsburg. She was a loving helpmate, a loyal companion and friend, and was admired and respected by every one. Six years ago she passed into the silent land, dying in her home at Liberty, of typhoid pneumonia, which dread disease she had conquered twice before. Three children born to the Doctor and wife survive: Henry Clay, after serving one enlistment in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war, has enlisted in the United States regular army for service in the Philippines; Monterey is the wife of Dr. Clay McConnell, of Oxford, Indiana; and Sarah J. is the wife of C. E. Hughes, a merchant of Liberty (see his sketch), with whom Dr. Moore is now making his home.

EVERETT R. BEARD, M. D.

In the early settlement and subsequent history of Union county the ancestors and relatives of Dr. Everett Riley Beard were prominent. His great-grandfather, William Beard, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, December 6, 1787, and married there Rachel Pearson. In 1816 he came to what is now Union county, and entered land in Center township, there passing the rest of his useful life. His death took place October 6, 1873. In his youth he had learned the potter's trade, and this calling he followed to some extent, in connection with agriculture. For his day he was considered a man of much knowledge, and he not only practiced medicine for a period, but preached to congregations of the Society of Friends, with which organization he was connected, and for more than half a century he did not fail to keep his appointments as a minister of the gospel. His great

heart was filled with love and sympathy for the poor and oppressed, and at an early day he enlisted in the earnest fight against slavery which at last resulted in the breaking of the shackles which bound millions of the colored race in the south. The fugitive slave found in him one ready to aid with food, shelter and clothing,—one who was ready to put aside all other business in order to help him on his way toward freedom, and besides this he gave much time and money to the great cause. Twice he was chosen as solicitor for aid for runaway slaves, and traveled in the eastern states on this errand, and twice he was selected by his religious brethren to distribute money and supplies to those who had been fortunate enough to cross the Canadian border. He made the long trip on horseback and met many whom he had personally assisted years before. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. His wife, Rebecca, died April 6, 1856. Their children were named as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, John, Abigail, Sarah, Thomas, Phœbe, Lida, Elihu, William, Hannah and George.

The Doctor's grandparents were John and Catherine (DuBois) Beard. The former was born in North Carolina, and was a pioneer of Indiana. The old house, which he built of brick made on the premises, is still standing on the old home place, two miles east of Liberty, and has but recently passed out of the possession of the family. He helped put up the first log cabin in the woods on the present site of Richmond, and during the several years in which he was a county commissioner he assisted in the construction of the largest bridge in the county, an old-style covered bridge, but two specimens of which order are now standing in the county. The original parchment deed to the tract of land which he owned here, signed by James Monroe and dated in 1818, is now in the hands of the Doctor, his grandson. He was a stockholder in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and aided in getting the road through this county. He was one of the most extensive buyers of live stock in the county at one time, and drove cattle to Cincinnati, where he found a ready market. One of the founders of the Quaker church in this state, he preached its doctrines for years in the pulpit and was an earnest supporter of the work. He died in 1893, aged nearly eighty years. His widow, who came from an old Quaker family, still represented in this county, was two years his junior, and survived him but two weeks. They owned over one thousand acres of land here at one time, and to each of their children they gave a farm, reserving but a quarter-section of land for themselves. Alexander lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead; Oscar is a resident of Harrison township; Wellington owns a home in Center township; Allen lives on the old home place; Alonzo and Elihu are citizens of Liberty; John died at the age of nineteen years; and Delphina married Daniel Maxwell, of Liberty.

Oscar Beard, father of our subject, is still living on his farm in Harrison township, but the wife and mother, whose maiden name was Mary Nutter, died about two years ago. She was a daughter of Benjamin Nutter, an early settler in these parts, formerly of Virginia. The old Nutter homestead is the one adjoining that of Oscar Beard. The latter started out in his independent career as the owner of eighty acres of wild land, and later added a tract of of similar size to his original farm. He has improved the whole, and long since was ranked as one of the practical, thrifty farmers of his locality. He is a member of the Christian church and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Dr. Everett R. Beard is an only son, born April 11, 1871, on the parental homestead. He received superior educational advantages, being graduated in 1893 in Miami University, at Oxford, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1897 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was bestowed upon him at the time of his completion of the medical course of the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. At college he gained unusual honors, and in the final oratorical contests he came off victor. For some time he was editor of the college societies paper, was prominent in the Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and in 1893 was its delegate to the national convention of the order in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Dr. Beard has built up a good practice in Liberty and is rapidly winning the commendation of the public and his professional brethren. He is now the secretary and treasurer of the Union County Medical Society and is a member of the local medical society. Socially he is connected with the Order of Red Men.

On the 1st of September, 1897, Dr. Beard married Miss Jennie Agnes McElroy, who had been a student at Western College, in Oxford, when he was attending college there, and graduated in June, 1897. Mrs. Beard, who was born and grew to womanhood in Ottumwa, Iowa, is a daughter of Rev. J. M. McElroy, an early settler of that place, and the founder of the first Presbyterian church there. He is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson University, of Pennsylvania, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and for years was a member of the faculty of Salem Academy, at Salem, Ohio. Mrs. Beard is an active member of the church in whose doctrines she was reared.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

One of the enterprising merchants of Liberty is Charles E. Hughes, who has been the proprietor of a general store here for several years, and who is ranked with the representative citizens of this place. He is an Odd Fellow of twenty-five years standing, has passed all the chairs in the local lodge and is a member of the grand lodge and encampment. He is a very active and zealous Republican and strives to do his whole duty as a citizen and voter. In

the Presbyterian church he has been an elder for the past fifteen years, and both he and his estimable wife are valued members of the congregation and workers in the Sunday-school.

Dr. Francis Hughes, the father of the above named gentleman, was one of the early practitioners of Liberty. He was a member of one of the pioneer families in Franklin county, Indiana, his father, John Hughes, having emigrated here from Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ogden, was a native of New Jersey. Dr. Francis Hughes married Miss Mary Adams, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood as himself, Fairfield, Franklin county, and two children were born to them, namely: Charles E. and Prudence, the latter now the wife of Joseph Landis, of Chicago. For two or more years Dr. Hughes practiced in Kingston, Decatur county, Indiana, after which he settled in Liberty, and had been here about as long when death put an abrupt end to his labors. His death was particularly sad, owing to the causes which led up to it. A dreadful epidemic of typhoid fever was prevalent in this vicinity at that time,—the winter and spring of 1852,—and medical services were at a premium. The young doctor rode night and day from the bedside of one patient to another, sparing himself not in the least, and even attempting to nurse some of his friends. There were five deaths in one family alone, and terror seemed to reign supreme, especially in Harrison township. At last the Doctor was stricken, and died in April, aged but twenty-seven years, and four weeks afterward the death summons came to his sorrowing wife, who was likewise a victim of the disease. The two orphans were reared in the home of their maternal grandparents, in Fairfield.

Charles E. Hughes was born October 30, 1851, in Liberty, and returned here with his grandparents when he was fifteen years old, and has since been identified with this town, the place of his birth. His grandfather, William Adams, who took the place of his father toward the boy, was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and came to this state with his parents, settling in Franklin county. He married Prudence Powers, and was engaged in farming until two years prior to his death, in 1868. His widow survived him about ten years, dying at the age of seventy-four.

When seventeen years old Charles E. Hughes entered the commercial world by becoming a clerk for David Gibson, a dry-goods merchant of Liberty. He remained with that firm until 1879, which year he opened a grocery on his own account. He has since been actively and successfully engaged in business here, and in February, 1893, extended his trade materially by adding a stock of dry-goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. For two years he was associated with Benjamin F. Adams, his mother's brother, an old merchant and for thirty-three years a citizen of Liberty.

On the 1st of December, 1880, Charles E. Hughes married Miss Sadie Moore, daughter of Dr. Moore, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Four children have blessed the hearts and home of our subject and wife. The three elder ones, Herbert, Hazel and Hallie, are attending school, and baby Harold, now two and a half years old, is the sunshine of the household.

BENJAMIN L. MARTIN.

For sixty years Benjamin Lloyd Martin has been a resident of Wayne county, and has been identified with many of the interests that have contributed to its substantial development and improvement. His probity, fidelity and sterling worth have won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow townsmen, and now, in the evening of life, his pathway is brightened by the veneration and respect which ever follow an upright career.

Mr. Martin was born December 27, 1806, in Coventry, Chester county, Pennsylvania, at the village where iron was first manufactured in the Keystone state. The family is of English and Welsh lineage, and his early ancestors were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania and Delaware. George Martin, one of the uncles of our subject, was a minister of the Society of Friends. John and Ruth (Stephens) Martin, the parents of our subject, spent their early life in the east, and in 1837 took up their abode in Wayne county, Indiana, where they remained until 1851, when they joined their son, Nathan W., who had settled in Linn county, Iowa. There they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying in his ninety-first year, the mother in her ninety-third year. Many times their son Benjamin visited them in their Iowa home, and he was present at the burial of both the father and mother. The former, while in Wayne county, was the owner of a sawmill at Goshen and also had a small farm at the middle fork of Whitewater river.

Reared in the county of his nativity, Benjamin L. Martin there remained until 1839, and when a young man engaged in hauling freight across the mountains to Pittsburg, Wheeling, and even to Columbus, Ohio, using six-horse teams and great, high wagons. He is probably the only surviving wagoner of that period. He was married January 12, 1831, to Sarah Chrisman, and in 1839 came with his family to Wayne county. Through that and the succeeding year he lived in the log cabin a half mile west of Chester. He had come to the west with the intention of engaging in surveying and conveyancing, but there was no favorable opening in that vocation and he was persuaded to accept a school. He had previously taught in Pennsylvania, and now engaged in following that profession in Wayne county until 1849, when through the influence of friends he was appointed, by Thomas Adams, to the position of deputy county auditor, in which capacity he served for five

B. L. Martin

years, when, in 1855, he was elected county auditor. He was the first candidate of the Republican party for that office, which he filled for two terms of four years each. He had previously been a Henry Clay Whig, but aided in the organization of the new Republican party and has since been one of its stalwart advocates.

In the meantime, with a number of others, he had organized the First National Bank of Centerville, of which he was chosen cashier, but in 1863 he received an appointment to public service and resigned the cashiership. He was an old friend of Governor Morton, who selected him to visit the Indiana troops and hospitals and see that they were properly cared for. While thus engaged he one day received a letter directed to "Major B. L. Martin," and containing an appointment to the position of additional paymaster in the federal army. This came entirely without his solicitation. His wife counseling him to accept, he reported to Major Febagar, at St. Louis, and continued in that position until the close of the war. He served for a time in the Mississippi department, later was transferred to the Cumberland department and subsequently ordered to North Carolina, but soon returned to Louisville, where he remained some time. He was then sent to the Northwestern department with headquarters at Indianapolis, where he paid out to those who were being discharged about two million dollars. This position was one of great trust and responsibility and required a heavy bond; but every dollar was faithfully accounted for by Major Martin, and his prompt business methods and honesty won high commendation. He was a most loyal supporter of the Union, had been active in raising troops for the front and had sent three of his sons to the army. When Governor Morton did not receive the support of the Democrats of the state to carry on his work as chief executive, Mr. Martin visited all parts of Wayne county and secured a note for twenty thousand dollars, signed by over one hundred of the best men of the county. This he had cashed at the bank in Richmond and handed the sum to the Governor, who thus saw that he had the support of the people of his own county and was encouraged to carry on the splendid work which he was doing in support of the Union and the men in the field.

Major Martin was mustered out November 30, 1865, and then returned to Wayne county. While in the paymaster's department he had purchased a Wayne county farm for a friend, but on his return to Louisville he found that his friend had gone down the river and was lost in a steamboat disaster. He therefore retained possession of the land and it has since been in possession of the family. It comprised one hundred and fourteen acres, which he deeded to his wife, who afterward sold it to their son, Isaac Newton Martin, but after the latter's death, April 7, 1897, the father again purchased it and it is now in his possession. He has occupied it since 1865. He now

has in his farm one hundred and fourteen acres, while the adjoining two hundred and forty acres is owned by his son, who also operates the father's land. For some years after the war Major Martin engaged in slaughtering hogs, and for a time met with quite heavy losses; but in the last year of his connection with that business, 1874, somewhat retrieved his lost possessions, and eventually he paid off every dollar of his indebtedness.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born seven children: Rebecca Ann S. is the wife of William L. Boyd, of Richmond; Nathan Walker is a farmer of Franklin township, Wayne county; John Wesley, who for many years engaged in merchandising at Raleigh, Indiana, died three years ago, at the age of fifty-eight years; Benjamin Franklin, who followed merchandising in Chester for some years, died in 1886, at the age of forty-eight years; William C., who engaged in merchandising along the line of the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico and made considerable money, is now living retired in Richmond; Isaac Newton, who was in the treasury department at Washington for twenty years, died April 7, 1897, at the age of fifty years; Theodore Smith is a farmer of Chester and also operates his father's farm. The mother died July 24, 1889, after a married life of nearly sixty years, and the loss was indeed a sad one to Mr. Martin, for their mutual love and confidence had increased as the years went by, and she had ever been to him a faithful and cherished companion.

For many years Mr. Martin took quite an active part in local and state politics and was often a delegate to the state conventions of the Republican party. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature; in 1874 he was defeated for the same office, but in 1876 was again elected to the lower house. In early life he was a strong anti-Mason, almost bitter in his opposition to the order, but at length he decided to investigate the matter more fully and the result was that he applied for membership and was raised in Webb Lodge, at Richmond, nearly sixty years ago. He at once began taking an active part in the work of the organization, became a member of the chapter, council and commandery, and is probably to-day the oldest member of Richmond Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, which was instituted March 20, 1865. He was made an Odd Fellow at Centerville, and belongs to the Richmond Lodge at the present time. In religious faith the Martins were originally Friends, but the parents of our subject became members of the Methodist church, and for seventy years Benjamin L. Martin has been a devoted and faithful member of the same church. He was ordained as a local preacher and has always been ready to speak for the Master. He was active in Sunday-school work in early life, has always been a close Bible student and has great faith in the promises of the Word. For nearly sixty years he has been a reader of the Palladium

and for many years of the Advocate,—leading religious papers. He has married many couples, and at all times has been active in promoting the work of the church and all that pertains to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ upon earth. His career has been an active, useful and honorable one, and the world is better for his having lived.

AMOS STUART.

One of the aged and venerable citizens of Richmond is Amos Stuart, who, though now approaching the ninety-first anniversary of his birth, possesses the clearness of mind and physical strength of one a quarter of a century his junior. He is remarkably well preserved, having an erect carriage, a firm step, and much of his old-time energy. His has been a busy and useful life,—a life filled with arduous and honorable toil, for the good of his family and others, and all who know him respect and reverence him.

The paternal grandfather of Amos Stuart was a resident of the vicinity of Philadelphia in the early part of last century. He, Robert Stuart, married Martha Richardson, and their son, John, the father of our subject, was born on the old homestead on Todd's creek, near the Quaker City, in 1740. Having grown to manhood there, he went to Wilmington, Delaware, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker. Later he went to Virginia, where he met and married Martha Stanley. To them were born three sons and three daughters. His wife died and he married Sarah Guyer, who was the mother of our subject, and subsequently he settled in Guilford county, North Carolina. The farm upon which he settled was an almost unbroken forest, only a small patch of ground having been cleared, and thereon a tiny log cabin erected. Beneath his sturdy ax the forest was razed, and eventually fertile fields rewarded his efforts. The cabin gave way to a comfortable frame house, and other substantial improvements were added until Mr. Stuart was acknowledged to be one of the thriftiest farmers and business men of his community. A faithful member of the Society of Friends, he attended the meetings regularly and lived a consistent Christian life. His death occurred at his old home, June 6, 1827.

Amos Stuart was born on the parental homestead in Guilford county, North Carolina, June 30, 1808, and with his several brothers and sisters he was reared to the duties of an agricultural life. He continued to dwell in his native county until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he removed to the north. Settling upon a farm near Knightstown, Henry county, Indiana, he remained there for a few months, while seeking for a permanent home, and finally he became a resident of Spiceland, same county, where his younger children attended the local academy, the older ones having been educated at Haverford Academy, at Haverford, Pennsylvania. In

1876 he removed to Chester, Wayne county, where for the following decade he gave his attention to gardening. Since 1886 he has lived a retired life in Richmond, enjoying the rest and comforts to which his busy years of active toil justly entitle him. While he remained in his native county he was one of the most influential citizens in all public affairs of the locality, was deeply interested in the cause of education, being trustee of the Newgarden boarding-school; and was prominent in the Friends' Society, serving as elder, clerk of the monthly meetings and in various other capacities. To his children he will leave the priceless heritage of an unblemished record and noble career.

The first marriage of Amos Stuart was solemnized in 1830, the lady of his choice being Matilda Hadley, of Guilford county, North Carolina. They became the parents of thirteen children that lived to attain mature years, and, without exception, they received the benefits of an excellent education, and went forth to battle with the world well equipped as to mental and moral training. Harper, the eldest, now deceased, was a teacher in the Friends' boarding school; Mrs. Martisia Bundy, resides in Henry county, this state. Dr. Jehu is a leading physician in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Sarah Tease lives in this county; Jonathan is deceased; Mary and Eliza are in Richmond, the latter being the wife of G. E. Hill, who is known throughout this state as a progressive florist; Mrs. Delfina Wood resides in Knightstown, Henry county; Sydney is a resident of Anderson, Indiana; David is deceased; Adam and Elbridge are in California; and Francis is in New Mexico. The devoted mother of these children was summoned to her eternal rest June 13, 1871. In 1875, Mr. Stuart married Melissa E. Miles, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Kelly) Miles, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. They were early settlers of Miami, Ohio, and in 1861 located on a farm near Chester, Wayne county, this state, where Mr. Miles died March 29, 1873. He was a Friend, and was loved and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The mother passed away in 1831.

ABIJAH MOFFITT.

In almost all American communities there may be found quiet, retiring men, who never ask public office or appear prominent in public affairs, yet who, nevertheless, exert a widely felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social and political world is built. Such a man was Abijah Moffitt, who for many years was a most honored and respected citizen of Richmond. He was long and prominently identified with its industrial and commercial interests, and belonged to that class of representative Americans who advance the general prosperity while promoting individual success. He bore a reputation unas-

sailable, and when his word was once given it was as sacred as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature and seal. He commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his upright life, and to his family he left not only a comfortable competence acquired through years of honest toil, but also the priceless heritage of a good name.

Abijah Moffitt was born in Richmond, on the 24th day of January, 1824, his parents being Charles and Elizabeth Moffitt. He was of Scotch-English descent. His paternal grandfather, Robert Moffitt, was a native of Scotland, and married Margaret Stuart, of England. They became the parents of a large family of children, most of whom emigrated to the United States in 1791, locating in the south. One of the number was lost at sea. Charles Moffitt, the father of our subject, came to Richmond, Indiana, when a young man and there spent his remaining days. He was one of the pioneers of the locality, and aided largely in the development and advancement of the region. He was a farmer and miller, and improved a large farm, including the site of the Wayne Agricultural Works. Abijah Moffitt afterward inherited that tract of land and platted it, thus transforming the entire district between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Whitewater river and the Pennsylvania Railroad, from farming land into town lots. He afterward platted two other tracts, which still bear the name of Abijah Moffitt's addition to the city. Charles Moffitt was a consistent and active member of the Society of Friends, and his inflexible integrity and sterling worth won him the respect of all who knew him. He married Elizabeth Cox and to them were born a large number of children, but only one is now living, Mrs. Eli Stubbs.

Abijah Moffitt was the youngest son, and spent his entire life in Richmond, with the exception of a short period passed on a farm of four hundred acres near Indianapolis. He acquired his education in the public schools, and entered upon his business career at an early age. When a youth of only ten summers he began buying and selling eggs. He made money in the venture, and from that time until his death he usually carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Like all men he encountered difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity, but by perseverance and determination he ultimately reached the goal which he sought. Between the years 1853 and 1860 he was engaged in the dry-goods business in a small frame building between Seventh and Eighth streets, near the site of the Vaughan building. Subsequently he engaged in the real-estate business, in the lumber business and in agricultural pursuits. From time to time he extended the field of his labors until his business connections were varied and extensive, but his resourceful capability well fitted him for the wise direction of these various concerns and his careful management and reliable counsel proved potent factors in the success which attended the different enterprises.

He was superintendent of the Boston Turnpike Company for five years and was a stockholder in the Robinson Machine Works, the Benjamin Edge Tool Works, and in the business of Cadwallader & Company. To him is largely due the introduction of the street-car system of Richmond, and of the Richmond City Street Car Company he became the first president. The cars were originally drawn by horses, but after a time the more modern motive power was introduced. Mr. Moffitt also aided in surveying a railroad from Union City to Richmond, but it was never completed.

Mr. Moffitt was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Townsend, of Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Townsend, both of whom were natives of Wayne county, Indiana. Mrs. Moffitt was born in Richmond, and her beauty of face was equaled by her amiable disposition and beautiful character,—qualities which made her a great favorite. In 1873 they removed to Earlham Place in order to educate their four children. There Mr. Moffitt died March 30, 1891, while his wife passed away January 2, 1894. He was at all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen, who took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He possessed a benevolent and philanthropic spirit, which was often manifest in a generous assistance to the needy. He was honest, conscientious and reliable in business, and every look and lineament of his face showed positive character and determination of purpose. By reason of his well spent life he enjoyed the high regard of his fellow men, and in his death Richmond lost one of its most valued citizens.

CHARLES T. PRICE, SR.

Back to New Jersey must we turn in tracing the lineage of the subject of this review. That section of the country which was the cradle of so much of our national history became the home of his ancestors in early colonial days, and the records extant tell of representatives of the family having been loyal to the nation in the crucial periods when grim-visaged war reared its horrid front, and bespeak the activity of honest and industrious men who have also honored their country in the "piping times of peace."

The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Price, was a native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he spent his entire life. He had ten brothers who served in the Revolutionary war and all were imprisoned by the British in the old "Sugar House" in New York. Thomas Price married Rachel Badgley, a granddaughter of Lord Townley, whose property in England was confiscated because he favored the cause of the colonists in the war for American independence. Two of his sons and one daughter came to this country. The daughter became the wife of William Badgley, whose daughter Rachel married Thomas Price. The grandparents of our subject had a

family of fourteen children, all of whom are now deceased. One of the sons, Jeremiah Price, came to the west and laid out the city of Chicago, where he made his home until his death, in 1852. He left real and personal property to the value of six hundred thousand dollars, and as he died intestate it was divided among his relatives. The members of the Price family were all Presbyterians in religious faith and were buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Elizabethtown. The male representatives of the family gave their political support to the Democracy, and were honest, upright people and enterprising business men, who commanded the respect of all with whom they came in contact.

Caleb Price, father of our subject, was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, now called Elizabeth, and there spent his entire life. He was a tinsmith by trade, and followed that pursuit throughout his entire business career. His death occurred in 1858. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Tucker, and to them were born three children,—Benjamin, Caleb and Charles T.

The last named was born in Elizabeth, April 8, 1817, and spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native town, attending school during that period. He then entered a shoe store belonging to his brother Benjamin, and after two years passed there went to Philadelphia, where, at the age of eighteen years, he began business on his own account, as a dealer in shoes. For three years he conducted his store and then moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he conducted a tin store, in connection with his brother Caleb, for two years. On the expiration of that period, however, he returned to Philadelphia and was again connected with the retail shoe trade in that city until 1847, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued in the same line of merchandising for five years.

In 1852 Mr. Price arrived in Richmond, Indiana, where he has now made his home for forty-seven years, and through all the long period has taken a most active part in the upbuilding and development of the city. He first established a shoe store, which he conducted for five years; was then connected with the hardware trade for a year, and in 1858 became prominently connected with the real-estate and building interests, which have contributed so largely to the improvement of the city. He has erected and sold more than one hundred homes in Richmond, and thus added to the beauty and substantial advancement of the county seat. He has also handled farm property on an extensive scale, having bought and sold over fifty farms and given one to each of his sons. He has also purchased land and laid out four additions to the city of Richmond, and has sold many building lots. For the past ten years he has lived retired, having through activity in former years acquired a capital that now enables him to rest from labor.

An incident in his life is worthy of mention here. One morning in 1864, Martha Balantine, a lady of the Friends' church, called on him and asked, "How much will you contribute toward paying the rent on the Home of the Friendless?" He answered, "Not one cent." She was much surprised, as she had expected a good donation. He told her to call that evening and he would tell her what he would do. He then had a paper drawn up to contain names of those promising to pay amounts opposite their names. Mr. Price headed the list with one building lot, of the value of five hundred dollars. They took it to Charles F. Coffin, who put down five hundred dollars cash. They next went to Abram Gaar, who gave the same. Then Mr. Price, besides what he had already pledged, gave one whole summer's work in the building of the home.

Mr. Price has been twice married. On the 16th of April, 1838, he wedded Caroline Williams, of Philadelphia, and to them were born four children: Charles T., a confectioner in Richmond; Mrs. Jane M. Adison, who lived in Nordyke, but is now deceased; and two who died in infancy. The mother died in 1848, at the age of thirty-three years. On the 16th of July, 1850, Mr. Price was again married, his second union being with Lydia Manifold, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They had five children,—four sons and a daughter: Caleb, a broker and real-estate dealer, of Richmond; Benjamin G., a money-broker of the same city; Frank N., a money-broker and farmer of Webster, Wayne county; Mrs. Anna Medsher, of Richmond, who is also money-broker; and Harry, a farmer of Preble county, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Price is conservative. He favors prohibition principles, and usually votes regardless of party affiliations, giving his support to the men whom he thinks best qualified for office. He has frequently been requested to permit his name to be used in connection with some elective position of honor and trust, but has invariably declined, preferring to devote his attention to his business and private affairs rather than engage in a contest for any position before the people. He, however, served on the committee that secured the removal of the court-house from Centerville to Richmond. He is a leading member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of Richmond, which he founded twenty-eight years ago. He contributed ten thousand dollars thereto, and has filled all the church offices, doing all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of the organization. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been not only manifest in his business undertakings but also in private and social life. His services in behalf of Richmond have been of inestimable value, and warm-hearted and genial he has drawn about him a circle of devoted friends.